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INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

COUNTRY China

REPORT

SUBJECT 1. Two Books on Peiping
2. A Book on Water Conservation in Communist China
3. Lists of Postal and Telecommunication Rates

DATE DISTR. 8 November 1957

NO. PAGES 1

REQUIREMENT NO. RD

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REFERENCES

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DATE OF INFO.

PLACE & DATE ACQ

SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

a. HU Chia. Peking Today and Yesterday. Peking: Foreign Language Press, 1956. 123 pp. English text with black and white photographs, maps and diagrams.

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b. Glimpses of Peking. Peking: Art Photo Press, 1957. Sepia photographs with text in Chinese, Russian, English, French, German and Arabic.

c. Water Conservancy in New China. Shanghai: The People's Art Publishing House, 1956. Color and black and white photographs with text in English and Chinese. Compiled by the Ministry of Water Conservancy, People's Republic of China.

d. Abbreviated Lists of Postal and Telecommunication Rates. Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications, People's Republic of China, 1957. Printed in Chinese, Russian and English; includes addresses of P.T.T. offices in some cities.

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The books and pamphlet, unclassified when detached from this report

Distribution of Attachments:

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STATE	X	ARMY	X	NAVY	X	AIR	X	FBI		AEC							

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郵電業務資費簡表

СОКРАЩЕННЫЕ ТАРИФЫ ДЛЯ ПОЧТОВЫХ ОТПРАВЛЕНИЙ, ТЕЛЕГРАММ И ТЕЛЕФОННЫХ РАЗГОВОРОВ

ABBREVIATED LISTS OF POSTAL AND TELECOMMUNICATION RATES

中華人民共和国邮电部編印

МИНИСТЕРСТВО СВЯЗИ КНР

MINISTRY OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

1957

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国内邮件資費簡表（人民币）

СОКРАЩЕННЫЙ ТАРИФ ДЛЯ ПОЧТОВЫХ ОТПРАВЛЕНИЙ, ПЕРЕСЫЛАЕМЫХ ВНУТРИ СТРАНЫ (в юанях)

ABBREVIATED LIST OF POSTAL CHARGES FOR DOMESTIC MAIL MATTERS (in Yuan)

邮件种类 Виды отправлений Classification	计算标准 Единица измерения Unit of calculation	本埠資費 Местное Local	外埠資費 Иного-роднее Other places
信函 Письма Letters	每重20公分 За каждые 20 гр. For every 20 gr.	0.04	0.08
明信片 Почтовые карточки Postcards		0.02	0.04
印刷品 Печатные издания Printed matter	每重100公分 За каждые 100 гр. For every 100 gr.	0.01	0.025
挂号費 Заказной сбор Registration fee	每件 За каждое отправление Per article	0.12	0.12
回执費 Сбор за уведомление о вручении Acknowledgement of receipt	每件 За каждое отправление Per article	0.12	0.12
航空附加費 Дополнительная такса за перевозку воздушным путем Airmail surtax	各类邮件每重10公分加收 За каждые 10 гр. всех видов отправлений дополнительно взимается Additional charge for every 10 grams or fraction thereof for all kinds of correspondence	—	0.08

国内电报資費簡表（每字人民币）

СОКРАЩЕННЫЙ ТАРИФ ДЛЯ ВНУТРЕННИХ ТЕЛЕГРАММ (Такса за слово в юанях)

ABBREVIATED LIST OF RATES FOR DOMESTIC TELEGRAMS (per word in yuan)

报类 Категории Classes	发到本省各地 В места в одной провинции To places in the same province		发到他省各地 В места в других провинциях To places in the other provinces	
	中文 на китайском языке in Chinese language	外文 на иностранном я. in foreign language	中文 на китайском языке in Chinese language	外文 на иностранном я. in foreign language
普通电报 Обыкновенные телеграммы Ordinary telegrams	0.09	0.18	0.135	0.27
加急电报 Срочные телеграммы Urgent telegrams	0.18	0.36	0.27	0.54
書信电报 Телеграммы-письма Letter telegrams	0.045	0.09	0.0675	0.135
新聞电报 Телеграммы прессы Press telegrams	0.0225	0.045	0.034	0.0675

附註

1. 每份电报的最低报費：普通电报和加急电报按5字起算；書信电报按22字起算；新聞电报按10字起算。
2. 在若干省、区内交發的国内电报另有特訂价目。

ПРИМЕЧАНИЕ

1. Для каждой телеграммы тарифный минимум установлен: обыкновенная и срочная телеграмма 5 слов; телеграмма-письмо 22 слова; телеграмма прессы 10 слов.
2. Особые таксы установлены для внутренних телеграмм, подаваемых в некоторых провинциях и районах.

REMARKS

1. The minimum charge for each telegram: Ordinary and Urgent telegram 5 words; Letter telegram 22 words; Press telegram 10 words.
2. There are special rates for domestic telegrams originating in certain Provinces or Regions.

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国际邮件資費簡表 (人民币)

СОКРАЩЕННЫЙ ТАРИФ ДЛЯ МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫХ ПОЧТОВЫХ ОТПРАВЛЕНИЙ (в юанях)

ABBREVIATED LIST OF POST CHARGES FOR INTERNATIONAL MAIL MATTERS (in yuan)

邮件种类 Виды почтовых отправлений Classification		计算 Единица измерения	标准 Unit of Calculation	資費 Таксы Postage	附註 Примечание Remarks
信函	Письма Letters	起重 20 公分 1-я единица веса 20 гр.	First unit of 20 grams	0.22	1. 报纸，定期刊物，事务文件和貨样的普通資費与印刷品相同，但事务文件每件起码要收取二角二分。事务文件和貨样的航空附加費也与印刷品相同。 2. 通达小包邮件、邮政包裹的国名和包裹資費請向当地邮电局询問。
		续重每 20 公分 За каждые последующие 20 гр.	For each successive unit of 20 grams or fraction thereof	0.13	
單明信片	Простые почтовые карточки Postcards			0.13	
印刷品	Печатные издания Printed Matter	起重 50 公分 1-я единица веса 50 гр.	First unit of 50 grams	0.09	
		续重每 50 公分 За каждые последующие 50 гр.	For each successive grams or fraction thereof	0.04	
小包邮件	Посылки-бандероли Small Packets	每重 50 公分 За каждые 50 гр.	For every 50 grams	0.09	
		起码邮費 Минимальная такса	Minimum charge per article	0.45	
挂号費	Заказной сбор Registration fee	每件 За каждое отправление	Per article	0.32	
回执費	Сбор за уведомление о вручении Acknowledgement of Receipt	每件 За каждое отправление	Per article	0.24	
快遞費	Сбор экспресса Express fee	每件 За каждое отправление	Per article	0.48	
函件驗关費	Сбор за таможенный досмотр корреспонденции Custom clearance fee on correspondence	每件 За каждое отправление	Per article	0.32	1. The ordinary postage for newspapers, periodicals, commercial papers and samples is same as that for printed matter. A minimum postage of 0.22 yuan shall, however, be charged for commercial papers per article. Airmail surtax for commercial papers and samples is same as that for printed matter. 2. For the names of countries served by small packet and parcel post services and their tariff, please inquire at the local Post Office.
小包邮件特別处理費	Специальная такса за посылки-бандероли (входящие) Special fee for small packets (received from abroad)	每件 За каждое отправление	Per article	0.32	
航空附加費 Airmail surtax	Дополнительная такса за перевозку воздушным путем 信函和明信片 Письма и почтовые карточки Letters and postcards	每重 10 公分加收 За каждые 10 гр. дополнительно взимается	Additional charge for every 10 grams or fraction thereof	0.30	
	印刷品小包邮件 Печатные издания и посылки-бандероли Printed matter and small packets	每重 10 公分加收 За каждые 10 гр. дополнительно взимается	ditto	0.15	
	报紙和定期刊物 Газеты и периодические издания Newspapers and periodicals	每重 10 公分加收 За каждые 10 гр. дополнительно взимается	ditto	0.10	
航空邮簡	Аэрограммы Airletters	每件 За каждую	one piece	0.35	

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国际电报简易费率表(每字人民币)

СОКРАЩЕННЫЙ ТАРИФ ДЛЯ МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫХ ТЕЛЕГРАММ (Такса за слово в юанях)

ABBREVIATED LIST OF RATES FOR INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAMS (per word in yuan)

收报地名 Место назначения Destination			普通电报 Обыкновенные телеграммы Ordinary	新闻电报 Телеграммы прессы Press
亚洲	АЗИЯ	ASIA		
阿富汗 *)	Афганистан*)	Afganistan*)	1.42	0.47
缅甸 †)	Бирма†)	Burma†)	1.40	0.30
柬埔寨	Камбоджа	Cambodia	1.26	0.42
锡兰	Цейлон	Ceylon	1.33	—
印度	Индия	India	0.72	0.13
印度尼西亚 †)	Индонезия†)	Indonesia†)	1.16	0.39
伊朗	Иран	Iran	1.94	—
伊拉克	Ирак	Iraq	1.88	—
以色列	Израиль	Israel	2.84	0.83
日本	Япония	Japan	0.72	0.16
约旦	Иордания	Jordan	3.09	0.93
朝鲜民主主义人民共和国 *)	Корейская Народно-демократическая Республика*)	Korea, Democratic People's Republic of*)	0.32	0.05
老挝	Лаос	Laos	0.72	0.24
黎巴嫩	Ливан	Lebanon	2.99	0.93
马来亚，槟榔屿和新加坡	Малайя, Пенанг и Сингапур	Malaya, Penang and Singapore	1.45	0.48
蒙古人民共和国 *)	Монгольская Народная Республика*)	Mongolia, People's Republic of*)	0.32	0.08
尼泊尔	Непал	Nepal	0.72	0.13
巴基斯坦	Пакистан	Pakistan	0.80	0.16
菲律宾	Филиппины	Philippines	0.72	0.24
沙特阿拉伯	Саудовская Аравия	Saudi Arabia	3.26	—
叙利亚	Сирия	Syria	2.99	0.93
泰国	Таиланд	Thailand	1.34	0.24
越南民主共和国 *)	Демократическая Республика Вьетнам*)	Viet-Nam, Democratic Republic of*)	0.32	0.08
也门	Йемен	Yemen	3.36	—

附注：
*) 書信电报不开放
†) 加急电报不开放

ПРИМЕЧАНИЕ:
*) Телеграммы-письма не принимаются
†) Срочные телеграммы не принимаются

REMARKS:
*) Letter telegrams not available
†) Urgent telegrams not available

收报地名 Место назначения Destination			普通电报 Обыкновенные телеграммы Ordinary	新闻电报 Телеграммы прессы Press
欧洲	ЕВРОПА	EUROPE		
阿尔巴尼亚	Албания	Albania	1.24	0.17
奥地利	Австрия	Austria	1.90	0.50
比利时	Бельгия	Belgium	1.90	0.50
保加利亚	Болгария	Bulgaria	1.17	0.17
捷克斯洛伐克	Чехословакия	Czechoslovakia	1.07	0.17
丹麦	Дания	Denmark	1.90	0.50
芬兰	Финляндия	Finland	1.90	0.50
法国	Франция	France	1.90	0.28
德国	Германия	Germany	1.14	0.17
希腊	Греция	Greece	1.90	0.50
匈牙利	Венгрия	Hungary	1.05	0.17
冰岛	Исландия	Iceland	2.09	0.70
爱尔兰	Ирландия	Ireland (Eire)	1.90	0.50
意大利	Италия	Italy	1.90	0.50
卢森堡	Люксембург	Luxembourg	1.90	0.50
荷兰	Нидерланды	Netherlands	1.91	0.50
挪威	Норвегия	Norway	1.90	0.50
波兰	Польша	Poland	1.07	0.17
葡萄牙	Португалия	Portugal	1.90	0.50
罗马尼亚	Румыния	Rumania	1.25	0.17
西班牙	Испания	Spain	2.02	0.50
瑞典	Швеция	Sweden	1.90	0.50
瑞士	Швейцария	Switzerland	1.90	0.28
土耳其	Турция	Turkey	1.92	0.50
英国	Англия	United Kingdom	1.90	0.28
苏联	СССР	U.S.S.R.	0.72	0.10
南斯拉夫	Югославия	Yugoslavia	1.22	0.20

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国际电报資費簡表（每字人民币）

СОКРАЩЕННЫЙ ТАРИФ ДЛЯ МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫХ ТЕЛЕГРАММ (Такса за слово в юанях)

ABBREVIATED LIST OF RATES FOR INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAMS (per word in yuan)

收报地名 Место назначения Destination			普通电报 Обыкновенные телеграммы Ordinary	新聞电报 Телеграммы прессы Press
非洲	АФРИКА	AFRICA		
阿尔及利亚	Алжир	Algeria	1.90	0.50
埃及	Египет:	Egypt-		
第一区	1-я Зона	1st Region	2.10	0.70
第二区	2-я Зона	2nd Region	2.19	0.73
埃塞俄比亚	Эфиопия	Ethiopia	3.26	—
加納	Гана:	Ghana-		
阿克拉	Аккра	Accra	4.05	—
其他各局	Другие местности	Other Offices	4.17	—
怯尼亞	Кения	Kenya	3.59	—
利比利亞	Либерия:	Liberia-		
蒙罗維亞	Монровия	Monrovia	3.82	—
其他各局	Другие местности	Other Offices	4.13	—
利比亞	Ливия	Libya	1.90	0.50
摩洛哥	Марокко:	Morocco-		
丹吉尔	Танжер	Tangier	1.90	0.50
其他各局	Другие местности	Other Offices	2.41	0.65
苏丹	Судан:	Sudan-		
苏丹港	Порт-судан	Port Sudan	3.11	0.71
其他各局	Другие местности	Other Offices	3.11	0.81
突尼斯	Тунис	Tunisia	1.90	0.50
烏干达	Уганда	Uganda	3.59	—
中非联邦	Средний Африканский союз	Union of Central Africa	3.23	1.06
南非联邦	Южно-Африканский союз	Union of South Africa	3.11	1.02
大洋洲	ОКЕАНИЯ	OCEANIA		
澳大利亞	Австралия	Australia	2.28	0.76
夏威夷‡)	Гавайские О-ва‡)	Hawaiian Islands‡)	1.44	0.21
新西蘭	Новая Зеландия	New Zealand	2.52	0.84

收报地名 Место назначения Destination			普通电报 Обыкновенные телеграммы Ordinary	新聞电报 Телеграммы прессы Press
美洲	АМЕРИКА	AMERICA		
阿根廷	Аргентина	Argentina	1.90	0.63
玻利維亞	Боливия	Bolivia	2.14	0.71
巴西	Бразилия	Brazil	2.09	0.70
加拿大	Канада	Canada	1.90	0.63
智利	Чили	Chile	1.90	0.63
哥倫比亞	Колумбия	Colombia	1.93	0.64
哥斯达黎加	Коста-Рика	Costa Rica	1.90	0.63
古巴	Куба	Cuba	1.90	0.63
多米尼加共和国	Доминиканская Республика	Dominican Republic	1.90	0.63
厄瓜多尔	Эквадор	Ecuador	2.11	0.70
薩尔瓦多	Сальвадор	El Salvador	2.04	0.68
危地馬拉	Гватемала	Guatemala	1.99	0.66
海地	Гаити	Haiti	1.90	0.63
洪都拉斯	Гондурас	Honduras	2.10	0.70
墨西哥	Мексика	Mexico	2.18	0.73
尼加拉瓜	Никарагуа	Nicaragua	1.96	0.65
巴拿馬	Панама	Panama	1.90	0.63
巴拉圭	Парагвай	Paraguay	2.22	0.74
秘魯	Перу	Peru	2.20	0.73
美国‡)	США‡)	U.S.A.‡)	1.44	0.21
烏拉圭	Уругвай	Uruguay	2.26	0.75
委內瑞拉	Венесуэла	Venezuela	2.00	0.67

附註：
‡) 加急电报和分送电报不开放

ПРИМЕЧАНИЕ:
‡) Срочные телеграммы и телеграммы с несколькими адресами не принимаются

REMARKS:
‡) Urgent and Multiple Address telegrams not available

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國 际 电 报 的 种 类

普通电报： 每字的价目见上表，每份电报的报费至少按5个字起算。

書信电报： 每字的价目照普通电报价目减半，每份电报的报费至少按22个字起算；并须在收报人姓名住址的前面写明業务标識 =LT=，这个标識也作1个字计费。

加急电报： 每字的价目照普通电报价目加倍，每份电报的报费至少按5个字起算，并须在收报人姓名住址前面写明業务标識 =URGENT=，作1个字计算。

КАТЕГОРИИ МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫХ ТЕЛЕГРАММ

ОБЫКНОВЕННЫЕ ТЕЛЕГРАММЫ: Такса за каждое слово перечисляется в верхней таблице. За каждую телеграмму взимается минимальная такса, соответствующая таксе за 5 слов.

ТЕЛЕГРАММЫ-ПИСЬМА: Такса за каждое слово равняется 50% таксы за обыкновенные телеграммы. Тарифный минимум установлен в 22 слов. На подлиннике перед адресом должна проставиться платная служебная отметка = LT =, которая считается за одно слово.

СРОЧНЫЕ ТЕЛЕГРАММЫ: Пословная такса равняется двойной таксе за обыкновенные телеграммы. Тарифный минимум установлен в 5 слов. На подлиннике перед адресом должна проставиться платная служебная отметка = URGENT =, которая считается за одно слово.

CLASSES OF INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAMS

ORDINARY TELEGRAMS: The rates per word are shown in the above List, with a minimum charge of 5 words for each telegram.

LETTER TELEGRAMS: The rate per word is 50 per cent of that for an ordinary telegram, with a minimum charge of 22 words for each telegram. The service indication=LT=must be written before the address and is charged as 1 word.

PRESS TELEGRAMS: The rates per word are also shown in the above List, with a minimum charge of 10 words for each telegram. The service indication=PRESS=must be written before the address and is charged for as 1 word. When filing a press telegram, the correspondent will be required by the P.T.T. Office to show the Press Telegram Card issued by the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications.

新聞电报： 每字的价目见上表，每份电报的报费至少按10个字起算，并須在收报机構名称住址的前面写明業务标認 =PRESS=，作一个字计费。新聞記者拍發新聞电报时需要把邮电部發給的新聞电报憑照交給邮电局查看。

明語电报内可以使用的文字： 中文（用中国标准电碼本所載的以4个数目字为一組的电碼書写）；俄文（用拉丁字母書写）；英文；法文；各收报国的本国文字。

政务电报、商用成語电碼电报和采用校对、分送等特别业务的电报： 关于拍發这些电报的詳細事項，可向当地办理国际業务的邮电局詢問。

ТЕЛЕГРАММЫ ПРЕССЫ: Пословная такса перечисляется в верхней таблице. За каждую телеграмму взимается минимальная такса, соответствующая таксе за 10 слов. На подлиннике перед адресом должна проставиться платная служебная отметка = PRESS =, которая считается за одно слово. Во время подачи телеграмм прессы корреспонденту нужно представить выданный Министерством Связи билет для подачи телеграмм прессы на смотрение предприятию связи.

ЯЗЫКИ, ДОПУЩЕННЫЕ В ТЕЛЕГРАММАХ НА ОТКРЫТЫХ ЯЗЫКАХ: Китайский язык (выраженный 4-цифровыми группами, вытекающими из китайского официального телеграфного словаря); русский язык (латинизированный); французский язык; английский язык; родные языки страны назначения.

ПО ВОПРОСУ О ПОДАЧЕ ПРАВИТЕЛЬСТВЕННЫХ ТЕЛЕГРАММ, ТЕЛЕГРАММ НА ТОРГОВОМ ТЕЛЕГРАФНОМ КОДЕ, ТЕЛЕГРАММ С ОСОБЫМИ УСЛУГАМИ (например: телеграмма с проверкой, с несколькими адресами, и т. д.) можно обращаться к местному предприятию связи, в котором открывается международная служба.

URGENT TELEGRAMS: The rate per word is double that for an ordinary telegram, with a minimum charge of 5 words for each telegram. The service indication=URGENT=must be written before the address and is charged as 1 word.

LANGUAGES THAT MAY BE USED IN PLAIN LANGUAGE TELEGRAMS: Chinese (in groups of 4 figures taken from the Chinese Official Telegraph Dictionary); English; French; Russian(Latinized); any language of the country of destination.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAMS, TELEGRAMS IN COMMERCIAL PHRASE CODE OR WITH COLLATION, MULTIPLE ADDRESSES OR OTHER SPECIAL SERVICES: For information on these telegrams, please inquire at the local P.T.T. Offices open for international service.

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国际电話簡明价目表（人民币）

СОКРАЩЕННЫЙ ТАРИФ ДЛЯ МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫХ ТЕЛЕФОННЫХ РАЗГОВОРОВ (в юанях)

ABBREVIATED LIST OF RATES FOR INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONE CALLS (in yuan)

通話地点 Место назначения Destination			通話时間（北京时間） Расписание по пекинскому времени Service Hours (Peking time)	最初三分鐘的話价 Такса за первые 3 минуты Charge for first 3 minutes	每分鐘的話价 Такса за каждую минуту Charge for each minute
印度 [1]	Индия [1]	India [1]	14.00—15.00 †)	20.40	6.80
印度尼西亞 [1]	Индонезия [1]	Indonesia [1]	10.00—11.00 ‡)	20.40	6.80
蒙古人民共和国 [2]	Монгольская Народная Республика [2]	Mongolia, People's Republic of [2]	09.00—12.00 14.00—16.00	5.46	1.82
保加利亞 [3] （經苏联轉）	Болгария [3] (через СССР)	Bulgaria [3] (via U.S.S.R.)	00.00—24.00	26.22	8.74
捷克斯洛伐克 [3]	Чехословакия [3]	Czechoslovakia [3]	16.00—17.00 00.00—24.00 *)	24.00	8.00
丹麦 [1] （經瑞士轉）	Дания [1] (через Швейцарию)	Denmark [1] (via Switzerland)	16.15—18.00 17.00—18.00 ‡)	32.64	10.88
芬蘭 [3] （經苏联轉）	Финляндия [3] (через СССР)	Finland [3] (via U.S.S.R.)	00.00—24.00	24.12	8.04
匈牙利 [3] （經苏联轉）	Венгрия [3] (через СССР)	Hungary [3] (via U.S.S.R.)	00.00—24.00	24.48	8.16
挪威 [1] （經瑞士轉）	Норвегия [1] (через Швейцарию)	Norway [1] (via Switzerland)	16.15—18.00 17.00—18.00 ‡)	34.56	11.52
波蘭 [3]	Польша [3]	Poland [3]	14.00—16.00 00.00—24.00 *)	24.00	8.00
罗馬尼亞 [3] （經苏联轉）	Румыния [3] (через СССР)	Rumania [3] (via U.S.S.R.)	00.00—24.00	30.00	10.00
瑞典 [1] （經瑞士轉）	Швеция [1] (через Швейцарию)	Sweden [1] (via Switzerland)	16.15—18.00 17.00—18.00 ‡)	34.23	11.41
瑞士 [1]	Швейцария [1]	Switzerland [1]	16.15—18.00 17.00—18.00 ‡)	28.80	9.60
苏联 [3]	СССР [3]	U.S.S.R. [3]	00.00—24.00	19.68	6.56
南斯拉夫 [3] （經苏联轉）	Югославия [3] (через СССР)	Yugoslavia [3] (via U.S.S.R.)	00.00—24.00	26.40	8.80

附註

1) 加急电話和預告电話不開放，叫人电話照普通电話价目同樣計費。
2) 不開放預告，傳呼和叫人电話。
3) 開放預告和傳呼电話，每次通話需要加收等於普通电話一分鐘价目的附加費。加急电話照普通电話价目加倍計費。
†) 每星期 1. 3. 5. 開放。
‡) 星期日不開放。
‡) 星期日的通話時間。
*) 經蘇联轉接
在已經開放國际电話業務的各大城市，往話人可以撥叫當地長途台或者到郵电局往國际电話。

ПРИМЕЧАНИЕ

1) Срочный разговор и разговор с предварительным извещением не принимаются. Для разговора между двумя определенными лицами такса равна таксе для обыкновенного разговора.
2) Разговор с предварительным извещением или с уведомлением о вызове и разговор между двумя определенными лицами не принимаются.
3) Разговор с предварительным извещением или с уведомлением о вызове принимаются, при этом для каждого разговора взимается дополнительная такса, соответствующая таксе за 1 минуту обыкновенного разговора. За срочный разговор такса равна двойной таксе за обыкновенный разговор.
†) Служба открывается по понедельникам, вторникам, пятницам.
‡) Служба не открывается по воскресеньям.
‡) Время работы по воскресеньям.
‡) Транзитом через СССР.
В крупных городах, в которых открывается международная телефонная служба, отправитель и может сделать заказ на разговор путем вызова по телефону междугородной телефонной станции и может в кассе предприятия связи лично сделать заказ.

REMARKS

1) Urgent and Preavis calls not available. Person-to-Person calls at same rate as ordinary calls.
2) Preavis, Avis d'appel and Person-to-Person calls not available.
3) Preavis and Avis d'appel calls available, with a supplementary charge equal to 1 minute's ordinary rate for each call. Urgent calls at double ordinary rate.
†) Service on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays only.
‡ No service on Sundays.
‡) Service hours for Sundays.
*) Via U.S.S.R.
In the major cities where international telephone service is available, the caller may book for a call either by dialing the long distance telephone station or apply at the local P.T.T. Office.

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部分城市邮電局営業处地址

		电話
北京		
	邮局 公安街7号	51500 50561
	电报局 东長安街 12 号	51119 54000
	（在北京飯店、新侨飯店、和平宾館内設有邮电服务处）	
	長途台	34000
天津		
	邮电支局 解放北路 153 号	35459
	（在天津大飯店内設有邮电服务处）	
	長途台	24567
上海		
	邮局 北苏州路 250 号	45533
	电报局 福州路 70 号，南京东路 30 号	13059 10022
	（在錦江飯店内設有邮电服务处）	
	長途台	46220
广州		
	邮局 西堤馬路 36 号	13285
	电报局 南堤八桥大馬路 72 号	15000
	長途台	03
武汉		
	邮局 上海路	2651
	电报局 天津路	2300
	长途台	03
南京		
	邮局 中山路 19 号	43995
	电报局 游府西街 10 号	42435
	（在南京飯店内設有邮电服务处）	
	長途台	03
杭州		
	邮电局 惠兴路 24 号	2700
	（在杭州飯店内設有服务处）	
	長途台	03
沈阳		
	邮局 中山路 160 号	32175
	电报局 三經路五緯路 6 号	22040
	（在国际旅行社、辽宁宾館、东北旅社内設有邮电服务处）	
	長途台	26618
長春		
	邮局 斯大林大街 22 号	6420
	电报局 人民广場	
	长途台	03
旅大		
	邮电局 泽东路 134 号	26028
	（在大連宾館内設有邮电服务处）	
	長途台	100

АДРЕС ПРЕДПРИЯТИЙ СВЯЗИ В СЛЕДУЮЩИХ ГОРОДАХ

		телефон
ПЕКИН		
	Початмт Гун Ань Цзе, 7.	51500 50561
	Телеграф Дун Чан Ань Цзе, 12.	51119 54000
	(Обслуживающие пункты связи имеются в гостиницах ПЕКИН, СИНЬ ЦЯО и МИРА)	
	Междугородная телефоная служба	34000
ТЯНЬЦЗИНЬ		
	Контора связи Цзе Фан Бэй Лу, 153.	35459
	(Обсдуживающий пункт связи имеется в гостинице ТЯНЬЦЗИНЬ)	
	Мемдугородная телефонная служба	24567
ШАНХАЙ		
	Почтамт Бэй Сучжоу Лу, 250.	45533
	Телеграф Фучжоу Лу, 70. Нанкин Дун Лу, 30.	13059 10022
	(Обслуживающий пункт связи имеется в гостинице ЦЗИНЬЦЗЯН)	
	Междугородная телефонная служба	46220
КАНТОН		
	Почтамт Си Ти Ма Лу, 36.	13285
	Телеграф Нан Ти, Ба Ци Да Ма Лу, 72.	15000
	Междугородная телефонная служба	03
УХАНЬ		
	Почтамт Шанхай Лу	2651
	Телеграф Тянцзинь Лу	2300
	Междугородная телефонная служба	03
НАНКИН		
	Почтамт Чжун Шань Лу, 19.	43995
	Телеграф Ю Фу Си Цзе, 10.	42435
	(Обслуживающий пункт связи имеется в гостинице НАНКИН)	
	Междугородная телефонная служба	03
ХАНЧЖОУ		
	Контора связи Хуй Син Лу, 24	2700
	(Обслуживающий пункт связи имеется в гостинице ХАНЧЖОУ)	
	Междугородная телефонная служба	03
Шэньян		
	Почтамт Чжун Шань Лу, 160.	32175
	Телеграф Сань Цзин Лу Увэй Лу, 6.	22040
	(Обслуживающие пункты связи имеются в китайское общество по иностранному туризму, гостиницах ЛЯОНИН и ДУНЬЭЙ)	
	Междугородная телефонная служба	26618
ЧАНЧУНЬ		
	Почтамт Сталин Да Цзе, 22.	6420
	Телеграф Народная Площадь	
	Междугородная телефонная служба	03
ДАЛЬНИЙ		
	Контора связи Цзедун Лу, 134.	26028
	(Обслуживающий пункт связи имеется в гостинице ДАЛЬНИЙ)	
	Междугородная телефонная служба	100

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ADDRESSES OF P.T.T. OFFICES IN SOME CITIES

		Telephone Nr.
PEKING		
	Post Office 7 Kung An Chieh	51500 50561
	Telegraph Office 12 Tung Chang An Chieh	51119 54000
	(With P.T.T. Service Counters in Peking Hotel, Hsin-chao Hotel and Peace Hotel)	
	Long Distance Telephone Service	34000
TIENTSIN		
	P.T.T. Office 153 Chieh Fang Pei Lu	35459
	(With P.T.T. Service Counter in Tientsin Hotel)	
	Long Distance Telephone Service	24567
SHANGHAI		
	Post Office 250 Soochow Road (North)	45533
	Telegraph Office 70 Foochow Road; 30 Nanking Road(E)	13059 10022
	(With P.T.T. Service Counter in Chin-Kiang Hotel)	
	Long Distance Telephone Service	46220
CANTON		
	Post Office 36 Hsi Ti Ma Lu	13285
	Telegraph Office 72 Nan Ti Pa Chi Ta Ma Lu	15000
	Long Distance Telephone Service	03
WUHAN		
	Post Office Shanghai Road	2651
	Telegraph Office Tientsin Road	2300
	Long Distance Telephone Service	03
NANKING		
	Post Office 160 Chungshan Road	43995
	Telegraph Office 10 Yu Fu Hsi Chieh	42455
	(With P.T.T. Service Counter in Nanking Hotel)	
	Long Distance Telephone Service	03
HANGCHOW		
	P.T.T. Office 24 Hui Hsing Lu	2700
	(With P.T.T. Service Counter in Hangchow Hotel)	
	Long Distance Telephone Service	03
SHENYANG		
	Post Office 160 Chungshan Road	32175
	Telegraph Office 6 San-Ching Wu-Wei Lu	22040
	(With P.T.T. Service Counters in CITS, Liaoning Hotel and Tungpei Hotel)	
	Long Distance Telephone Service	26618
CHANGCHUN		
	Post Office 22 Stalin Ta Chieh	6420
	Telegraph Office People's Square	
	Long Distance Telephone Service	03
DAIREN		
	P.T.T. Office 134 Tzetung Road	26028
	(With P.T.T. Service Counter in Dairen Hotel)	
	Long Distance Telephone Service	100

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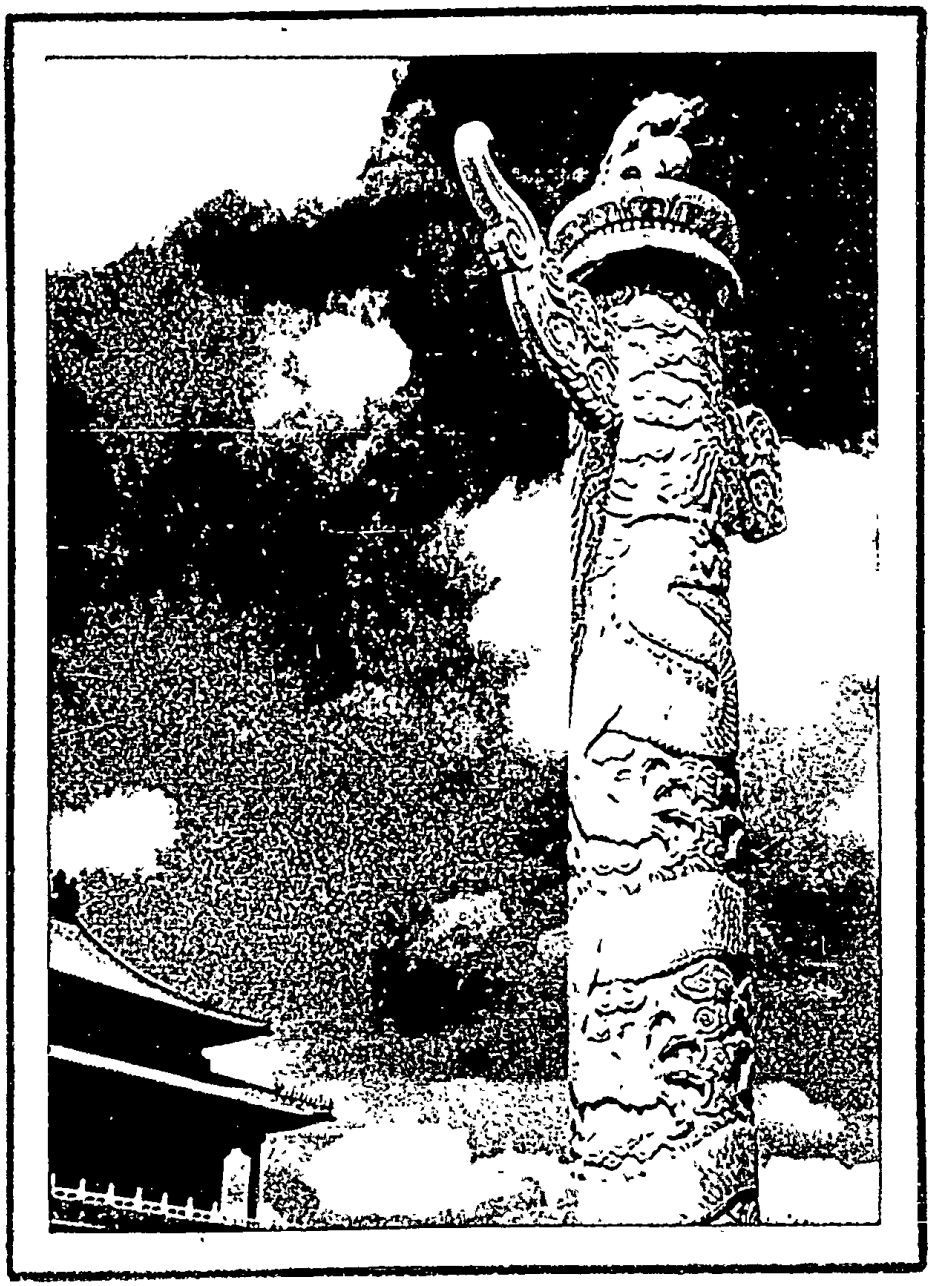

PEKING

TODAY AND YESTERDAY

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PEKING

TODAY AND YESTERDAY

Hu Chia

FOREIGN LANGUAGES PRESS
PEKING 1956

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INTRODUCTION

Peking is both a very old and very new city—old and rich in its culture and artistic heritage, but new and thriving as the capital of People's China.

Over two thousand years ago Peking was already an important political and trading centre. The present city walls were built in the fifteenth century during the Ming dynasty, but not only the city but its layout dates back to the Yuan (Mongol) dynasty in the thirteenth century. Peking was world famous then as an architectural masterpiece, but as the centuries passed, this ancient city, despite its heritage, declined with the last feudal dynasty.

Since the middle of the nineteenth century, grasping foreign powers began their penetration. China was gradually turned into a semi-feudal and semi-colonial country. Peking suffered as did the rest of the country. The Revolution of 1911 overthrew the Manchu regime, but Peking's fate hardly improved. First came warlord rule, then the Kuomintang, then Japanese occupation. The end of the war against Japanese aggression brought back the dark rule of the Kuomintang. In 1949 the great victory of the people's revolution set Peking free.

As New China's political centre, where the will of the entire Chinese people is made manifest, Peking, to the people of the world, is the symbol of the country's independence, prosperity and strength. Peking is very much "on the map" nowadays—Peking's past, yes, but even more, Peking's present. The changes that are taking place in

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this well-loved city are so striking that many people long to visit it.

But Peking's importance is not only political. It is the nation's cultural and educational centre, the seat of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, the country's highest scientific research body, and twenty-eight modern universities and colleges turning out large numbers of graduates to play their part in national construction. Peking is also a museum of art and history, ancient and modern. It is the place where, as all the world knows, famous architecture is to be seen—the Imperial Palaces and the Temple of Heaven, for instance. It is a city of fascinating landscapes—from Peihai Park to the Summer Palace and the Western Hills.

Peking has quickly become a city of international importance. Statesmen from all over the world, visitors, and delegates to international conferences come to Peking. In the streets, at the theatres and conference halls people from China's vast family of nationalities rub shoulders with people from other lands. All lovers of peace are sure of a warm welcome in Peking.

The life of the people has changed greatly in seven short years. Peking's citizens enjoy a peaceful, secure, happy life. They and their children look forward with confidence and dignity to a joyful future. Shops and amusement centres are crowded after work and on days off. The pleasure grounds are full of children and parents and strolling lovers.

And not only among its citizens is a new life to be seen. Peking's buildings have changed too. Steel plants, cotton mills, cement works now stand on the outskirts. New housing, new shops and markets rise everywhere. In seven years the built-on space has been increased by 70 per cent! The old dirty streets are no more. Every little lane and courtyard is clean. The new wide roads, the drained swamps are beautified with trees, flowers and shrubs.

Peking, as it grows, is becoming more and more a city of production. In the years to come it will become an industrial metropolis as well as the political and cultural centre of New China.

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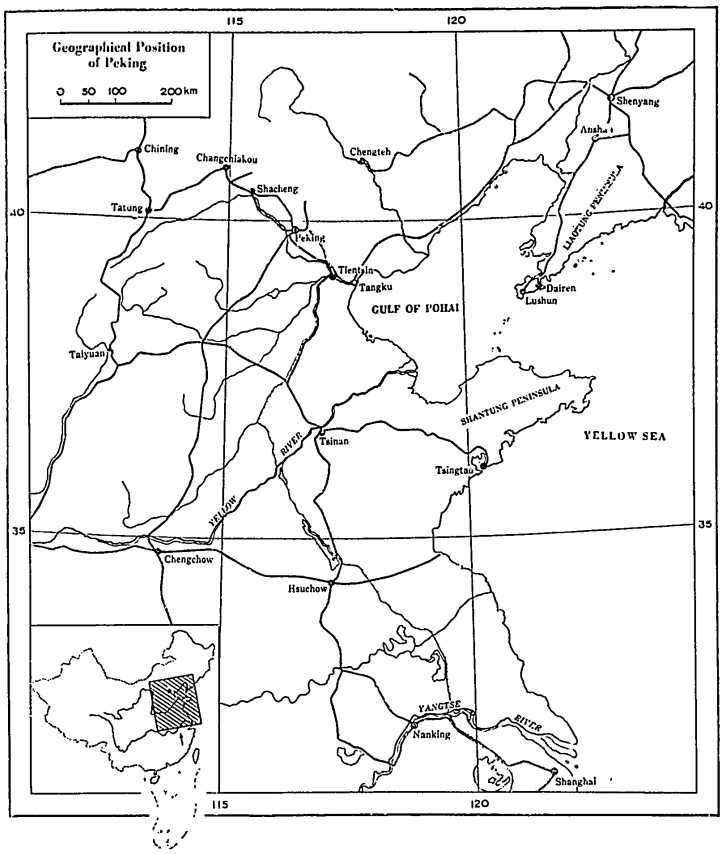
CHAPTER I

GEOGRAPHY

Peking is situated on the northern limits of the Great North China Plain, on latitude 39°54' N., longitude 116°28' E., and lies shielded by mountains to the north and west. It is some 100 miles from the nearest point on the coast—the Gulf of Pohai, which has the Liaotung and Shantung Peninsulas like two giants on either side, guarding the capital. Beyond the gulf lies the Yellow Sea, which merges into the world's largest ocean, the Pacific. Until recently, Tientsin was the port for Peking, but now a great new harbour has been made at Tangku, which is Peking's gateway by sea.

Peking's land connections with all parts of the country are good, lying, as it does, at the northern apex of one of China's chief grain and cotton growing areas. To the northeast lies our oldest industrial base—Northeast China; to the northwest are our largest natural pasture lands—the Inner Mongolian grasslands—and the northwest provinces, already giving proof of their great industrial future; to the west are the mountainous lands of Shansi, rich in coal and iron ore deposits; while to the south lies the most densely populated areas of Central and South China, rich in produce of all kinds. From all parts of the country people and goods come in a continuous stream.

Peking is conveniently placed on the Eurasian continent. The U.S.S.R. and the People's Democracies in Eastern Europe and Asia form one compact land mass with



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China. There is direct communication between Peking and Moscow, Ulan Bator (the capital of the People's Republic of Mongolia), Pyongyang (Korea), Hanoi (Vietnam) and the capitals of the European People's Democracies. Physically, Peking's position is indicative of the solid and indestructible friendship between China and these fraternal countries.

1. TOPOGRAPHY

Peking stands in a small plain, the Peking Plain, on the northern border of the Great North China Plain, which is backed by mountain ranges, rather like a land gulf. In fact, the "Gulf of Peking" is another name for the Peking Plain. Geologists say that in the late geological period a shallow sea came up as far as the foot of the Western Hills—Peking's nearest heights. Later this sea-bed was gradually filled up by the silt brought down by the Yungting and other rivers.

Generally speaking, the Peking Plain slopes gently towards the southeast. North and west are two mountain ranges—the Yenshans, to the north, and the Western Hills, west, that is, of Peking. Peking itself lies close to the Western Hills, but is only 165 feet above sea level. Pai Hua Shan (Hundred-Flower Mountain), the highest point in the Western Hills, is 7,800 feet; other peaks are from 3,200 to 4,900 feet, with other hilly outcrops ranging from 650 to 1,600 feet. They end abruptly at the edge of the plain, with two separated outcrops, Yu Chuan Shan (Jade Spring Hill) and Wan Shou Shan (Longevity Hill) jutting up like islets in an ocean. The Yenshan Mountains and the Western Hills run northeast-southwest. To the north, they link up with the Greater Hsingan Ranges and to the south with the Taihang Mountains, and form a natural defensive outpost for Peking.

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The Great Wall, our world-famous ancient engineering wonder, winds along the Yenshan range—the outermost ramparts of Peking. To the southeast, the Yenshans link up with the Western Hills. These beautiful hills are visible from Tien An Men (Gate of Heavenly Peace) and many Peking rooftops.

2. WATERWAYS

The water supply is potentially adequate. The largest river in North China, the Yungting, skirts the city's western outskirts—the famous Marco Polo Bridge is over the Yungting. It is formed from the confluence of three rivers, which rise in the loess highlands, beyond the Western Hills. They join in a gorge, some sixty miles N.N.W. of Peking. The drop, from the gorge to the plain, is some 2,700 feet. But like many other Chinese rivers, heavy accumulations of silt are brought down in the rainy season —in this case silted loess dust. The Yungting rivals the Yellow River in this respect. Through the centuries, this silt has raised the river-bed until in some places it is 148 feet higher than the level of Peking, and has to be restrained by dykes. When these give way, the river tempestuously changes course and floods wide areas. As the only natural outlet is by the river-bed itself, and this is considerably higher than the floods, the waters cannot be drained, and devastation and misery remain in the waterlogged land. In close memory—to take only the last 30 years—the Yungting has broken its dykes seven times. Some 130,000 acres of farmland were inundated, and for the most part remained perforce waterlogged, with all that that implies in terms of human life and property. We smile now at the monstrous naivety of the Manchu emperor who in the eighteenth century renamed the untamed river. Its former name was Wuting, "The Never Still One." He renamed it Yungting, "The For Ever Still," in the hopes that its nature would change with the name! But the last four decades, with their seven disastrous floods, are in modern times—from the fall of the Ching (Manchu) dynasty in 1911 to the liberation of Peking. The reactionary governments of that period did no better for the people than the emperor. But the People's Government, on liberation, mapped out a plan to end this misery. This had to be a plan with far-reaching consequences, a plan which dealt with the cause of the trouble —the erosion and the loess silt, which comes from an area of 18,000 square miles, and is deposited over a basin of 5,800 square miles. It must involve harnessing an angry river in a gorge. The first step, the building of Kuanting Reservoir, was completed within four years. Four years, to survey, plan, and build, after thousands of years of ineffective tinkering!

A huge reservoir has been built which covers 90 square miles, and can hold 80,000 million cubic feet of water. The check dam, 148 feet high and 950 feet long, towers at the mouth of the Kuanting Gorge, and holds back the floods. To the west is an intake tower, which controls the flow through a tunnel cut through the rocks, and directs it into a stilling basin and thence into the river. At the other end of the dam is the spillway, 1,414 feet long and 65 feet wide, like a giant slide. So now the waters can be controlled. By December of 1955 (three months ahead of schedule) the hydroelectric station was finished — its equipment all made in China — and started contributing to the high tension grid, feeding Peking, Tientsin, and other cities. Not only that, but now water from the Yungting River is being drawn to Peking—a dream of the Peking people for 17 centuries comes true!

From ancient times efforts have been made to exploit possible natural sources of water for Peking and the sur-

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rounding plain. As far back as the period of the Three Kingdoms (220-280 A.D.) an attempt to dig an irrigation channel was made, from near where Peking stands at present, to the Yungting. But the Yungting was unreliable and was anyway full of silt. When the summer came, the floods broke the dykes and silted up the channel. This first attempt failed. In 1171 A.D., during the reign of the Nuchens (Golden Tartars), another vain attempt was made. In 1187 A.D. a new direction was tried—to tap the Jade Spring, draw it through the Kunming Lake (in the present Summer Palace) and the River Changho into the city. These difficult and complicated tasks were well carried out, and the natural course of water was successfully changed, but the limited amount of water from the Jade Spring Hill was not sufficient to meet the city's needs.

In 1343 still another attempt was made to get a water supply from the Yungting. Once more it failed, because the Yungting would not submit to being tamed.

Since liberation, the People's Government has taken speedy steps to improve Peking's water supply. It has already done much, with sinking wells and in general making better use of existing sources to increase the volume, but now this has been linked with the plan to harness the Yungting. The Kuanting Reservoir makes it possible to use the Kuanting water to supply Peking.

On January 16, 1956 the cutting of a 12-mile-long water channel began, from the Yungting River to Peking, involving the displacement of four million cubic yards of earth, with a check dam and sluice-gates at Sanchiatien, a village on the city's western outskirts. Part of it has to be cut through hills, and a 2,300-foot tunnel is necessary. At its lower end a small hydroelectric power station is being built to use the 92-foot drop. The channel brings in a daily flow of 336 million gallons of water—enough for the normal needs of 2,800,000 people, or twenty large

factories, or irrigation for some 130,000 acres of farmland. The small hydroelectric station will be used to supply power for five 50,000-spindle textile mills. The work of supplying Peking with Yungting water is scheduled to be complete before the end of 1956.

Since very ancient times inland waterways have been tremendously used and developed in China. The Grand Canal, whence the tribute rice (the tax in kind) was brought thousands of miles from the south to the imperial granaries, was connected to Peking through the Tunghui Canal.

The Tunghui Canal was "created" by Kuo Shou-ching, a famous hydrologist who in 1262 A.D. worked out a plan for a canal. He used the water from the Jade Spring. Later, in 1291 A.D., he tapped the Deity Mountain Spring, diverted the water into what is now the Kunming Lake in the Summer Palace grounds, then by canal to a lake within Peking's walls and subsequently into the Tunghui Canal. By these means, the canal received enough water for navigation.

To the northeast of Peking is the River Peiho. Its western tributary joins the Tunghui Canal, and together they flow into the Grand Canal. In later times, both the Grand Canal and the Tunghui Canal partly silted up. But now they are being restored and will be used again to transport goods between our cities and countryside.

3. CLIMATE

Peking has a continental (east coast) monsoon climate of the north temperate zone. In winter, cold, dry winds come from the Siberian land mass. In summer, warm, moist winds come from the Pacific. But the climate remains continental. It is the continent, not the nearby ocean, which affects Peking. On average, the days are

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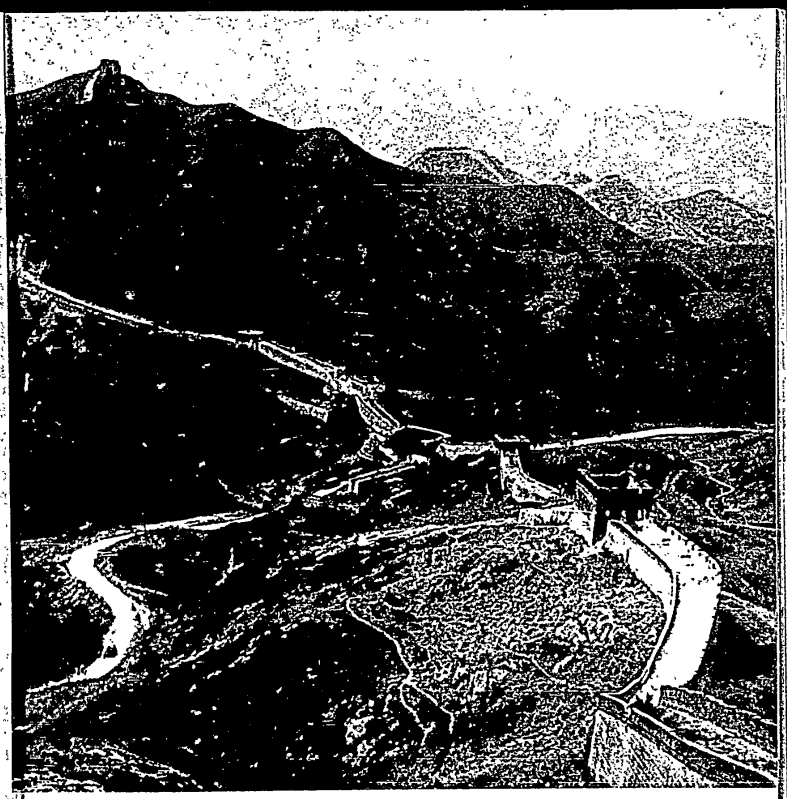
warm, with a sharp change of temperature during the hours of darkness, and no long dusks. In high summer the noonday is often intolerably hot, but usually at sunset coolness comes: the nights are like autumn. The seasons change just as abruptly. It may be said that in Peking spring, summer and autumn merge, so that there are really only two seasons to all intents and purposes—winter and summer. The cold days last about five months, during which the average temperature is under 10° C. There are approximately 80 days of really severe cold between mid-December and the end of February, when the average temperature of the coldest month is 4.5° C. below. The hottest summer monthly average is 26.1° C. The annual mean temperature is 11.9° C. — which is quite commonly the normal temperature in Peking at the beginning and end of summer, which we may call spring and autumn.

Spring comes late, and in a glorious burst. After the season has "officially" begun, snowfalls are not uncommon. Spring really starts when the northwest winds cease, and the snow finally melts, but summer comes hot on spring's heels.

The spring rainfall is negligible. Most days are clear and bright, with intensely dry air, and hours of healthy sunshine. The winds bring frequent dust storms, stinging and uncomfortable, but they are usually of short duration. The crops and vegetation in general depend on snowfalls for moisture at present, but this will gradually change as our great afforestation and anti-erosion schemes begin to show results. In Peking itself, since liberation, the new roads and new districts have been well planted with trees and shrubs. Shelter belts and orchards are doing well along the lower reaches of the Yungting River, and already the troublesome dust storms have begun to lessen.



The Great Wall

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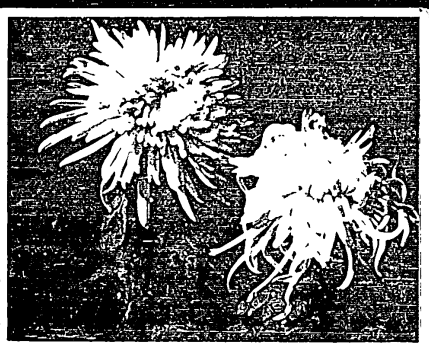

Peking - four seasons

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The hydroelectric station at Kuanting Reservoir

Cutting the channel for water from the Yungting for Peking

Some rain comes in May and June, with the southeast breezes. Our parks and gardens are full of colour — peonies, lilac, pomegranates, oleanders, almonds. Poplars, willows, and locust-trees colour the streets with fresh green. From rooftop level Peking is seen as being under a leafy canopy.

The annual rainfall for the city averages 25 inches. Two-thirds of this falls in July and August, with the greatest precipitation in July. Tremendous but short downpours occur then, which quickly yield to bright, burning sunshine again.

These tremendous short downpours present a difficult problem as far as drainage is concerned. This problem, however, is being gradually solved, thanks to the construction of the Kuanting Reservoir and the overhauling of the city's drainage system.

After August the weather begins to turn cool quite sharply, and the days gradually get shorter. This is Peking's best time of year, with long days of glowing sun under a cloudless sky. The grapes hang on the trellises, red apples shine, and the sweet pears and Peking dates ripen.

Then comes the Mid-Autumn Festival — round about September 20 — and the leaves begin to wither and fall. The street pedlar who cries:

Here come turnips
Sweet as pears!

is the herald of winter.

From September or October on, northeast winds again blow, and there is no more rain except for occasional falls of sleet. The frosts last from early November until March. Peking's frozen lakes and canals make winter skating a highly popular outdoor sport.

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4. COMMUNICATIONS

Peking is the centre from which all China's communications—by rail, highway and air—radiate.

From the railway station just outside Peking's Front Gate (Chien Men) four lines lead in different directions—northeast via Tientsin and Shanhaikuan to Shenyang, thence to Manchouli (from Tientsin a main line runs to Shanghai); south to Hankow and thence to Canton; north to the Kupeikow Pass; and northwest to Changchiakou and Paotow. Express through trains run every day to all China's big cities—Shanghai, Tsingtao, Taiyuan, Sian, Shenyang, Changchun, Manchouli, etc. There is also a local service between Peking and Mentoukou, a mining district on the western outskirts. Fengtai, a junction station on Peking's southern outskirts, has been connected with the main station by double track since January 1954 instead of single track as hitherto, which has relieved the heavy congestion on the main lines. In July 1955 a new line was opened to traffic between Fengtai and Shacheng, a 65-mile length which passes the Kuanting Reservoir and has speeded up traffic on the Peking-Paotow line. The latter line is now being extended to Lanchow, whence another great artery is under construction to Sinkiang.

In Southwest China two trunk lines—one between Paochi in Shensi Province and Chengtu in Szechuan Province, which is being laid, and another between Chengtu and Kunming, which is already blueprinted—will, when complete, be linked up with Peking.

Since 1954 there has been a through passenger service from Peking to Moscow—a journey of 5,620 miles which takes 207 hours, and between Peking and Pyongyang, a 36-hour journey of 840 miles.

In December of 1955 the 650-mile railway line between Chining (in China's Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region) and Ulan Bator was opened to traffic. This line, jointly built by China, the Soviet Union and Mongolian People's Republic, connects with a direct link to the Soviet Union at Ulan Bator, and shortens the Peking-Moscow journey by 684 miles. The rail distance between the two capitals will be further shortened when the Lanchow-Urumchi-Alma Ata Railway (now being jointly laid by China and the Soviet Union) is completed.

Communications between China and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam are now greatly improved, and since August 1955 good rail connections exist between Peking and Hanoi.

Peking is the centre of a network of highways—to Tangku and Tientsin, Chengteh and Changchiakou—the latter two being the links between the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region and Peking. The entire network of main roads on the North China Plain and the Northeast Plain, which in turn connects with every part of the country, leads to the capital.

Airlines, too, radiate from Peking—to Taiyuan, Sian and Chungking and thence to Kunming; to Hsuchow, Nanking and Shanghai; to Wuhan, Canton and thence to Nanning and Chanchiang; to Tientsin, Shenyang and Harbin and thence to Tsitsihar; and to Sian and Lanchow and thence to Urumchi via Chiuchuan and Hami. There are three direct airlines to the Soviet Union: to Chita via Shenyang and Harbin; to Irkutsk via Saiyinsata and Ulan Bator; and to Alma Ata via Sian, Lanchow and Urumchi. Other international airlines connect China with the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and Burma. Air travellers from Peking can make good connections at Canton for Hanoi via Nanning, and for Mandalay and Rangoon via Kunming.

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CHAPTER II

HISTORY

1. A BRIEF HISTORICAL SKETCH

Several cities have, at one time or another in China's long history, served as her capital; but Peking can boast of being one of the oldest, second to Changan (now Sian) and Loyang. It was the capital during the feudal dynasties for a thousand years.

Between 1918 and 1939, the fossil remains of the world-famous Peking Man (Sinanthropus Pekinensis) and the fossil remains of another kind of man, Upper Cave Man, were unearthed at Choukoutien, a village 34 miles southwest of Peking. Peking Man lived 500,000 years ago. Upper Cave Man lived about 50,000 years ago. There is necessarily, as yet, a long period in Peking's history which has to be left blank, but we do know that primitive communities had settled down 3,000 years ago on or near the site where Peking now stands.

Round about 2,200 years ago it was made a capital for the first time. That was during the period of the Warring States (403-221 B.C.). One of the Seven States, the Kingdom of Yen, established its capital near the present city. This capital was called Chi.

In 221 B.C. another of the Seven States—Chin—gained control of a united China, with power invested in a central government, and the Yen capital was incorporated into a prefecture or governmental district. During the Han dynasty (206 B.C.-220 A.D.) this area was still in the

territory of Yen. Later it was given the name of Yuchou. During the period of the Three Kingdoms (220-280 A.D.) it was again called Yen.

The northern border of the China of those days ran close to Peking, and northern nomadic tribes frequently broke in from across the border. Thus Peking became an important strategic area as well as a local political centre.

For close on three hundred years (314-589 A.D.) this northern territory, including the site where Peking now stands, was, indeed, largely under the control of invading nomads. It was not until the Tang dynasty (618-907 A.D.) that it was recovered. By the middle of the Tang dynasty, steps were taken to prevent the tribesmen, the Hsis and Khitans, from raiding the border lands and the local capital. The position of Peking, then called Yuchou, became increasingly important. But later the Khitans became stronger, established the Liao Kingdom (916-1124 A.D.) and invaded and occupied Yuchou and other places around. Yuchou was renamed Yenching in 938 A.D., and was made one of the Liao provisional capitals. More than that, taking advantage of the prevailing chaos in China, the Liao rulers turned Yenching into a stronghold from which to make further inroads.

In 960 A.D., Chao Kuang-yin founded the Sung dynasty (960-1279 A.D.) in the South. Preoccupied with the suppression of internal disturbances, he was content to take a merely defensive attitude to the Liaos. His brother, Chao Kuang-yi, tried to recover Yuchou and other lost territories, but was defeated in his two northern campaigns.

In the early twelfth century, the Golden Tartars rose in Liaotung (in Northeast China), defeated the Liao troops, established the State of Chin (1115-1234 A.D.), and seized all their territory, including Peking. In 1153 A.D. the State of Chin removed its capital to Yenching, and renamed it Chungtu (Middle Capital).

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Chungtu under the Golden Tartars was rebuilt on a large scale, with splendidly decorated palaces and halls. Hundreds of thousands of workers were conscripted, enormous sums of money spent and countless lives sacrificed in creating this luxury.

Less than seventy years after this—in 1215—it fell to the Mongols under Genghis Khan. In the battle, the palaces of the State of Chin were set on fire, and blazed for over a month. The Chin troops were defeated and Chungtu had a new master. Kublai Khan renamed it Tatu (Great Capital) in 1272 and it became the capital of the Yuan (Mongol) dynasty (1279-1368 A.D.).

Tatu was much larger than either of its forerunners, and was rebuilt slightly northeast of the old site. Again there arose magnificent palaces and halls; beautiful lakes surrounded by pleasure gardens were created, and the place was packed with treasures of every description looted from the people. It was at this time that a canal—the Tunghui Canal—was dug and made to connect with the Grand Canal, so that the boats transporting the tribute rice from the provinces south of the Yangtse could come right up to one of the new lakes inside the city. Tatu, with its magnificent imperial palaces, its treasures coming from every corner of the country, the stupendous feasts which the Great Khan gave on state occasions, and the well organized post-stages on the roads to the city all astounded Marco Polo, the Venetian traveller, who visited Tatu under Kublai Khan.

In the middle of the fourteenth century, Chu Yuan-chang headed a peasant revolt which overthrew the Yuan dynasty and established the Ming dynasty (1368-1644). He moved his capital south, to Chinling, and called it Nanking (the Southern Capital). Tatu was renamed Peiping (Northern Peace), and was placed under his son's rule. On Chu Yuan-chang's death, the throne should have passed

to his grandson, but his son, Chu Ti, who ruled Peiping, usurped the throne. In 1403, it was renamed Peking (the Northern Capital). In 1420 it was made the capital city of the Ming dynasty and remained so until the dynasty fell.

Peking in the Ming period grew on a yet grander scale, even more magnificent than under the Mongols. To begin with, the old city and the palaces were taken over as they stood. Subsequently the capital was rebuilt and enlarged. An Outer City was added, and new temples and altars built, until there were altogether 786 buildings—palaces, throne halls, pavilions and gate towers.

So Peking stood until, in 1644, there was a peasant uprising led by Li Tse-cheng, who took the city. His army held it for only 40 days, because the Manchus were simultaneously preparing an incursion south of the Great Wall, and at the end of this time, thanks to the treachery of a Ming general who opened the pass, they swept down on the city. Peking fell intact, and was declared the Manchu capital the same year by Shun Chih, the first emperor of the Manchu dynasty. This was the last imperial dynasty, and lasted for 267 years.

Peking remained superficially the same throughout these years. Buildings that needed repair or were derelict were rebuilt, but substantially to the same pattern.

The city plan was unaltered, though many palaces, temples and pavilions were added outside the walls to the west, notably Yuan Ming Yuan (the Old Summer Palace). All the new buildings were centred round the life of the imperial court. They were either for the direct use of the imperial family and its ramifications, or for its ministers and favourites. Peking was full of treasure squeezed out of the people or made specially for the emperors, the monopolists of feudal times.

But a hundred years ago a tremendous change came over all this. To Peking where, in all these years, in-

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vaders had generally come from the north and west, over China's land frontiers, came a new menace. The capitalist countries of Europe and America began to invade China from the sea, shaking the already tottering Manchu Empire to its foundations. In the Second Opium War (1860), Anglo-French forces occupied Peking, and compelled the Manchu rulers to conclude the Convention of Peking (which confirmed the Treaties of Tientsin), pay heavy indemnities and admit other humiliating claims. During their occupation they burnt down and ruthlessly looted the Old Summer Palace and other treasure houses full of antiques.

Forty years later, using the Yi Ho Tuan (the Boxer) Uprising as a convenient pretext, the combined forces of eight powers (Britain, the United States of America, Japan, Russia, Germany, France, Austria-Hungary, and Italy) occupied Peking, killing, burning, raping and plundering. This time the invading forces demanded possession of part of Peking. The Manchu rulers gave them extra-territorial rights in an area which later became known as the "Legation Quarter." Inside this "Quarter" China had no sovereign rights. Chinese were not allowed to own buildings or reside within its high walls. Chinese soldiers and police were forbidden to enter. Inside the walls with their embrasures were barracks full of foreign soldiers, their guns trained on the Chinese people.

The Diplomatic Corps constituted itself a special political force, and all but controlled the Manchu rulers, whose power declined from day to day. In 1911 they finally collapsed under the impact of the revolution that ushered in the Republic, and Peking ended its long career as the capital of a feudal empire. ' Within a few years, however, internecine strife between the warlords broke out, and gave the foreign powers a further opportunity to keep an ever more open grip on China; and, as in the last years

of the Manchus, the Diplomatic Corps in Peking was virtually a superior governing power.

After the victory of the October Revolution in 1917, the new-born Soviet state abrogated all unequal treaties which Tsarist Russia had forced on China, and withdrew its troops from the "Legation Quarter."

Under Kuomintang rule, which followed the northern warlord period, Peking was no longer the capital—and the name was accordingly changed from Peking to Peiping.

After the Incident of September 18, 1931, Japanese aggressors occupied China's northeastern territories meeting, on Chiang Kai-shek's orders, no resistance from the Kuomintang forces. The aggressors then turned their spearhead against North China and Peking. The Kuomintang government persisted in its policy of non-resistance. For Peking, the years between 1931 and 1937 were years of instability and disturbance. On July 7, 1937, the Japanese attacked the Marco Polo Bridge, west of Peking's Outer City, which started eight years of all-out war against China.

Again Peking suffered alien occupation, this time by the Japanese. After the Japanese surrender in 1945, the Kuomintang, with the help of American bayonets, re-entered the city.

In 1949, Peking was again in the hands of the Chinese people.

2. A CITY OF GLORIOUS REVOLUTIONARY TRADITIONS

Peking occupies an important place in China's revolutionary history. In 1895, during the last years of Manchu rule, after China's defeat in the Sino-Japanese War, 1,300 candidates who had been successful in the provincial examinations and had come to Peking to sit for the imperial examinations, submitted a memorial to the emperor expressing their opposition to the terms of the Peace Treaty

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and putting forward proposals for political reform. Again, in the closing years of Manchu rule, the Yi Ho Tuan (Boxers) put up a stubborn fight against imperialist aggression.

These two events foreshadowed mass movements in Peking. But it was the May the Fourth Movement in 1919 that turned a decisive page in Peking's, and China's, history.

On the morning of May 4, 1919, Peking students held a great demonstration, a demonstration which was to have far-reaching consequences. It was held as a protest against the treatment of China by the imperialist powers at the end of World War I. The Paris Peace Conference had calmly awarded Germany's unlawful "possessions" in Shantung to Japan. Japan had thrust the infamous Twenty-one Demands on China, and the faint-hearted Chinese government of the time had accepted them. Both these events amounted to a denial of China's independence.

The students gathered outside Tien An Men and began to march to the "Legation Quarter." Before they got there, they were stopped by foreign troops. They turned to a government official's house—the house of Tsao Ju-lin, Minister of Communications, who along with Chang Tsung-hsiang, the Chinese Minister to Japan, and Lu Tsung-yu, another high official, was known as a pro-Japanese traitor. The students were further enraged to find that at that very time these officials were holding a discussion with the Japanese. Shouting "Restore our rights and interests in Shantung!" "Punish the traitors!" "Down with the Twenty-one Demands!" "Refuse to sign the Paris Peace Treaty!" they caught Chang Tsung-hsiang and beat him, and set fire to Tsao Ju-lin's house.

The warlords who held power in Peking struck back hard. Many of the students were arrested and imprisoned. But they and the people refused to be cowed. All over the country, people came out in support. Workers went

on strike, merchants suspended business and fellow students elsewhere joined in voicing these demands. The movement went far beyond Peking. All anti-imperialist and anti-feudal forces were behind it. Mao Tse-tung summed up its importance in the following words: "Its outstanding historical significance lies in a feature which was absent in the Revolution of 1911, namely, a thorough and uncompromising opposition to imperialism and a thorough and uncompromising opposition to feudalism." In another place, he said, "It was part of the world proletarian revolution of that time."

Seven years later, in 1926, a massacre took place in Peking. Under the pretext of enforcing the "Boxer" Protocol of 1901, the Japanese, backed by the Diplomatic Corps, sent an ultimatum to the warlord government, demanding that all fortifications at the Taku Fort should be dismantled. The purpose behind this was, in fact, to make it easier for a certain pro-Japanese warlord, Chang Tso-lin, to attack Tientsin. Again, on March 18, the student body and the people in Peking took action. A great crowd collected outside Tien An Men, and marched to the government headquarters. Here they were met by armed guards, who opened fire, killing and wounding several hundred. The massacre was followed by a terror. The warlords, hand in glove with the imperialists, tried by every means to turn back the rising tide. All patriots were hunted and persecuted, and warrants were issued for over fifty people, among them Li Ta-chao, one of the founders of the Chinese Communist Party, and Lu Hsun, the revolutionary writer. They managed to arrest Li Ta-chao, and he was executed by Chang Tso-lin in April 1927.

Having occupied the Northeast since 1931, the Japanese aggressors then began to seize North China. A series of events occurred in which the Kuomintang government sold out the country's rights and submitted to Japan's humi-

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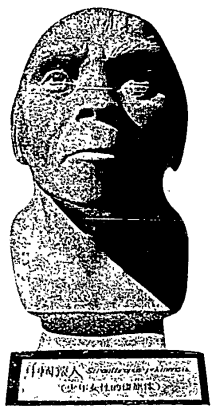
liating demands every time. In June 1935, an agreement —the "Ho-Umezu" agreement—was signed in Peking between Ho Ying-chin, the Kuomintang government representative in North China, and Yoshijiro Umezu, commander of the Japanese armed forces in North China. The agreement purported to recognize Japan's "special political power in North China," thus allowing it to interfere in China's internal affairs. In November of the same year the Japanese aggressors, through collaborators, engineered the "movement for autonomy in the five northern provinces" and the subsequent establishment of the bogus "Anti-Communist Autonomous Administration" in eastern Hopei. To meet the Japanese demand for "special political power in North China," the Kuomintang government appointed a local Kuomintang warlord to head a "Political Affairs Commission for Hopei and Chahar." All this placed Peking and the whole of North China in a very dangerous situation.

Earlier, on August 1, 1935 the Chinese Communist Party had issued a clarion call to all patriots. They demanded that the Kuomintang should call off its civil war against the Communists and put up a real resistance to Japan's constant aggression. It was in answer to this call that another great patriotic movement swept Peking, the December the Ninth Movement.

On December 9, 1935, the Peking students issued a statement calling on the people to fight Japan and strive for national independence. "How can we sit down and study," they said, "as long as the Japanese enemy is not driven out?" They came out in force and put their demands to the Kuomintang representative. These demands were rejected—rejected with bayonets and fire-hoses. They stood up to this, and were supported by the people. The streets rang with their slogans: "We reject the idea of anti-communist autonomy!" "Down with separation for

Choukoutien, where Peking Man was found



Peking Man — a reconstruction

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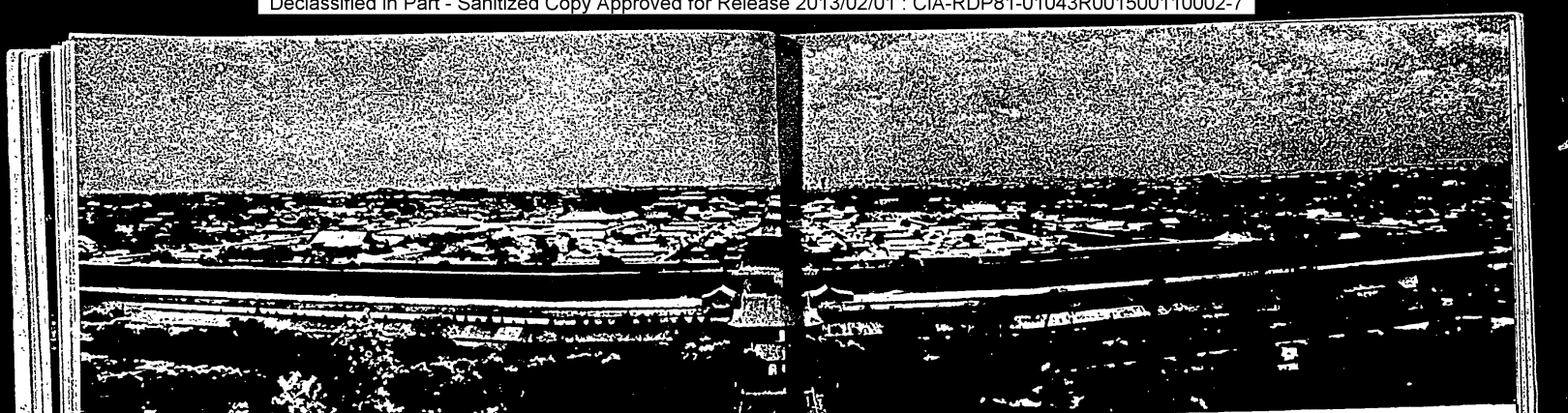
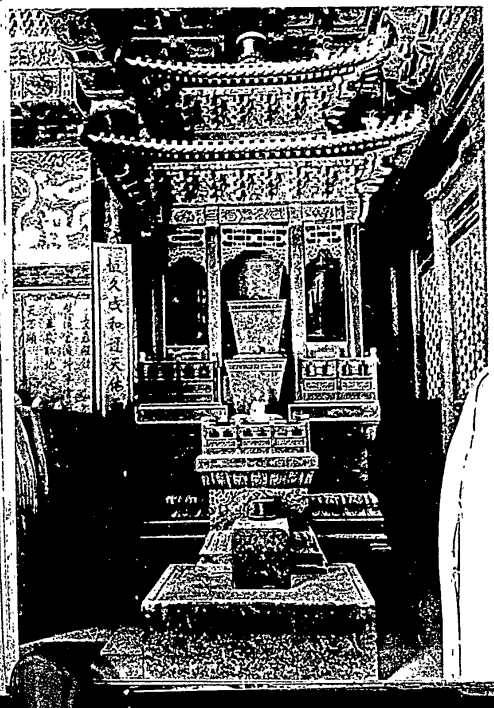
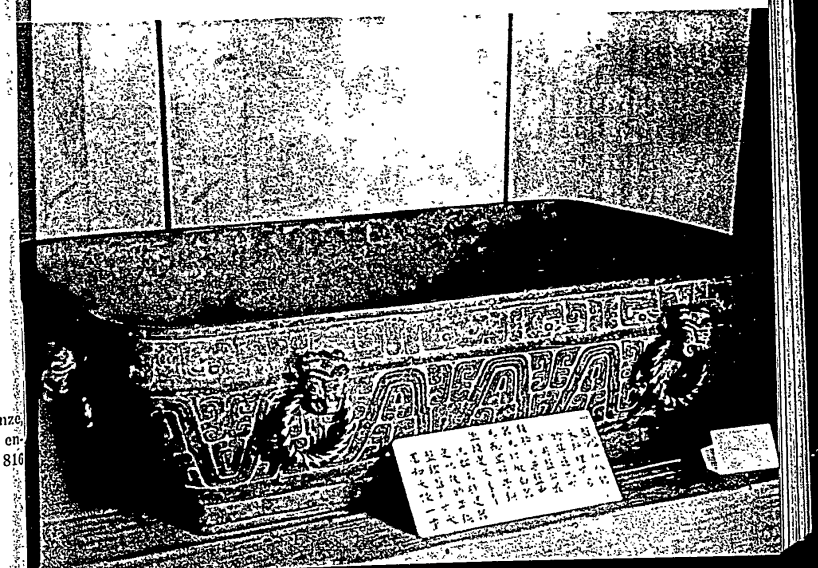


A panorama of the Imperial Palaces from the top of Coal Hill



Time was accurately measured by water clock from about 800 B.C. This example was made in Chien Lung's reign (1736-1795 A.D.)



Ancient bronze cast and engraved in 816 B.C.

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Peking students' demonstration on May 4, 1919

Peking students' demonstration against starvation, civil war and persecution in 1947

North China!" "Down with Japanese imperialism!" "Defend North China by arms!" These slogans were taken up by students, workers and peasants all over China.

A week later, on December 16, the date set by the Kuomintang reactionaries for the inauguration of the "Political Affairs Commission for Hopei and Chahar," the Peking students carried out another demonstration, holding a mass meeting of Peking citizens in the square outside Chien Men. A resolution was passed rejecting such a commission. In the face of armed guards and police armed with swords and whips, the students undauntedly spoke for the people. The pressure of public opinion compelled the reactionaries to postpone the setting up of the commission for the time being.

The students' patriotic movements on December 9 and 16 soon turned into a national movement to resist Japan and save the country. More and more people of all sorts and conditions joined in. The students themselves turned their fiery energies to action. They organized propaganda groups which went into the nearby country districts to urge resistance to Japanese aggression. Led by the Chinese Communist Party, they formed the "Vanguards of National Liberation," who became the core of the national salvation movement in various areas. It was from then on that the young intellectuals of China began to identify themselves with the people. All this originated in Peking.

When the War of Resistance to Japanese Aggression started in 1937, many of the same students in Peking joined the people's forces—the Eighth Route Army and the New Fourth Army. Among them were many "Vanguards of National Liberation." They carried on guerrilla warfare against the Japanese and puppet troops from their bases in the Western Hills and nearby.

After the Japanese surrender in 1945, Peking students kept up their revolutionary tradition. In December 1946

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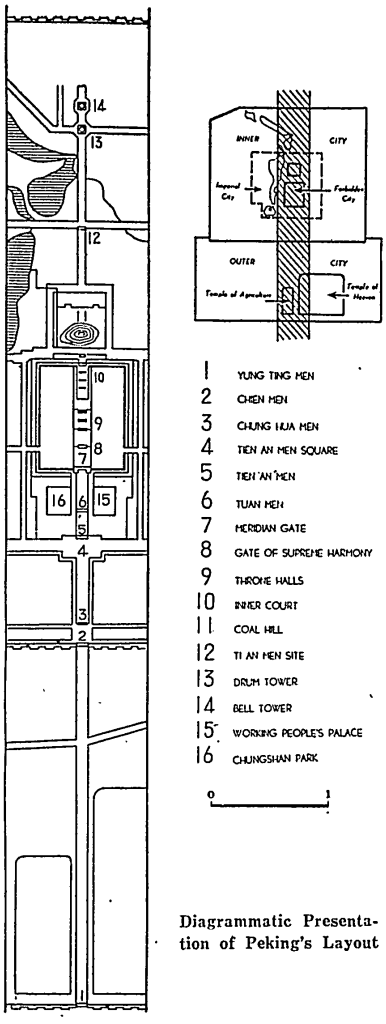
they staged a great demonstration and march to protest against the rape of a girl student at Peking University by an American soldier. In May 1947, the year in which the Kuomintang government again started all-out civil war against the Communists, subjecting the people to extreme hardship and trampling on civil rights, the Peking students came out in a huge demonstration "against civil war, starvation and persecution."

For three decades—ever since the May the Fourth Movement in 1919—Peking witnessed these great patriotic outbursts. They have now borne fruit in the victory of the Chinese people's revolution, the victory which liberated the whole country. Today, Peking students, together with Peking citizens in all walks of life, with the Chinese Communist Party in the lead, are giving of their best in order to build China into a great socialist country.

3. THE CITY PATTERN

Peking city plan encloses four walled cities—the Inner and Outer Cities, the Imperial City (now minus all its walls except for the southern end) and the Forbidden City.

The city is shaped like a Chinese character 凸 , or the letter T upside down, the cross stroke being to the south. The upper (northern) section is called the Inner City, and this contains within it the Imperial City and the Forbidden City. No roads run through the latter. To this day all traffic has to go round it. It is the centre round which the old city was built. A beeline—five miles long—could be drawn through Peking, from north to south. All the imperial buildings will be found to be built round this one line. The main gates and palaces are either on this line, or grouped symmetrically on either side, and their golden tiled roofs rise and fall rhythmically.



Diagrammatic Presentation of Peking's Layout

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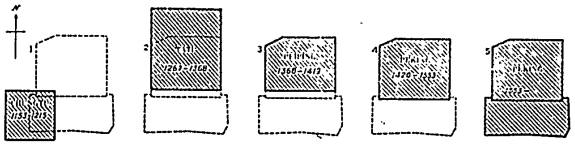
Starting from the extreme southern point of this imaginary line, from Yung Ting Men, the middle gate in the wall of the Outer City, we see on either side almost at once two groups of buildings behind their red walls—the Temple of Heaven on the right, or east side, and the Temple of Agriculture on the west. The road runs due north, through a busy shopping district. In front of us looms a great gate tower, the main Front Gate to the Inner City, Chien Men. Here the road divides, but the design of the city does not vary. Behind Chien Men is another gate, Chung Hua Men, and in front of us lies a great square, and Tien An Men itself, the gate to the Imperial City. Go through Tien An Men, and then Wu Men (Meridian Gate), and a series of courtyards and palaces open before us across a marble-bridged stream—the Golden Stream—wide courtyards, and above them row upon row of glazed tiles on the tilted eaves. The great hall which we now approach is Tai Ho Tien (Hall of Supreme Harmony). Still going due north we cross the moat again at Shen Wu Men (Gate of Godly Prowess), and see before us a steep hill — Coal Hill — crowned by Wan Chun Ting (Pavilion of Eternal Spring). This is the only point of the line which is higher than Tai Ho Tien. Behind it there was, until recently, a gate—Ti An Men—which has been removed to facilitate traffic. Further on there are two more towers—the Drum Tower (which used to mark the hours by drum beats), and the Bell Tower (which used to sound the curfew). This is the end of the line of buildings. There is no central "back" gate, though there are two gates—An Ting Men and Teh Sheng Men—in the north wall of the Inner City, following the symmetry which is inherent in the architectural layout of Chinese tradition.

Peking as a city has undergone many changes, but through all these changes the site was approximately the

same from the Tang dynasty (618-907 A.D.) onwards. In the last 800 years the city was rebuilt four times. To superimpose the varying sites on present-day Peking will best illustrate these changes.



(1) From 1153 to 1215 it was called Chungtu, the capital of the Golden Tartars, ten miles round, at the southwest corner of today's Inner City and west of the present Outer City.

(2) From 1267 to 1368, as the capital of the Yuan dynasty it was renamed Tatu. Tatu was 20 miles round and was built to the northeast of the former city approximately where the Inner City now stands in fact but with its northern limits extended further. This more or less fixed Peking's present site. The court buildings were built slightly southwest of the centre of the city, by the side of the present Peihai and Chunghai Lakes; they were the predecessors of the palaces of the Ming and Ching dynasties. The city plan was largely modelled on Chungtu —with walls, watchtowers, moats and bridges—and also incorporated the ancient imperial traditions, with the Altar of Land and Grain on the west side of the palaces and the Ancestral Temple on their east. Behind (north) lay the market place.

(3) From 1368 to 1419 it was at first called Peiping, and after 1403, in the early Ming dynasty, renamed Peking. It was not the capital—that was then at Nanking. After the Mings had captured Tatu from the Mongols in 1368,

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the city's northern limits were brought nearer the northern boundary of present Inner City, and in 1419 were enlarged slightly to the south, till the southern wall reached its present position. Round about the same time the old rammed mud city walls were faced with brick. These remain to this day. The city was reduced by one-third compared to Tatu, and the walls were 12½ miles round, and had nine gates. The Ming emperors seem to have had an aversion to using the palaces as they stood: they did a lot of destroying and rebuilding. The Forbidden City was rebuilt 500 feet east of the original site and the Drum and Bell Towers were also rebuilt slightly to the east so that the new central axis from the Chien Men Tower to the Bell Tower would not be interrupted by Shihchahai (the Lake of Ten Monasteries). And, with the southern wall pulled down and rebuilt further south, the central ridge of Coal Hill was the mid-point of the Inner City.

(4) From 1420 to 1553 Peking was the capital of the Ming dynasty. Around 1500, border disturbances began to occur. The city population had far outgrown the walls, and something had to be done to protect the population and strengthen the defences generally. It was intended to build another complete wall round the existing city, making use of some of the ruined mud walls on the outskirts. But funds did not allow of this, and only an outer wall in the southern part was ever built—nine miles round with seven gates. Completed in 1553, this is the Outer Wall of present-day Peking. This was the fourth and last time Peking's walls were rebuilt.

(5) Peking from 1553 to the present.

Peking's layout and walls, therefore, as we see them today, have grown through many centuries. Despite successive destruction and rebuilding, the city plan has a unique unity and beauty, and is an historic achievement in city planning.

CHAPTER III

PLACES OF INTEREST AND ANCIENT MONUMENTS

1. TIEN AN MEN

Tien An Men (Gate of Heavenly Peace) is not only a building of beauty and historical interest, but now has an added political significance, so much so that it has been taken as the heart of the national emblem of the People's Republic of China.

It stands on an ancient site—the south central gate of the Imperial City, which was built by a Ming emperor in 1420 A.D. The original gate was burnt down and rebuilt in 1651, since when it has borne its present name. The marble bridges which span the moat in front were added later.

In feudal days the Imperial Rescripts—the edicts and proclamations—were given out from Tien An Men. The custom was to wedge the scroll containing the "Divine Decree" in the bill of a carved phoenix, which was then thrown over the parapet to officials kneeling below, whose duty it was to relay the contents to the nation.

But, like the Manchu dynasty itself, by 1911 Tien An Men was in a sorry state. Weeds and shrubs grew in the crevices of the crumbling walls, and the carved pillars in front were defaced. In fact when repairs were carried out after liberation the gate tower was found to have been pitted by shell fire at the time when the combined forces of eight imperialist powers invaded Peking in 1900.

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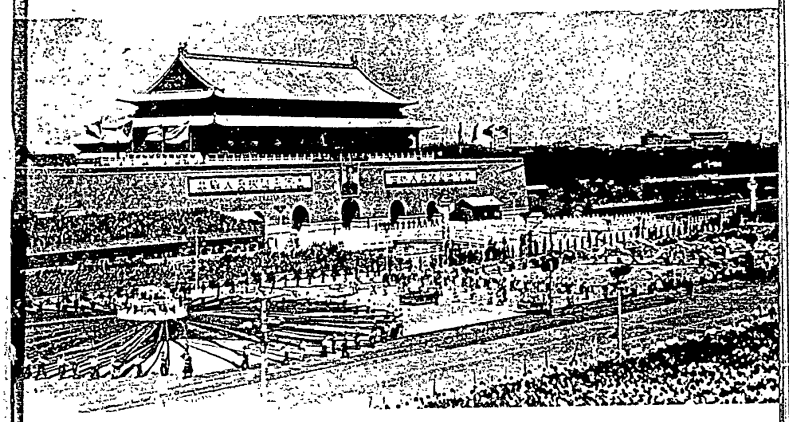
It was with the founding of New China that Tien An Men returned to its former glory, and more. Tien An Men was now the heritage not of emperors, but of the people. The great blockhouse gate has been lovingly repaired and restored according to the traditional pattern. Again the golden tiles on the uptilted roofs gleam above the red walls which glow round the enlarged Tien An Men Square, now a place of proud gatherings and free demonstrations. Now the national emblem shines under the eaves in the centre and two inscriptions run the length of the walls on either side of the entrance: "Long Live the People's Republic of China!" and "Long Live the Great Unity of the Peoples of the World!" On both sides of the marble bridges and on either side of the square are reviewing stands, six in all, which hold ten thousand onlookers for the great parades.

Due south—that is, standing with one's back to Tien An Men — stands a great monolith, nearly completed. It out-tops Tien An Men by some 14 feet. It is the Monument to the People's Heroes. On the side facing Tien An Men is the carved inscription, in Chairman Mao Tse-tung's calligraphy, "The People's Heroes Are Immortal!" On the other side is an inscription approved by the first session of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. Round the base are bas-reliefs depicting the heroic deeds of fighters for liberation over the past hundred years. A flight of steps leads to a balcony with double-tiered marble balustrades, where wreaths may be laid. Between the monolith and Tien An Men the national flag flies high.

On October 1, 1949 three hundred thousand people gathered in the square to hear the People's Republic proclaimed. The red banners fluttered in the breeze, and songs resounded. Chairman Mao Tse-tung hoisted the five-starred national flag and proclaimed the inauguration



On May Day — part of the parade before Tien An Men

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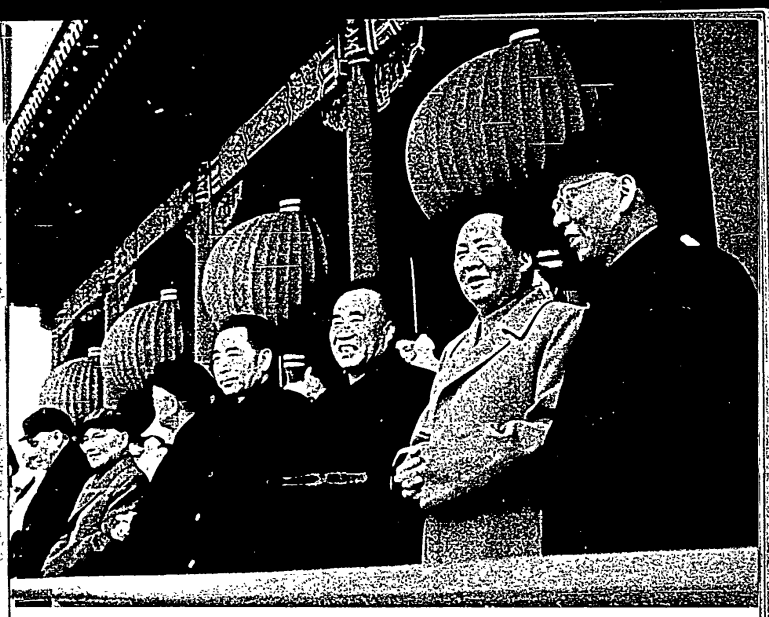
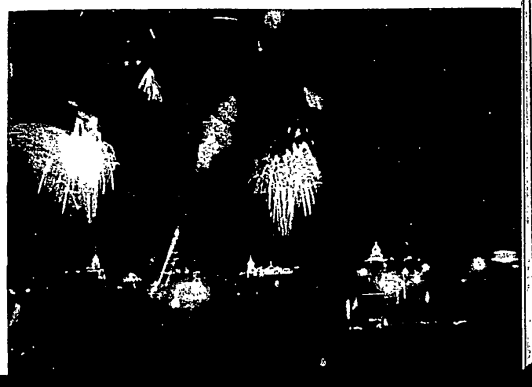
May Day



Chairman Mao Tse-tung and other government leaders greet Peking citizens



Night scene from Tien An Men on National Day

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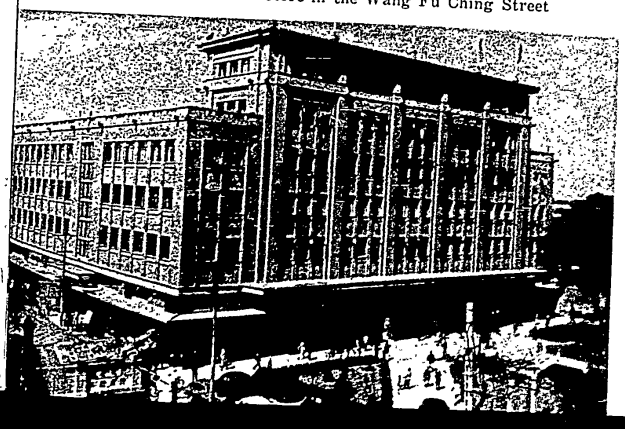
East Changan Boulevard, showing the Peking Hotel with its new extension

Further east along Changan Boulevard

The new Department Store in the Wang Fu Ching Street



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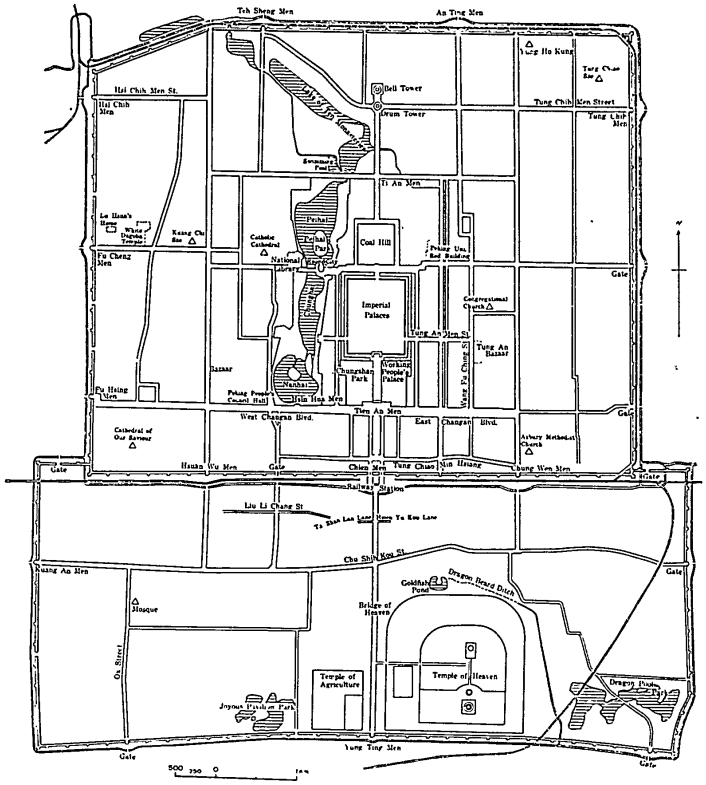
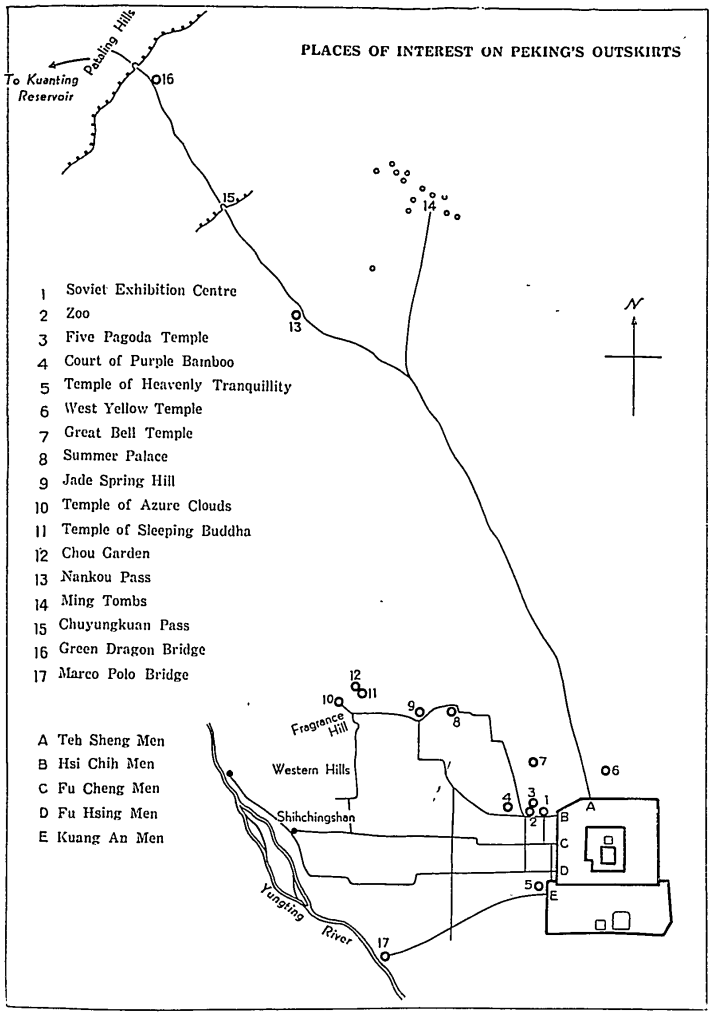
Sketch Map of Peking Central Area



PLACES OF INTEREST ON PEKING'S OUTSKIRTS



1 Soviet Exhibition Centre
2 Zoo
3 Five Pagoda Temple
4 Court of Purple Bamboo
5 Temple of Heavenly Tranquillity
6 West Yellow Temple
7 Great Bell Temple
8 Summer Palace
9 Jade Spring Hill
10 Temple of Azure Clouds
11 Temple of Sleeping Buddha
12 Chou Garden
13 Nankou Pass
14 Ming Tombs
15 Chuyungkuan Pass
16 Green Dragon Bridge
17 Marco Polo Bridge

A Teh Sheng Men
B Hsi Chih Men
C Fu Cheng Men
D Fu Hsing Men
E Kuang An Men

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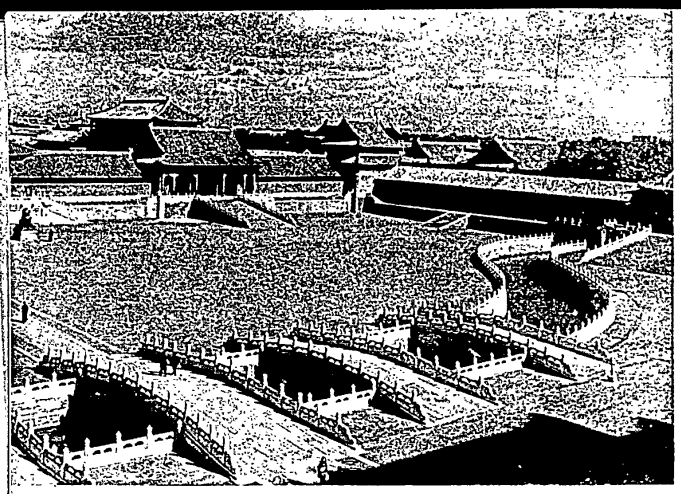
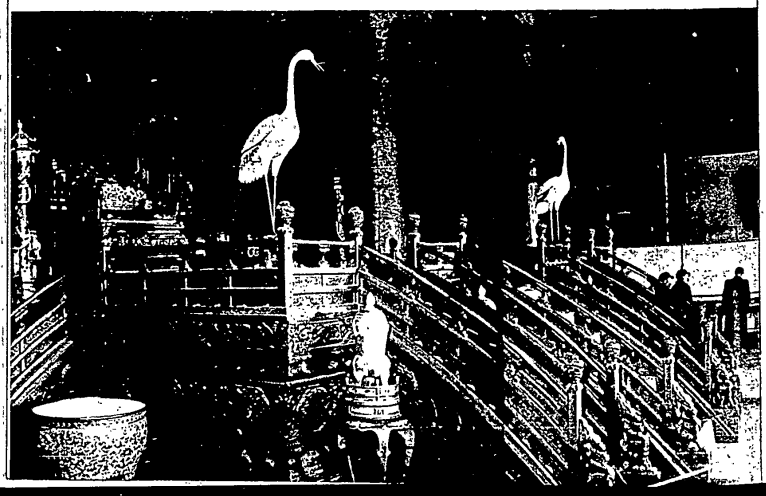


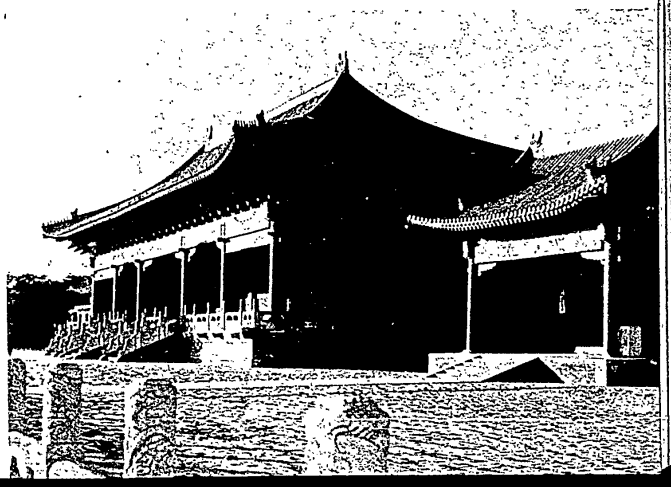
The first courtyard in the Imperial Palaces, in front of the Gate of Supreme Harmony

In the grounds of the Working People's Palace of Culture

Inside one of the halls in the Inner Court, Imperial Palaces



The courtyard in the Working People's Palace of Culture



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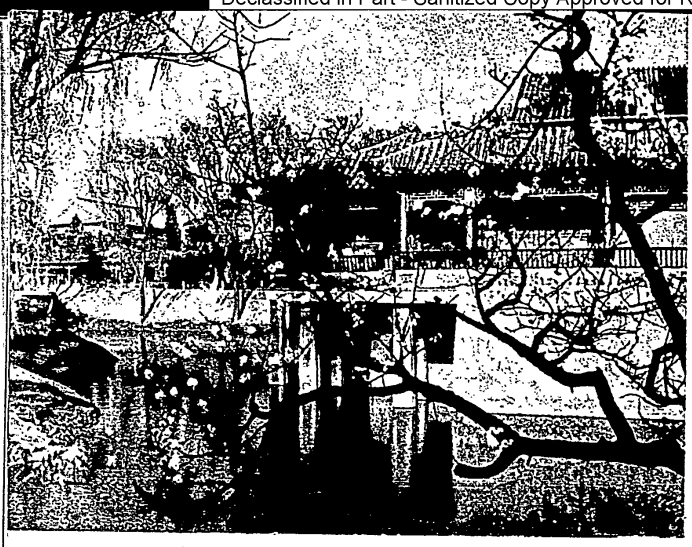
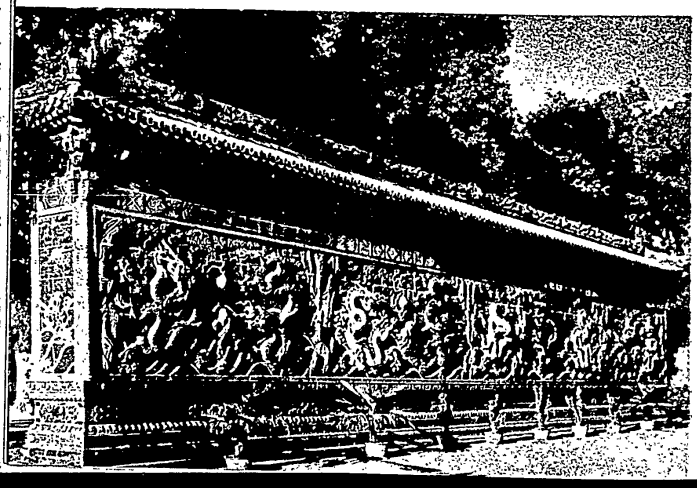
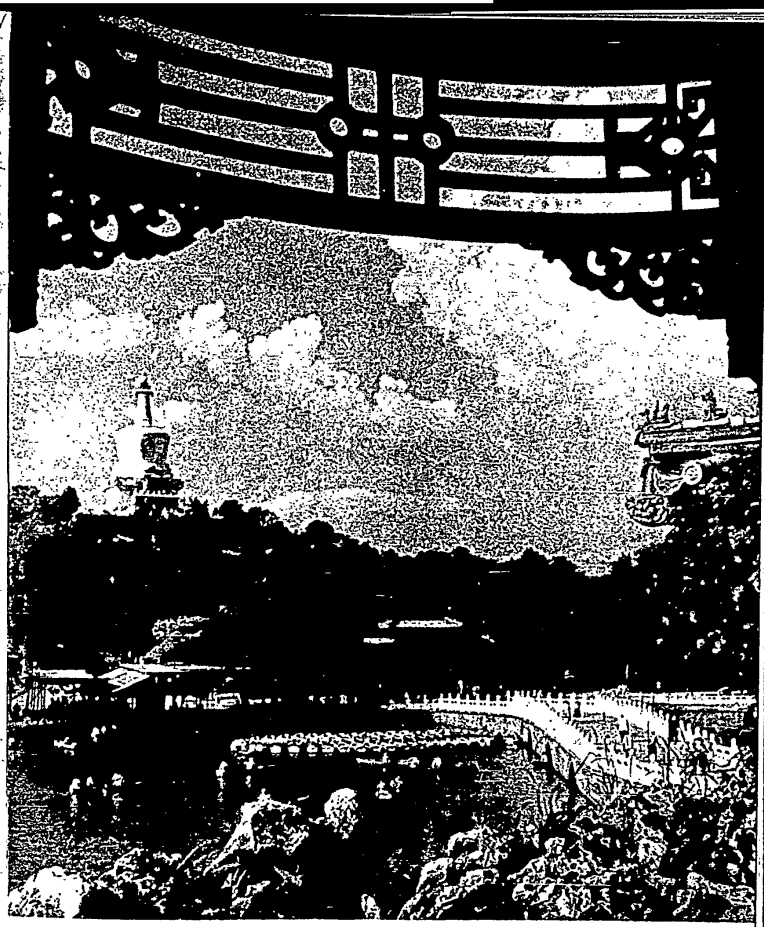


The Water Pavilion in Chungshan Park

Nine Dragon Screen in Peihai Park





In Peihai Park. A view of the lake and the White Dagoba

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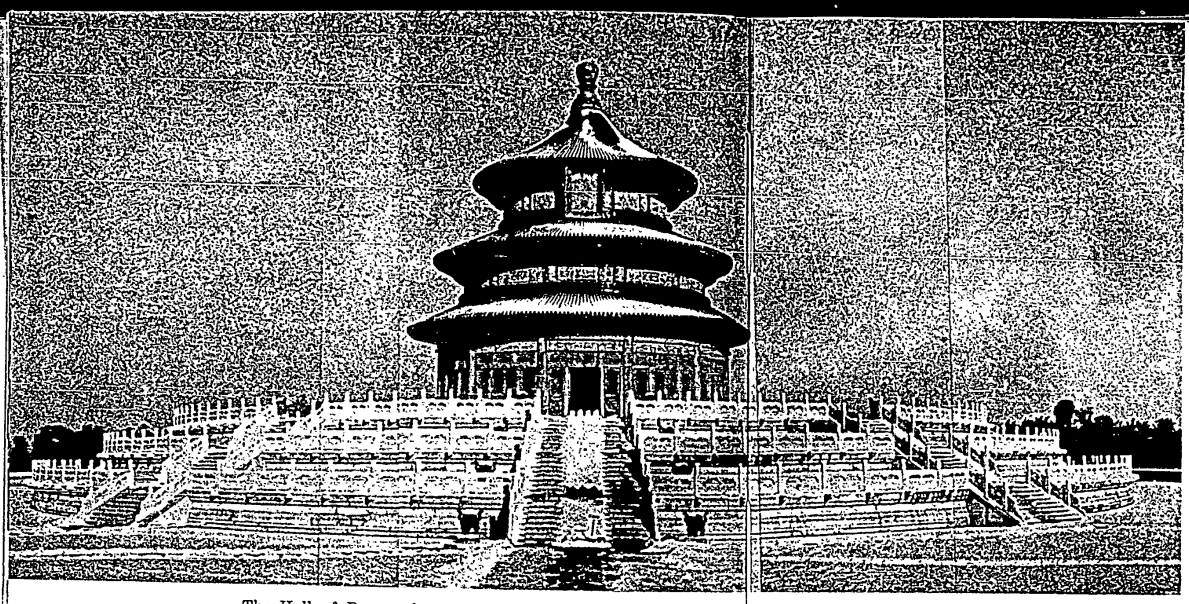
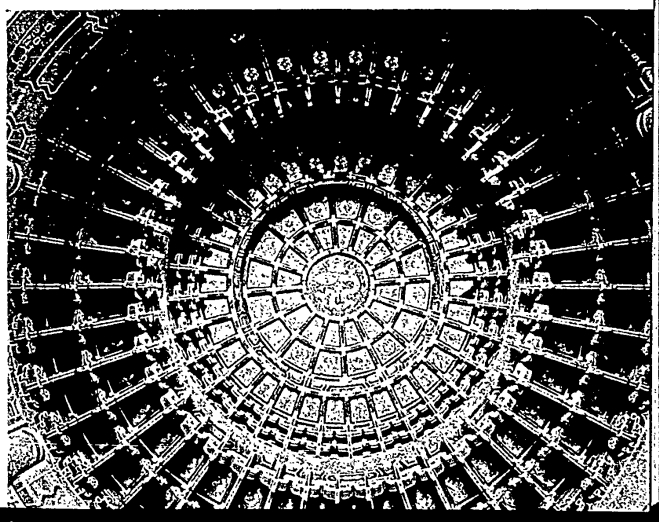
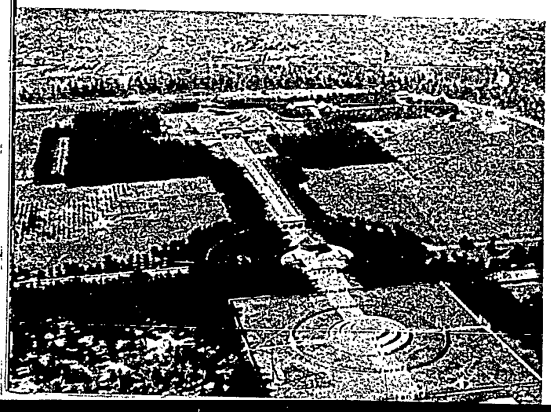


The Hall of Prayer for Good Harvests, Temple of Heaven



Ceiling pattern in the Imperial Vault of Heaven, Temple of Heaven



Aerial view of the Temple of Heaven

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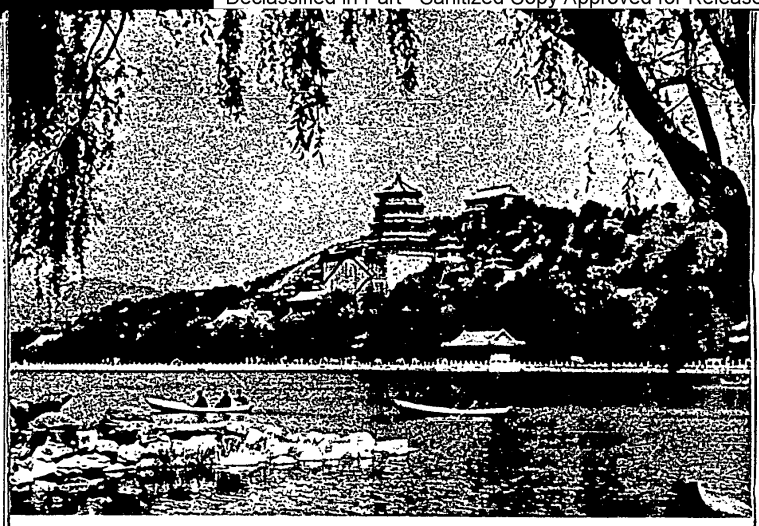
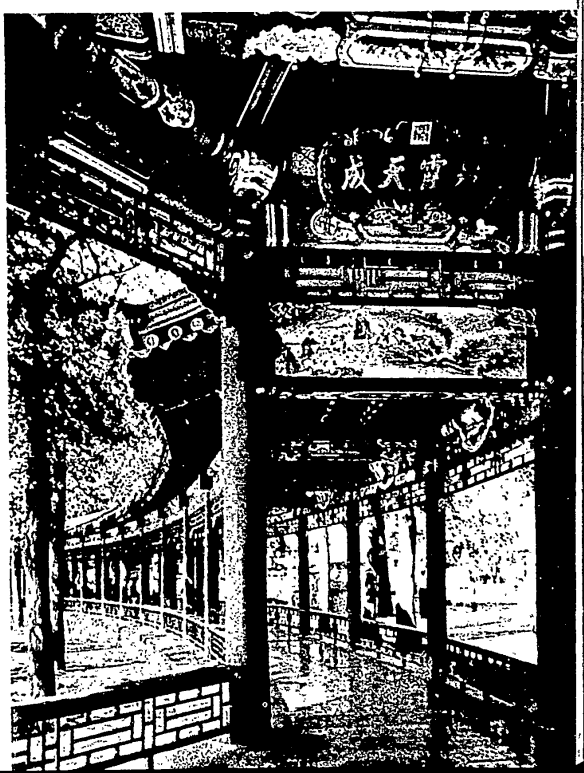


Within the Summer Palace grounds: Across the lake (*above, left*); a scene at the back of the hill (*below, left*); part of the painted covered promenades (*below*)



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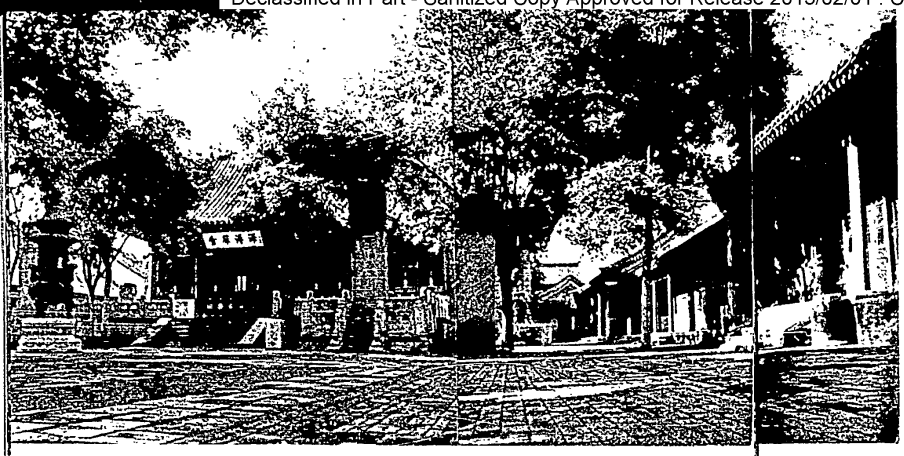
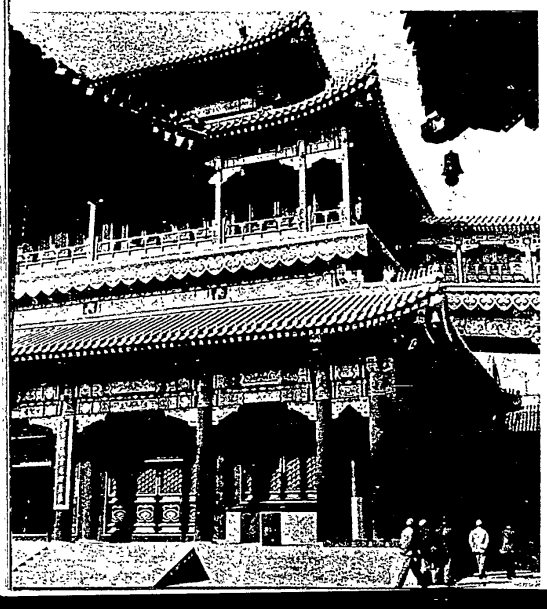
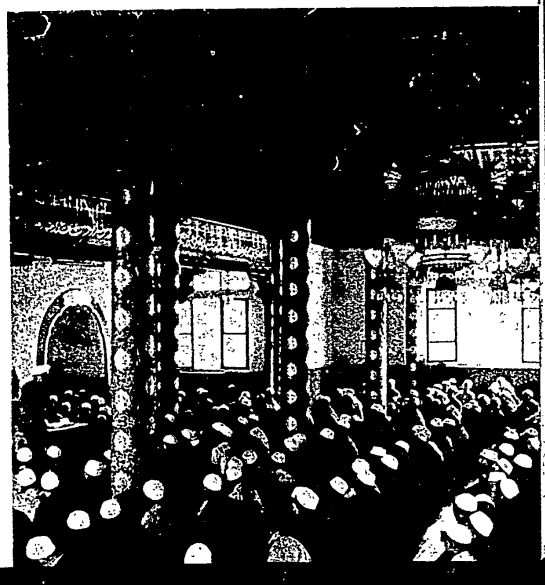


The Kuang Chi Sze Buddhist Temple



Part of Yung Ho Kung, the great Lama Temple, beautifully restored and redecorated by the People's Government

Within the Tung Sze Mosque



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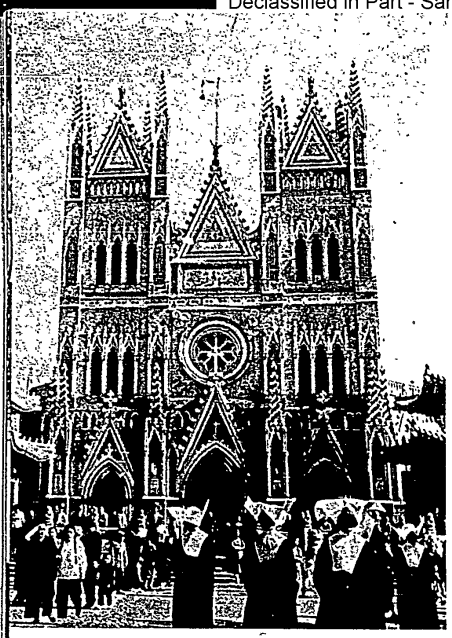
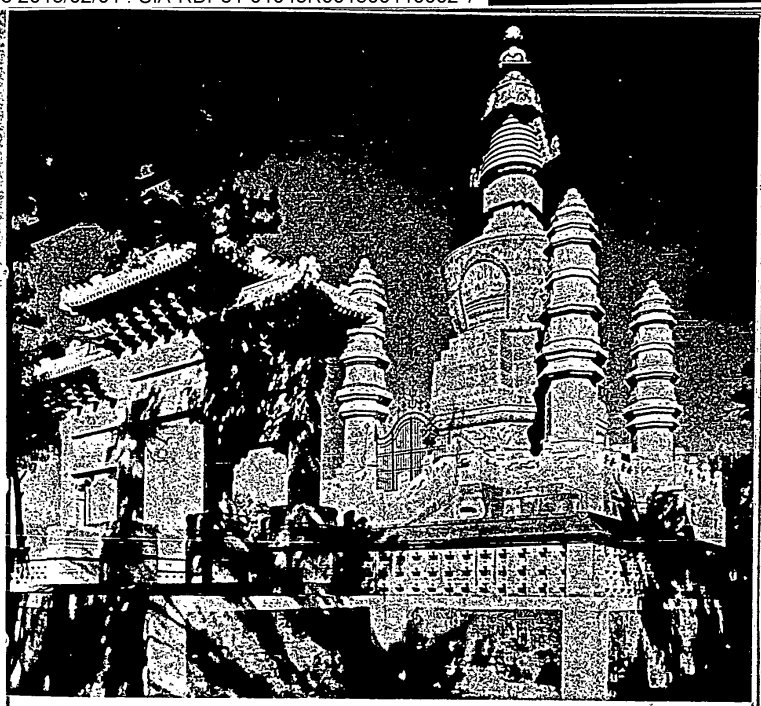


The Catholic Cathedral



One of the famous pagodas — the Hsi Huang Sze Temple, just outside Peking

A service in the Congregational Church at the Lantern Market

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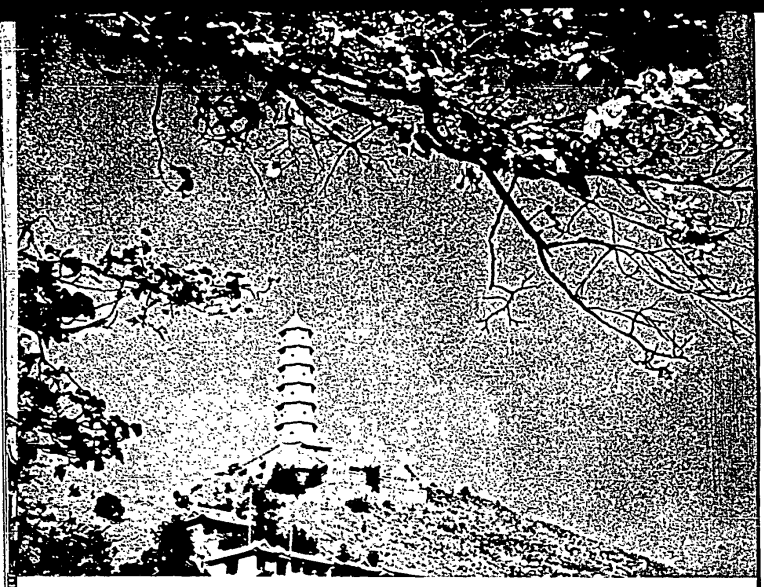
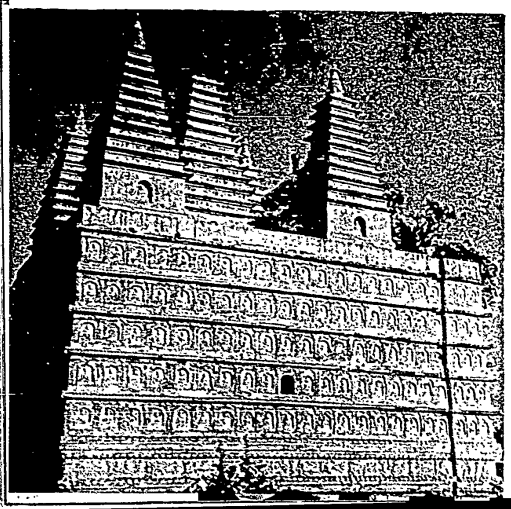
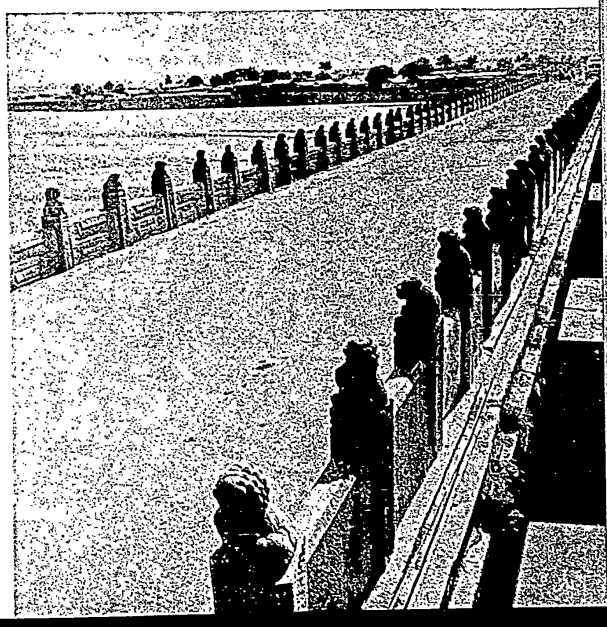


Jade Spring Hill, the source of a pure water spring

Tablet inscribed with Emperor Chien Lung's calligraphy at Marco Polo Bridge



The Five Pagoda Temple



Marco Polo Bridge

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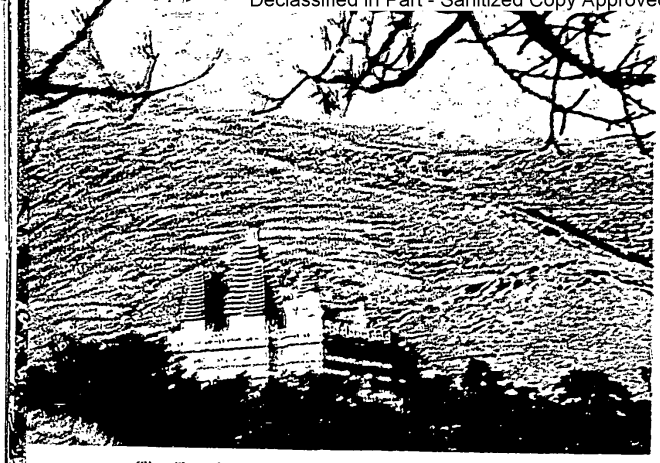
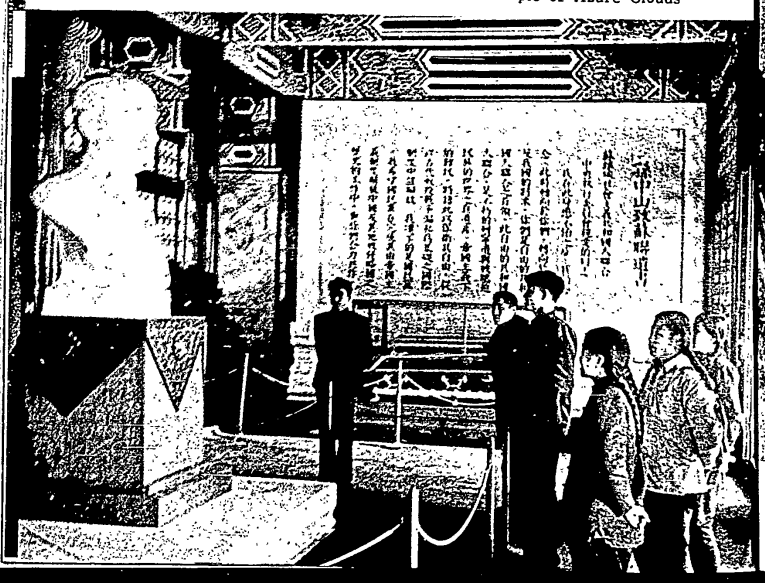


The Temple of Azure Clouds in the Western Hills

Inside the Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall, in the Temple of Azure Clouds



Enjoying the Western Hills

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Peking Zoo. Giant pandas

of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China. The words rang out: "The Chinese nation is not going to be insulted by anybody from now on. We have stood up!"

Since then, on May Day and on National Day, October 1, the people of Peking, in their hundreds of thousands, proudly wearing their best clothes, march past Tien An Men. A kaleidoscope of changing colours, gay with flowers, flags, banners, charts and representations of trades and industries, they are reviewed by Chairman Mao Tse-tung and the other government leaders. Shouting slogans, singing, cheering, they are a living proof of their determination to defend world peace and build socialism in China.

Till late into the night Tien An Men Square is filled with rejoicing crowds. As dusk falls, people pour in from all over the city and from the surrounding countryside. The buildings are flood-lit, decorated with flags and lanterns, and along Tien An Men itself sway huge palace lanterns, glowing red. Searchlights pale the stars and fireworks dazzle and flash. Throughout the square and along the great wide street rings out music for the dancing, singing crowds. The citizens of Peking dance and rejoice together with their heroes of labour and the battlefield, their people's deputies, peoples from all China's great family of nationalities and friends of China from all over the world.

These are great, happy days for Tien An Men. But in the thirty years before the birth of New China, it saw other manifestations of the people's strength and the people's determination. The great student demonstrations during the May the Fourth Movement in 1919, the mass meeting in support of tariff autonomy in 1925, the March the Eighteenth Movement (1926), when Peking students demonstrated against Japanese imperialism and the December the Ninth (1935) student demonstration against

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Japanese imperialism and civil war—all these took place on the Tien An Men Square.

Tien An Men is a landmark of the Chinese people's revolution.

2. THE MAIN STREETS AND SHOPPING CENTRES

Peking changes all the time. The main shopping centres used to be concentrated irrationally on the east side of the city or outside the main central gate (Chien Men) in the wall between the Inner and Outer City. This has now been changed, and state stores and co-operatives supplying all manner of everyday needs are far more evenly distributed.

Let us stroll round Peking, starting from Tien An Men. A great wide boulevard stretches both ways, east and west, wide enough to take three lanes of traffic each side of the tree-lined tram lines in the middle. Old green trees shade the wide pavements on each side, and there is now increasing road traffic—trams, buses, lorries, cars, bicycles, pedicabs—on this main thoroughfare.

Here we will go further west. On our right, breaking the line of high red walls, are great vermilion doors and a brilliantly renovated gate tower. Under the tilted eaves hangs our national emblem. Here is the heart of Peking —indeed the heart of China. This is the seat of government. Behind the doors of Hsin Hua Men live and work Chairman Mao Tse-tung and the other government leaders.

Further along on the same side, we pass the Peking Municipal People's Council Hall. Here the trees are not so big — they are newly planted. North and south now runs a crowded, busy shopping area, the centre for the west city. The main roads of Peking follow the rectangular plan of the walled cities — there is a counterpart to this road in the east city. Down this road lies a bazaar.

Here is all the bustle of a shopping centre — meat and vegetable markets, big co-operative stores, and all manner of shops supplying daily needs and luxuries. About a mile north we see a major road at right angles. Looking west we see a gate tower — the Fu Cheng Men and to the right of it a dagoba, gleaming above the rooftops.

Quite near this dagoba lived the famous revolutionary writer, Lu Hsun. It was here that he wrote most of his essays and articles, in pungent language, against the people's enemies. The actual address is: 21 Hsi Shan Tiao, Kung Men Kou. It is a simple little house in a small compound. His bedroom-study—known as the "Tiger's Tail" —is still kept as it was when he lived there.

Let us now go east from the main road. We pass by the Catholic Cathedral, off the road to the left, the administrative office of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, and the National Library, and cross the lovely marble bridge which separates Peihai from Chunghai and Nanhai Lakes. This bridge—called Chin Ao Yu Tung, meaning Golden Turtle and Jade Rainbow—is an important crossing for Peking's east-west heavy traffic. It is being widened and will soon be four times as wide as it is now. We reach the other end of the bridge and pass a high round building, the Round City, and then the main entrance to Peihai Park. Soon, on our right we see the moat and walls of the Forbidden City.

A little beyond we find on our right the back gate of the Imperial Palaces and on our left, Coal Hill, now a public park. Turning north and then east we find ourselves in front of the Hung Lou (Red Building), originally built and used by the Peking University. It stands in Democratic Square, named to commemorate the revolutionary tradition of the university. In one corner of the ground floor are two rooms in which revolutionary relics are kept. One is the memorial hall to Li Ta-chao, one of the founders

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of the Chinese Communist Party who died a martyr's death at the hands of a warlord in 1927. It has a desk by the window, a bookshelf and a cane chair. This was Li Ta-chao's office when he was a professor and chief librarian in the university. It is kept exactly as it was when he lived there, except that now some of his belongings and documents are also on display.

The other room, the outer of the two, displays the articles used by Chairman Mao when he worked on the university staff—the small desk and the somewhat shabby chair he used in 1918-19. There are various documents—the teachers' and staff payroll and the list of ticket-holders for the lectures sponsored by the Society of Journalists. Chairman Mao's name appears on both of these. Also on display are other documents and souvenirs which have a bearing on Chairman Mao's life and work.

We walk out of the Red Building, turn south and soon reach Tung An Men Street in the east city, and come into Wang Fu Ching Street, a great shopping centre. On the east side is the Tung An Bazaar, which occupies nearly ten acres. In it there are six hundred odd stalls and small shops, selling all manner of articles. But the main stress is on the specialities of Peking—curios and *objets d'arts*, handicrafts, old books, and preserved fruits. The Chi Hsiang Theatre and the famous Tung Lai Shun — the "instant boiled mutton" restaurant — are also in Tung An Bazaar. There must be few Peking residents or visitors who have not dawdled round Tung An Bazaar, enjoying the bustle and the delights of the stalls.

You will find many other interesting shops here — the Peking Department Store, a modern six-storeyed building, the largest department store in the capital, the Arts and Crafts Shop, both on the west side of the street, a large branch of Hsinhua Books', and the Guozi Shudian (International Bookshop). Going due south, across the broad

East Changan Boulevard to Tai Chi Chang Lane, we enter what was once the "Legation Quarter" and go along Tung Chiao Min Hsiang, which was the main road there. It runs from east to west. There is no sign of the typical Peking streets and houses here. For 50 years this stretch of land was "occupied" by the imperialists, right up to the liberation of Peking in 1949, when it came back to the people.

The west end of the Tung Chiao Min Hsiang runs in almost at Chien Men, the main Central Gate to the Inner City. This gate lies on the north-south central axis of the city, as does the street named after it, which runs due south from the gate like a broad river fed by many tributaries. Vehicles and pedestrians pass in an unending stream here, Peking's busiest shopping area.

Narrow streets, lined with shops, as we have said, run into both sides of Chien Men Street — Lang Fang Tou Tiao, Ta Shan Lan, Hsien Yu Kou, Chu Shih Kou, etc. Here are famous shops, some dating back several hundred years — Tung Jen Tang, the Chinese medicinal herbs shop, Jui Fu Hsiang, renowned for silks, satin and furs, Chuan Chu Teh for roast duck, and so on. There is also a bazaar, a counterpart of the one on the Wang Fu Ching Street and the one in the west city. Around this district are shops and workshops, specializing in cloisonné, ivory carvings, palace lanterns, silk flowers, and so on.

Not far from the west end of Ta Shan Lan is Liu Li Chang, the home of antiques, china, curios, where one can find ancient books, Chinese ink and brushes, hand-made papers and scrolls of excellent quality, paintings and other treasures. This is where the renowned Jung Pao Chai (the Studio of Glorious Treasure) is to be found. This studio has been established for two hundred years; this is where the facsimiles of Chinese ink-and-water colour paintings are produced. During the Lunar New Year

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Festival, there is a two-week fair in Liu Li Chang, where they sell toys, kites, paper-cuts and so on, and where the jade market is open.

Let us turn back to Chien Men Street, and go south again, till we reach Tien Chiao (the Bridge of Heaven). There is no bridge to be seen now although there was one formerly. It is now a popular market and the amusement centre for the working people. Today the Tien Chiao district includes the area west of the Temple of Heaven and north of the Temple of Agriculture.

The centre of Tien Chiao is called the "Fair Market," where country folk sell their wares and buy what they need from town. Every day large amounts of grain, timber, eggs, vegetables, raw tobacco and cattle change hands. Since liberation a state department store and a modern theatre (The Tien Chiao) have been established there.

As we walk towards Yung Ting Men, down the street of the same name, we find on our right the Temple of Agriculture, near which is the People's Stadium, and on our left the Temple of Heaven.

At the end of the Yung Ting Men Street is Yung Ting Men itself, the central south gate of the Outer City. Until we pass through it, we are still in the Outer City of Peking, though we have walked quite a long way. Nowadays though, the municipality has spread beyond the walls. Like nearly everywhere in Peking, the whole of this area changes its appearance almost daily.

3. THE WORKING PEOPLE'S PALACE OF CULTURE

The Working People's Palace adjoins Tien An Men on the east. Once this building was the Imperial Ancestral Temple, where the tablets of the emperors were displayed. But on May Day, 1950, it was opened as the Working

People's Palace of Culture. Thus from being a place of sacrifice to the ancestors of the feudal rulers, it has become a place for the working people, where they can savour life ever more fully in all its richness.

A tablet inscribed with the words "Peking Working People's Palace of Culture" copied from Chairman Mao Tse-tung's handwriting, hangs over the entrance gate. We pass through a grove of deep green, sturdy ancient trees to three main halls straight in front of us, flanked by side-halls and verandas. The hall in front, like the Hall of Supreme Harmony in the Imperial Palaces in style, is built in three stonework tiers, each with double eaves. On either side are two rows of verandas surrounding a vast courtyard big enough to hold ten thousand.

Large exhibitions are frequently held in the three halls. There have been exhibitions of the Movement to Resist American Aggression and Aid Korea, Sino-Soviet Friendship, the History of the Workers' Movement in China, Advanced Methods of Production, Railways, Petroleum, Coal Mines, Theatrical Art, Folk Arts, and so on, and exhibitions introducing the achievements of the Soviet Union, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the German Democratic Republic, Poland, Bulgaria, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, India and Indonesia. The working people love to go to their own palace of culture, where they can visit the exhibitions, the library, the sports ground, the entertainment hall and the theatre.

Of course, there are other things as well for them to enjoy in their own palace. Lectures on science, literature, art, and so on are frequently held and reports given by nationally known heroes of labour. A spare-time school has also been established here with five sections: literature, drama, music, fine arts, and dancing. Here we find as well the home of the amateur art groups, who go in for

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dancing, orchestral music and choral singing. And from here, any worker who is discovered to have special artistic talent may be sent to a specialized school for further study.

In the northeast corner is a sports ground which can accommodate over 4,000 spectators. It has a large floodlit volleyball and basketball court. In a grove in the southeast corner is a large open space for dancing with a smooth cement floor and a stage. What used to be waste lands, overgrown with weeds and bushes, are now beautiful grounds.

4. THE IMPERIAL PALACES

Intact, a unique architectural group, the Imperial Palaces stand in the heart of Peking, their golden roofs, white marble balustrades and red pillars shining in the sun — five hundred and thirty years old. It is surrounded by a moat and walls, with a tower on each of the four corners. There are four gate-guarded entrances, one in each wall: Wu Men (Meridian Gate) in the centre of the south wall, Shen Wu Men (Gate of Godly Prowess) in the north wall, and Tung Hua Men and Hsi Hua Men (the East and West Flowery Gates) on the other two, as their names imply.

The Imperial Palaces consist of Outer Throne Halls and an Inner Court, the Inner being to the north. This is typical of all old Chinese architectural planning. The front gate, the Outer City, and so on—is always the southern entrance or section.

Let us enter the Imperial Palaces through one of the three tunnel gates of the Meridian Gate. Before us lies a great courtyard, beyond five marble bridges. Pass through a gate at the other side of the courtyard and we are before a massive double-tiered hall, Tai Ho Tien (Hall

of Supreme Harmony), once the Throne Hall. A marble terrace above marble balustrades runs round it, with beautiful ancient bronzes standing on it: cauldrons, cranes, turtles, compasses and ancient measuring instruments. The Hall of Supreme Harmony is the largest wooden structure in China.

Behind it, beyond another courtyard, is Chung Ho Tien (Hall of Complete Harmony). This was where the emperor paused to rest before going into the Throne Room, and beyond it is the last hall, Pao Ho Tien (Hall of Preserving Harmony), after which we reach the Inner Court.

The Inner Court was used as the emperor's personal apartments. There are three large halls, Chien Ching Kung (Palace of Heavenly Purity), Chiao Tai Tien (Hall of Heavenly and Earthly Intercourse) and Kun Ning Kung (Palace of Earthly Tranquillity). The Palace of Heavenly Purity is divided into three parts. The central part was used for family feasts and family audiences, audiences for foreign envoys, and funeral services; the right (or east) section used for mourning rites; and the west section for business of state. The other two palaces, one behind the other, were imperial family residences. The three throne halls in the Outer Court, and the three main halls in the Inner Court lie along the central axis. On either side are smaller palaces, with their own courtyards and auxiliary buildings. And behind the buildings, before the back (north) gate of the Imperial Palaces is reached, lies the Imperial Garden. Each palace, its courtyard and sidehalls, is an architectural whole. The skill of the builders, artists and architects who planned and executed these wonderful buildings is manifest. The Imperial Palaces are of supreme historical and artistic interest.

Today the Imperial Palaces are used as museums—the Historical Museum and the Palace Museum. The Historical

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Museum is near the south entrance—in the tower over the Meridian Gate and its side-halls. It is devoted to displays of historical material, ancient architectural sketches and models, and special exhibitions on relevant subjects.

The Palace Museum is far larger, housed as it is in the remainder of this great court city. Some of the halls are kept as they were in imperial times—a museum in themselves—and others for the display of some of the countless treasures from China's past. There should be far more of the latter, but looting and corruption have robbed China of much of her rightful heritage. The Eight-Power occupation of 1900, when their soldiers and officers vied with each other in plunder and destruction, was only one major theft. The deposed emperor, after the fall of the last dynasty in 1911, sold, mortgaged, or gave away as bribes many treasures. The warlords did not neglect their chance, and both before and after the Japanese occupation, the Kuomintang stole indiscriminately. During the Japanese occupation the Japanese troops looted freely, and just before liberation the Kuomintang did their best to take away as much treasure as they could. In fact, they had thirteen thousand chestfuls ready packed, intending to ship them to Taiwan. Fortunately, the speed of liberation prevented them from carrying out their full plan, and only a couple of thousand chests were got away.

So rich were the Palaces, however, so great, in fact, had been the wealth ground out of the people for hundreds of years, that much remains to be seen there. Recently, moreover, a hall has been set aside for exhibiting new finds. There is also a hall set aside to display gifts from friends in other countries—the Hall of International Friendship—and a permanent exhibition of porcelain, pottery and paintings.

5. PLEASURE GROUNDS

Peking is bejewelled with delightful parks and pleasure grounds, each with its own distinctive features—the ancient cypresses and flowers in the Chungshan Park (Sun Yat-sen Park), the great lake after which Peihai Park is called, the pavilions high up on Coal Hill, the beautifully laid out lakes and hills in the Summer Palace and its finely built halls and pavilions, and the rare animals and birds in the Zoo. These parks—flowers and trees, fountains and rocks, buildings and paths—are each designed as a whole, while each individual section has a complete unity. The Chinese art of creating gardens is here exemplified. The deep-blue, umbrella-shaped Hall of Prayer for Good Harvests and the intricately planned white marble Circular Mound Altar in the Temple of Heaven are spectacular examples of our national tradition in architecture.

Since liberation the People's Government has not only restored the parks to their original beauty and more, but has created new ones, like Taojanting (Joyous Pavilion) Park and Lungtan (Dragon Pool) Park in the Outer City.

CHUNGSHAN PARK

Chungshan Park adjoins the west wall of Tien An Men. Formerly this area enclosed the Altar of Land and Grain where the emperors made offering to the gods of earth and agriculture. In 1914 it was opened as a public park. Indeed, with its old temples and altars shaded by dense groves of cypresses, it is ideal for this.

It covers 60 acres. The Altar of Land and Grain consists of a square terrace in the centre of the park, raised some four and a half feet above the ground, and 54 foot square. This flat surface is divided into four sections

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with a circle in the middle. The four sections are filled with coloured earth, red, black, blue and white. The middle circle where now a tall flagstaff stands is yellow. It is surrounded with low walls and gates. To its north is the Hall of Worship and the Halberd Gate. The Hall of Worship is now the Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall, used for meetings, such as the Peking People's Congress.

Built over 530 years ago, the Hall of Worship, to use its old name, is the oldest wooden structure in Peking. Its simple form, masterly design and sturdy woodwork is characteristic of early Ming architecture.

The park is beautifully laid out. Directly facing the main gate is a majestic white marble memorial arch on which is inscribed the characters "Defend World Peace."

From the entrance run covered promenades, typical of Chinese layout. To the east side the promenade runs to a tea house and restaurant, through cypress groves, rock gardens, flower beds, and tree-shaded pavilions like Sungpo Chiatsui Ting (Pavilion Embowered with Pines and Cypresses) on the top of a hillock, and Tou Hu Ting (Pavilion for Throwing Arrows into the Pot).

From here, east of the entrance, we can look up and see Tien An Men, with its magnificent structure and its brilliantly painted under-eaves shining against the blue sky and white clouds.

If we take the covered promenade to the west, we find ourselves on the banks of a lotus pond. Here the path divides. To the south it runs up to the Water Pavilion, built out over water on three sides. This used to be a gathering place for scholars and poets, where they met to drink and feast. Now it is used for exhibitions of various kinds. Here we follow the north promenade for some 800 yards and find ourselves at Tang Hua Wu—a hot-house which displays tender plants in season—then at the Orchid Pavilion, where a stele inscribed with ancient calligraphy

is kept, and then at a two-storeyed building, the Huei Ying Lou (Tower of Portraits).

The surroundings here are particularly striking. Scattered among pools, rocky hills, weeping willows, blue-green pines and cypresses, bamboos and rock gardens are pavilions, kiosks and towers. Here a gently flowing stream chatters under a little wooden bridge, and there a winding path leads to a quiet retreat. This is typical of classic Chinese landscape-gardening.

North from here is the grove of cypresses round the Altar of Land and Grain. Altogether there must be close on a thousand cypresses in Chungshan Park, planted for the most part in the early Ming dynasty. To the north, along the bank of the palace moat, we see, above the cypresses, the towering edifices of the Imperial Palaces and the corner towers of the Forbidden City.

Flowers and trees here are in many varieties and the colours change with the seasons. In the spring, lilac, peach and apricot blossoms greet you as you come in by the south gate. In early summer the park is lovely with its herbaceous and tree peonies and roses. The lotus flowers in front of the Tang Hua Wu have scarcely faded before the cassia flowers, and they are succeeded by gay scarlet salvias. The chrysanthemums of autumn finish the flowering season in a blaze of colour.

This park is also famous for its goldfish. Along the west covered promenade is a goldfish enclosure, with a great variety of goldfish in great tubs, some of them very rare kinds, like the "Dragon Eyes," "Pompons," "Tiger Heads," "Toad Heads," "Gazing Up to Heaven," "Turned Up Gills," and "Pearl." This collection is very popular, and no visitor can resist lingering here.

On holidays the park is crowded with people enjoying the beauty or going through to the Assembly Hall for a meeting, to the open-air theatre, to the Water Pavilion to

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see what is being exhibited, or taking their children to the children's own playground.

PEIHAI PARK

Peihai Park (the North Sea Park) lies to the northwest of the Forbidden City. It covers some 176 acres, half of it water—a striking thing even for a city which is unique in so many ways. It is part of a chain of lakes which lie across the west side of the city running roughly north and south. Peihai itself is the most northerly of the three lakes which lie within the Imperial City.

The existence of pleasure grounds, lakes and buildings on this site goes back eight hundred years. There have always been pools and swamps here, but detailed records exist of their being cleared and deepened and palaces being built from 1150 onward. At the end of the twelfth century, the Golden Tartars had their pleasure grounds here. In the thirteenth century the Mongol rulers, while building Tatu, their capital, put up palace halls by this very lake. In 1651, a Manchu emperor built the White Dagoba on the top of the hill on the ruins of a Ming dynasty structure. The Round City—a striking group of buildings—stands just to the left of the main entrance to Peihai Park. As you enter the Round City and walk up the steps to the courtyard, you find, in front of the main hall, a great bowl made out of a single piece of jade, carved with dragons and waves, a relic of the Yuan dynasty. In the main hall, there is another beautiful thing, a Jade Buddha, also carved from a single piece of jade.

Peihai is an ideal pleasure ground. As the lakes were deepened and dredged, the excavated earth was used to build hillocks and islands of great beauty. The Chinese characters translated here as landscape mean, literally, hill and water, and here we see illustration after illustration of this Chinese art.

Many of the buildings are used for serious pursuits as well as recreation. There is a Pioneer Club, an Institute of Research into the History of Chinese Classical Literature, a Popular Museum of Natural History, and a branch of the National Library in the erstwhile imperial temples and palaces, and some of the other buildings are used for exhibitions.

Until 1925 these beautiful grounds were not open to the public at all, but even after that—until liberation in fact—they were still left to fall into a sad state of decay. At the time of liberation, the lake was a stagnant pool, and all the channels were blocked. But in 1950 the Peking Municipal People's Government had the lake cleared out, and the drainage system opened. Repairs and redecorations have gone on steadily and the grounds have been properly cared for and where necessary replanted.

Of course, the spacious grounds, the beauty of the surroundings, the lake itself, which is crowded with rowing boats in summer and a natural skating rink in winter, is greatly enjoyed by all Peking. The many restaurants and tea houses are crowded in the summer evenings and on Sundays. For hundreds of years the working people of China have laboured with their hands and brains to create this beauty. Now they have entered into full enjoyment of their heritage.

COAL HILL PARK

Ching Shan, from which the park takes its name, is a man-made hill, over a mile in circumference. The hill has five ridges, with a pavilion on each, the largest being the one on the 196-foot ridge. The hill is part of the plan of the old imperial city, and as such naturally contains much of historic interest. From the top of this hill you see a magnificent panorama of Peking—not only the Imperial Palaces, and the walls of the Inner City, but the new sky-

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line of Peking within and without the walls. Ching Shan, strictly speaking Prospect Hill, is popularly known as Mei Shan—Coal Hill. The reason for this is not clear, though tradition has it that this was where the emperors stored coal for use in case of siege. It seems probable, though, that the mass of the hill was made from the silt dug from the beds of the artificial lakes and moats. There is one episode which took place here which is worthy of mention, illustrating, as it does, the past feudal days. In 1644, at the end of the Ming dynasty, the peasant leader Li Tse-cheng fought his way into Peking, and the defeated Ming emperor hanged himself on a locust-tree on the east slope of the hill. The tree is there to this day amid the ancient pines and cypresses.

One of the halls to the north—Shou Huang Tien (Hall of the Aged Sovereign)—now belongs to Peking's children—it is the Peking Children's Palace. The children may go in for whatever activity suits their individual taste, but they have a wide choice—from reading, sports, get-together parties, camp fires, acting, camping or hiking, to science and art. Their own productions are regularly exhibited. They plan to have their own garden for flowers and trees and farm crops, so that they can try their hand at experimental grafting plant breeding, and so on.

TEMPLE OF HEAVEN

Tien Tan Park (Temple of Heaven), where once the emperors offered sacrifices to the gods of heaven, is now open to the public as a park. It is the biggest park in Peking, 565 acres in extent. Within double walls are the famous temple buildings. Flanking the approaches and between the red walls are 5,000 cypresses. The main buildings in the inner altar space—Chi Nien Tien (Hall of Prayer for Good Harvests), Huang Chiu Yu (Imperial Vault of Heaven), and Huan Chiu Tan (Circular Mound Altar) are all circular, and were designed according to the ancient belief that the heavens are round and the earth square. They present a spectacle of unique beauty.

The Hall of Prayer for Good Harvests is built on a triple-tiered circular stone terrace called Pray-for-Grain Altar. Each ring is balustraded in white marble. The roof has three layers of eaves with blue glazed tiles, which symbolize the sky, and the topmost one is crowned with a golden ball. The whole is supported on massive pillars with open lattice-work doors and no outer walls. The four central columns, dragon-carved, stand for the four seasons. Then there are two rings of twelve columns each, the inner ring symbolizing the twelve months and the outer ring the twelve divisions of the day and night.

The Imperial Vault of Heaven is a small circular temple, with only one layer of eaves. The entrance to it is through a round enclosure with a thick wall, known as the Echo Wall. It has the peculiar quality that a mere whisper close to it can be heard distinctly at any other point on the wall. Three steps from the bottom of the flight of steps which lead down from the temple is a stone called the "Triple-Sound-of-Voice Stone." Stand on that piece of stone and shout. There will be three echoes one after another. Thus, 200 years ago, our builders and architects were well aware of the nature of sound waves.

The Circular Mound Altar, three concentric marble terraces, lies open to the sky. The inner circle is 17.8 feet above ground level and 98.4 feet in diameter. The middle terrace is 164 feet across, and the lowest terrace 230. All three terraces are bordered with carved marble balustrades. There are altogether 360 pillars in the balustrades, symbolizing the degrees in the celestial circle. In the centre of the upper terrace is a round stone, surrounded by concentric rings of stones, the number increasing as the circles

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fan out. The numbers of these stones correspond to the "heavenly numbers" of one, three, five, seven, nine and their multiples. Call it superstitious if you like, but the architectural design, and its execution, is a wonderful monument to the architectural genius of our ancestors.

The Temple of Heaven was first planned and built 500 years ago. In structure and design its beauty and splendour is famed throughout the world. The blue tiled roof of the Hall of Prayer for Good Harvests will never be forgotten by those who see it.

THE SUMMER PALACE

Lying close to the Western Hills, Yi Ho Yuan (the Summer Palace) is about six miles N.N.W. of Hsi Chih Men (the West Straight Gate), the nearest city gate. It is the largest park in the outskirts of Peking, perhaps unrivalled in the world for its mastery of artificial landscaping and its inimitable blend of woods, water, hills, and architecture. It is impossible to guess where nature begins and man ends in its deliberate imitation of the wonders of hills and gardens famous elsewhere throughout the country. Yet it retains its own soul and style, despite its miniatures, of other renowned beauty spots. The whole is gracefully interwoven with the natural beauties of the Western Hills which back it. Going along the road to the Summer Palace, you see Wan Shou Shan (Longevity Hill), Fu Hsiang Ko (Pavilion of the Fragrance of God) and the other buildings embowered among the woods of the Summer Palace, apparently one with the towering pagoda on the top of the Jade Spring Hill to the northwest and the misty ridges and peaks which fade away in the distance.

The Summer Palace Park covers altogether 823 acres, four-fifths of which are lake, the remainder being man-made hillocks. More than a hundred buildings—halls, towers,

pavilions, bridges and pagodas—lie scattered throughout the park. The park can be considered as falling into four sections—the erstwhile imperial living quarters and the court buildings, the spectacular architectural design leading up to Chih Hui Hai (Sea of Wisdom Temple) on the highest point, the ruins of the old palace and the landscaped stream at the back of the hill, and the lake and its immediate surroundings.

Immediately on entering the east palace gate we see three groups of buildings which we approach through courtyards—Lo Shou Tang (Hall of Delight in Longevity), Teh Ho Yuan (Hall of Virtuous Harmony), the old Empress's theatre and stage, and Jen Shou Tien (Hall of Benevolence and Longevity). Where once the extreme formality and excesses of feudal rule held sway, the people now enjoy *their* freedom—Hall of Benevolence and Longevity and Hall of Delight in Longevity are now used for exhibitions, and Hall of Virtuous Harmony is a rest home for honoured workers.

Connecting the buildings and courts, from the east palace gates, all along the shore of the lake up to the Marble Boat—the empress's specious excuse for appropriating the naval funds in order to build the Summer Palace—are a series of covered promenades, richly painted. The paintings, which are of scenes at the Summer Palace itself, are the work of artisan painters, not artists as such. They have a charm of their own. To the right is the architectural section. Stroll along the promenades, past Pai Yun Tien (Palace That Towers into the Clouds), and then turn right, up and up through stone stairways, until you reach Sea of Wisdom Temple on the summit of the hill. This stands out-topping the courts and stairways below, surrounded by a rose-pink wall, the typical north-south axis being maintained from the temple down to the memorial arch by the lake. A magnificent view lies be-

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fore us. Directly in front lie the placid waters of the lake, in summer dotted with rowing boats, covered pleasure boats and bathers. To the right are the misty Western Hills, and to the front and left lies the plain, with Peking clearly visible.

Turn north now, and go strolling down the hill to the back. Here the whole atmosphere changes. Around are the ruins of the buildings burnt down by the Anglo-French forces in 1860—among shrubs, trees and wild flowers. At the foot of the hill runs a stream, which widens as it runs round to connect with the lake. Tall trees and rocks surround the narrow paths along the banks. This is an imitation of beauty spots south of the Yangtse.

As we round the curve of the hill, following the stream, we come to Hsieh Chu Yuan (Garden of Harmonious Interest). Pink lotus glows in the pond, wistaria casts its purple blossoms over pavilions standing over the gently flowing water, and bamboos wave among artistically grouped rocks. This is a typical Chinese landscape painting come to life—modelled after the scenery of the Chi Chang Garden on Hui Hill in Wusih, Kiangsu Province.

We reach the lakeside again. All round the edge is an embankment. There are islands, large and small, and the Seventeen Arch Bridge—an outstandingly beautiful structure, even among so many beauties. The embankment and the six bridges—copied from a famous beauty spot by the West Lake in Hangchow—delight the eye.

Today, as we see Peking families enjoying the delights of this fairyland, and visitors from all over China—and indeed the world—strolling and refreshing themselves with the beauty created by the toil of Chinese artists and working people, we cannot but muse on the past, and be thankful for the present. What man had made for the pleasure of the few—the feudal rulers—what imperialist aggression had destroyed and looted has now returned to its makers.

PEKING ZOO

The Zoo is in the former West Suburb Park, about half a mile outside Hsi Chih Men, the same gate which leads to the Summer Palace. The total area of the park is 175 acres.

The park was variously used by the imperial rulers for gardens and temples. In the last dynasty, the old empress made a zoo here and hopefully named it the Garden of Ten Thousand Lives. She also ordered that part of it should be used for farming, and bestowed the grandiloquent name of the Experimental Farm upon it.

But at the time of liberation it belied its name. There had never been ten thousand animals there, but in 1949 there were only a dozen or so starved monkeys, two parrots and a one-eyed ostrich left. Now it is very different. It is the largest zoo in the country, with over a thousand animals—lions, elephants, Manchurian tigers, a Sinkiang lynx, deer, a black swan, alligators, and so on. Last year the Zoo was further enriched by three giant pandas. Many of the animals have been collected within China's wide borders, but some are gifts from, or acquired by exchange with, other countries.

Among the animals foreign to China are the polar bears, Arctic foxes and Saiga antelopes from the Soviet Union, the Indian humped cattle (the gift of the Leipzig Zoo) and the Shetland ponies and kangaroos from Australia. One of the four elephants was presented to the children of China by Mr. Nehru, the Indian Prime Minister. Two others were a present to Chairman Mao from the Vietnam-China Friendship Association, and the fourth is a gift from Burma.

The Zoo proper does not occupy the whole park. There are gardens and nursery gardens, orchards and farmland to be seen as well. Towers and pavilions stand amidst

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trees and lawns. It is a most pleasant place to wander in, and is, in fact, crowded particularly on holidays and Sundays.

6. PLACES OF WORSHIP

Peking has many religious buildings—Buddhist temples, lamaseries, mosques, and Christian churches—so many that we can describe only a few.

KUANG CHI SZE

Kuang Chi Sze (Temple of Broad Charity) is a Buddhist temple on the Yang Shih Ta Chieh (Sheep Market Street) near the Hsi Sze Pailou crossroads. Built in the twelfth century, and repaired in the middle of the fifteenth, it subsequently fell into decay and rose again several times. Twenty years ago it was damaged by fire and rebuilt. Since liberation it has been extensively repaired and repainted. Now it is the religious centre for Buddhists in Peking. The All-China Buddhist Association has its offices there.

Wide, quiet courtyards lead to the temple, and the main hall is surrounded by cloisters. Over 100,000 volumes of Buddhist scriptures and relics of Buddha and sutras—the latter, gifts from Ceylon—are kept here.

YUNG HO KUNG

This Buddhist lamasery, the largest in Peking, lies in the northeast corner of the Inner City and runs right up to the wall of that side. It was originally the residence of Emperor Yung Cheng before his accession in 1723. It was given the name Yung Ho Kung (Temple of Harmony and Peace) in 1725 and converted into a Lama Temple in 1744. The lamas there are mostly Mongols and Tibetans.

The first thing you see on entering the temple is a stone arch. Further on, through two gates, is a beautiful quiet courtyard, shaded by old cypresses and deep-green pine trees. Turning north you see three spacious courtyards leading through five main halls. The first has the same name as the temple itself, Yung Ho Kung, inscribed over the entrance in four languages—Chinese, Manchu, Mongolian and Tibetan. The second, called Fa Lun Tien (Hall of the Wheel of Life), is surrounded by side-halls and has five small pavilions, each topped with a small pagoda, rising from gold-tiled roofs. In this hall, which is used for chanting the sutras, beautiful paintings and murals glitter on inside walls. The third hall is Wan Fu Lou (Tower of Ten Thousand Buddhas), with pavilions on either side, connected to the main hall by overhead bridges. In it is a gigantic figure of *Maitreya*, the Buddha of Resurrection, in sandalwood, carved from a single tree-trunk, over 55½ feet high and almost touching the ceiling. On the second and third storeys around this giant figure are shrines with more than ten thousand images of Buddha—hence, the name. The other two halls are Yung Kang Ko (Pavilion of Eternal Health) and Yen Sui Ko (Pavilion of Lasting Tranquillity).

The halls in the temple had been allowed to decay in the past. Since liberation they have been repaired by the government and redecorated, until today the temple reassumes its magnificence.

TUNG CHIAO SZE

Tung Chiao Sze (Temple of General Teaching) is a famous Buddhist nunnery in Peking. It lies just inside Tung Chih Men (the East Straight Gate) of the Inner City. The original building dates back to the sixteenth century but the buildings as they now stand were put up

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in 1942, and in 1953 the People's Government allotted funds for the building of new side-halls.

THE MOSQUE ON NIU CHIEH

The Mosque on Niu Chieh (Ox Street) inside the southwest gate of the Outer City is the largest and oldest of the mosques in Peking. This mosque was built in the eleventh century, during the Northern Sung dynasty, and the six paintings in the main hall date from then. Rows of pillars divide the main hall into naves, and at the furthest end from the entrance is the pulpit. As the faithful enters the hall he faces the direction of Mecca. Outside the hall are two towers, one at each end. The one in front is where the faithful are called to prayer by the Muezzin. In a corner of the courtyard are some ancient tombs of followers of the Moslem faith—the oldest dating back to the thirteenth century.

The area around this mosque is largely inhabited by Huis—a national minority who follow the Islamic faith—and the People's Government has now built a special school and a hospital for them in the district.

Among the mosques in Peking, another, the Mosque in Tung Sze district, is as famous and revered as the Ox Street Mosque.

NORTH CATHEDRAL

Pei Tang (North Cathedral), situated in Hsishihku Lane, Hsi An Men Street, west city, is one of the famous Catholic places of worship in Peking.

The Cathedral is a Gothic structure deliberately reminiscent of Notre Dame. The front facade has statues of the Four Evangelists, and on the tops of the bell towers on either side stand St. Gabriel and St. Raphael in stone. The interior is in the normal Catholic tradition, with a high altar and nine side-altars. It is a large building and can hold over a thousand. The Cathedral is fully open for services.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH AT TENGSHIHKOU (LANTERN MARKET)

The church, in the Gothic style, stands in a tree-lined spacious square, an oasis of quiet amidst the bustle of a busy district. The building dates from 1902. The interior, also Gothic, has a central aisle and two transepts, with eighteen arches each side of the aisle and a wooden Gothic roof. The church can hold a congregation of 800, and there is also a vestry which seats 200.

THE ASBURY METHODIST CHURCH

Built in 1904, this church is in the southeast corner of the Inner City, just inside Chung Wen Men. It is a large wooden structure, with an interesting wood-panelled octagonal interior and a capacity of 1,000—it is often filled.

THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR

This church is known to the people of Peking as Chung Hua Sheng Kung Hui Cathedral—it belongs to the Anglican Communion. It is in the southwest corner of the Inner City close to Hsuan Wu Men, a gate in the Inner City wall. It is a wooden structure, tastefully designed, for a congregation of 400.

There are many other churches in Peking with well attended services.

7. OUTSIDE THE CITY WALLS

Peking and its environs abound in reminders of history, in sites of ancient cities, pagodas, temples and gar-

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dens. The earth mound walls outside Teh Sheng Men, the northwest gate of the Inner City, are the remains of Tatu, Kublai Khan's capital. Three of four more famous pagodas in China are near the city—Hsi Huang Sze (the West Yellow Temple), Wu Ta Sze (Five Pagoda Temple), and Pi Yun Sze (Temple of Azure Clouds). In form these pagodas are in the Indian style, but certain points of construction and decoration are characteristic of Chinese architecture. There is another, the octagonal, thirteen-storeyed pagoda in Tien Ning Sze (Temple of Heavenly Tranquillity), outside the west gate of the Outer City, which is the oldest and best preserved temple of Peking. It stands as a monument to the talents of the Chitan working people and the Han craftsmen of the eleventh century. The big bronze bell in Ta Chung Sze (Great Bell Temple), west of Peking, was forged in the early fifteenth century. It is 23.6 feet high, 11.3 feet in diameter and 7 inches thick. The hook by which the bell is hung is over seven feet high, and the whole weighs 53 tons.

When the Manchu dynasty was at its zenith, a number of palaces and gardens sprang up on the western outskirts of Peking. Between where the Summer Palace stands today and Hsiang Shan (Fragrance Hill) were three famous hills—Fragrance Hill, Jade Spring Hill and Longevity Hill —and five palaces including the Old Summer Palace. But the latter were all destroyed by the Anglo-French forces and the combined forces of the eight powers. Then there are the Ming Tombs, a short train or car ride away, and the Great Wall of China.

JADE SPRING HILL, TEMPLE OF THE SLEEPING BUDDHA AND TEMPLE OF AZURE CLOUDS

Jade Spring Hill lies just over a mile west of the Summer Palace. As early as the twelfth century the Golden

Tartars had a pleasure palace here, and from the Yuan dynasty onwards the emperors and empresses visited it frequently. It is a famous spring, with sweet and pure water, and an important source of Peking's water supply.

There are several beautiful pagodas on the hill, such as Yu Feng Ta (Jade Peak Pagoda), Liu Li Ta (Glazed Pagoda) and Miao Kao Ta (Wonderfully High Pagoda). The latter stands like an awl piercing the sky, and is sometimes called the Awl Pagoda. It is a landmark on the road to the Western Hills.

The Temple of the Sleeping Buddha lies on the slope of a hill just over three miles northwest of Jade Spring Hill. It was built on a site where a Tang temple stood in the seventh century. In the fourteenth century, the temple site was enlarged and the temple rebuilt. Two hundred and fifty tons of bronze were used to cast a twenty-foot high sublimely peaceful Buddha. About a mile beyond this temple is a beauty spot—Chou Garden—and further on tall trees surrounding a crystal brook which runs through rocks of all shapes.

Just a mile southwest of this temple is the Temple of Azure Clouds, on the east slope of Fragrance Hill, the largest of this group of temples. Originally a monastery built in the fourteenth century, it was enlarged and made into a temple during the Ming dynasty in the early sixteenth century. In the eighteenth century the Manchu Emperor Chien Lung built a stupa behind it. The temple buildings, courts and steps run straight up the hill. Near the top of the hill is the Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall, where his body rested for four years before it was moved to the mausoleum at Nanking. The glass coffin presented by the Soviet Union is placed by the side of his bust. On the left of this hall is a spring surrounded by ancient trees, and on the right is the Hall of Five Hundred Arhats. Behind this hall, standing among the deep-green foliage of

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ancient trees, is the stupa, with seven small pagodas on it. Here are kept some personal belongings of Sun Yat-sen.

THE MING TOMBS

From the time Peking again became the capital in 1420 until the end of the Ming dynasty, there were fourteen Ming emperors. Thirteen of them are buried in Tien Shou Shan (Heavenly Age Hill), some 20 miles N.N.W. of Peking. The tombs lie within a radius of 25 miles, scattered in a natural amphitheatre, surrounded by serrated mountains and valleys which are threaded with meandering streams. The surroundings are magnificent.

The thirteen tombs were all built in roughly the same style, but vary in size—the tombs of Emperor Cheng Chu and Emperor Shih Chung being the biggest. Leading to the Cheng Chu tomb is a long avenue with a wealth of stone bridges, monoliths, archways, pillars, and the famous pairs of stone animals and court attendants. Across several stone bridges is a great hall where sacrifices were offered, and behind it are more stone archways, monoliths and stone terraces. Finally the tomb itself is reached amidst pines and cedars.

THE GREAT WALL, CHUYUNGKUAN PASS AND PATALING HILLS

The Great Wall is one of the world's architectural marvels. It stretches from Shanhaikuan on the Gulf of Pohai to Chiayukuan, in Kansu—a distance of 1,684 miles. It was first built during the period of the Warring States, that is, between the fifth and third centuries B.C. At that time several states in north China built walls along their northern borders to keep out the Huns. Then, after the Chin dynasty unified China in 221 B.C., these walls

were joined up. The Great Wall was repaired by successive dynasties, but it was during the Ming dynasty in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries that the most extensive repair work on the wall was done. The Great Wall, as we see it at present, is, by and large, Ming work.

The Great Wall is 25 miles from Peking at its nearest point. Here following the strategically defensible heights of the Yenshan range, the wall was an important outer defence line of the capital in the old days.

Nowadays we can take the Peking-Paotow train, through the Nankou Pass, where the mountainous area begins and the train winds through valleys and tunnels for eleven miles, to Ching Lung Chiao (Green Dragon Bridge) Station, from which we can climb Pataling Hills and see the Great Wall. Here it is 19 to 39 feet high, 16 to 32 feet wide, made of stone at the base and brick-faced on the upper part. On the top of the Wall, parapets line the side facing outward and balustrades the other side, with beacon towers every 120 feet, where of old the alarm fires were lit.

Chuyungkuan Pass lies between Nankou Pass and Green Dragon Bridge. Surrounded by continuous mountain ranges, it is an important pass through the Great Wall. The Peking-Paotow Railway runs nearby—three miles away. It seems astonishing that a railway could be built at all in such a mountainous area. It was designed by our famous engineer Chan Tien-yu, who is commemorated by a statue at the Green Dragon Bridge Station.

MARCO POLO BRIDGE

Lukouchiao (Marco Polo Bridge), across the Yungting River, is nine miles west of Kuang An Men, one of the western gates of the Outer City. Built during the Golden Tartar period in the twelfth century, it is mentioned by

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the Venetian traveller Marco Polo, so its fame has long been known to the outside world. It was repaired during the Ming dynasty in the fifteenth century. It is built of white marble, and is 820 feet long and 26 feet wide, with 11 arches. The balustrades are made of 140 carved pillars, each topped with a carved stone lion holding cubs, no two the same. The whole is a magnificent example of the level of artistic creation which our engineers, architects and artisans had already attained so long ago.

It was near this bridge that the Japanese imperialists launched their all-out war against China on July 7, 1937. The very name Lukouchiao now symbolizes the beginning of our War of Resistance to Japanese Aggression.

CHAPTER IV

MUNICIPAL CONSTRUCTION

1. MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

Peking is the capital of the People's Republic of China. Because of its importance there is no governmental tier between it and the central government. There are only two other such cities in China, Tientsin and Shanghai. All others are administratively part of the provinces or autonomous regions in which they are situated. Peking is divided administratively into 13 districts—seven in the city proper and six on the outskirts, the latter being again divided into 95 townships. It has an area of 1,264 square miles and a population of 3,280,000 at the end of 1955.

The People's Republic of China is a people's democratic state led by the working class and based on an alliance of the workers and peasants. All power belongs to the people, who exercise it through the National People's Congress and the local people's congresses. What does this mean in practice? Let us see how it worked out in Peking.

Soon after Peking came under the people's rule, the Peking Military Control Committee and the People's Government called together a broad cross-section of Peking citizens—representatives of the workers, university professors, industrialists, business men and national minorities, to ask their advice and consult them on the problems that faced the city. And in August 1949 six months after liberation, Peking's first People's Representative Conference

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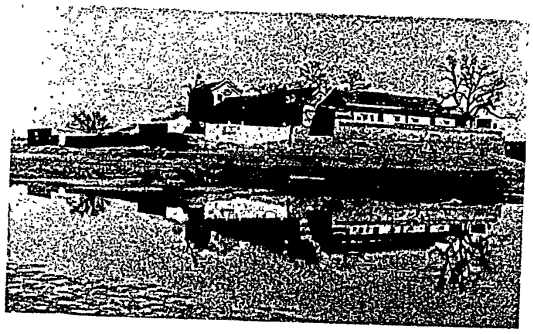
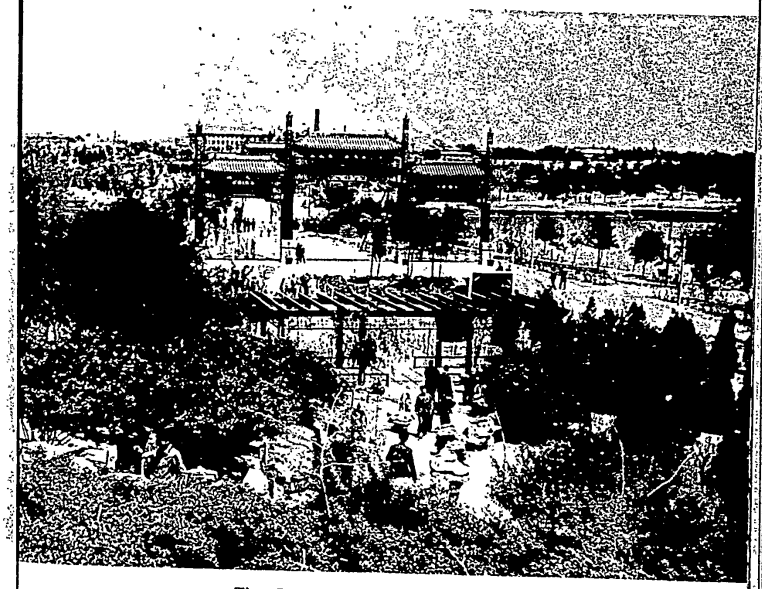
was convened — a consultative conference to which 332 people from different walks of life in Peking were invited. Three months later — less than a year after liberation — the second People's Representative Conference was held. This second conference was, for all practical purposes, a people's congress. This method continued until such time as elections could be held. Up to August 1954 there were four such conferences, with twelve sessions in all. The number attending increased every time—from 332 at the first conference to 555 at the fourth, which meant that the Conference became more and more representative. It included workers, peasants, teachers, capitalists, people from government offices, the armed forces, public bodies, religious circles, as well as people belonging to the Communist Party and other democratic parties and democrats without party affiliation. The method by which representatives were chosen gradually changed, too. For the first three conferences, only a few were actually elected by their respective organizations. The majority were invited or selected, subject to the consent of their respective organizations. But by the time of fourth conference, 83.7 per cent of the representatives were elected by the bodies they came from. This laid a good foundation for going over to electing deputies to the people's congress by universal suffrage.

These representative conferences accomplished a good deal in a few years. The city's work in all its important aspects came under their purview and scrutiny, and the conferences made decisions. They played a very important part in getting the people of the city into action on the various social reforms, such as land reform on the rural outskirts and the great health and hygiene drive. After the state plan of economic construction was launched, the conferences, at session after session, discussed how it applied to Peking and what they had to do about it.



The Joyous Pavilion Park before clearing



The Joyous Pavilion Park today

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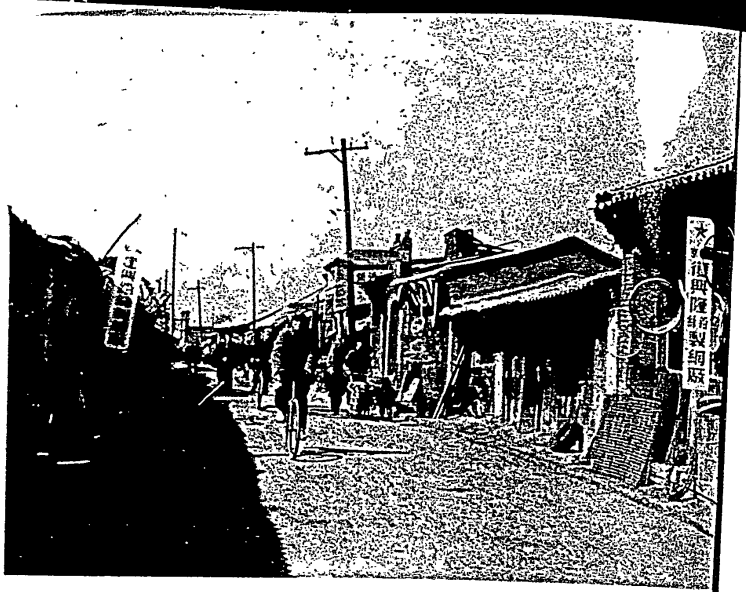
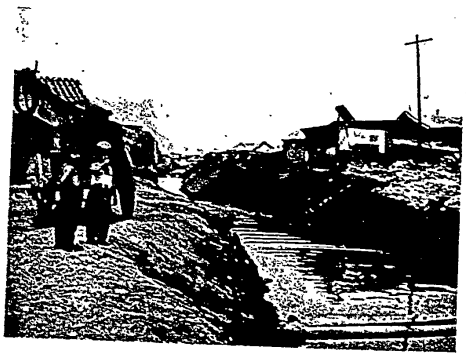


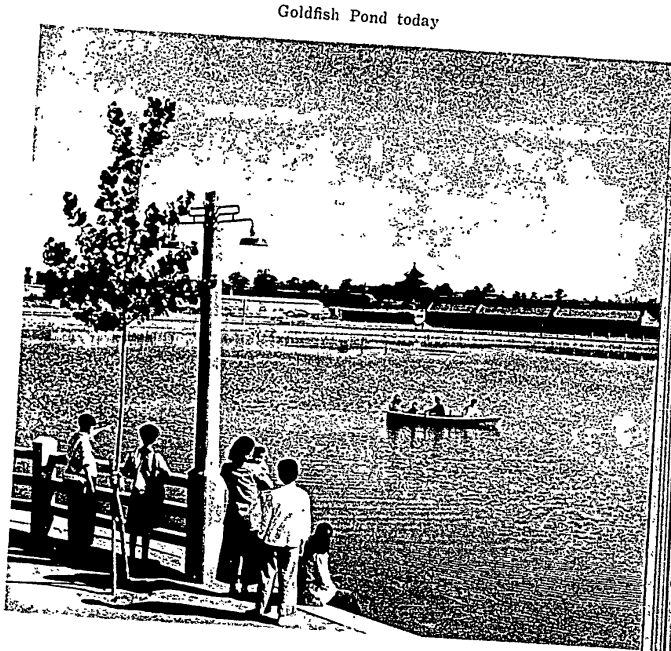
Dragon Beard Ditch today



Dragon Beard Ditch before

Goldfish Pond before—a stagnant pool

Goldfish Pond today



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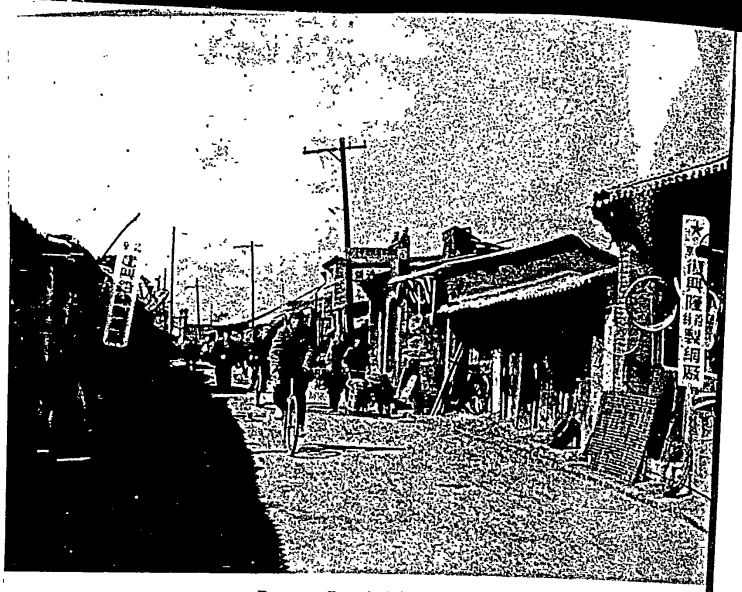
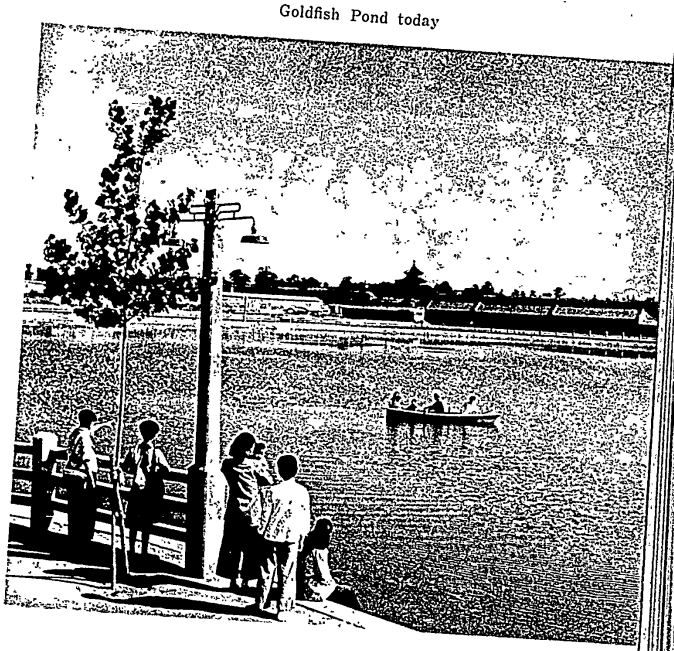


Dragon Beard Ditch today

Dragon Beard Ditch before

Goldfish Pond before—a stagnant pool

Goldfish Pond today



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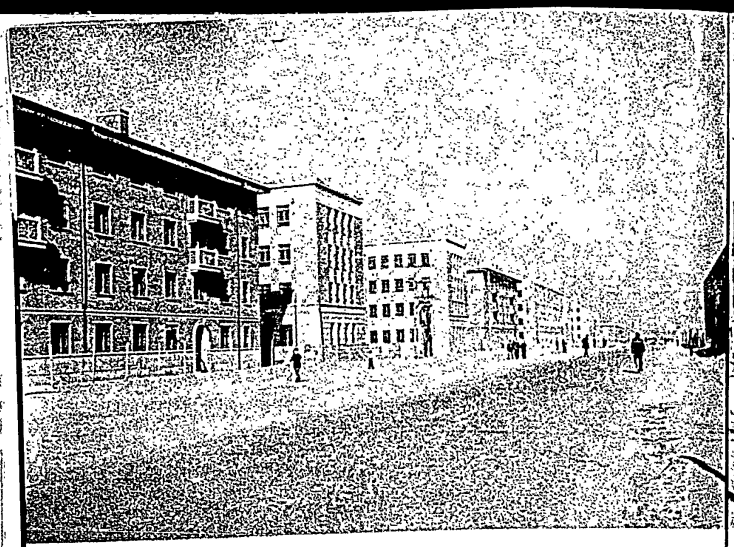
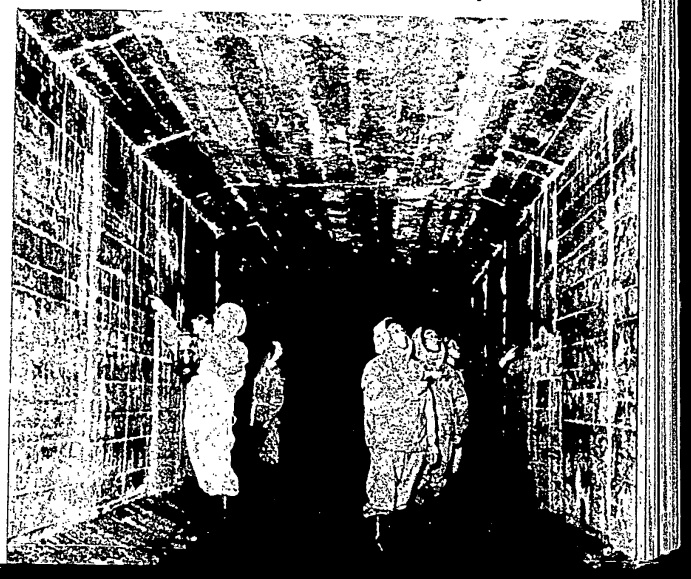
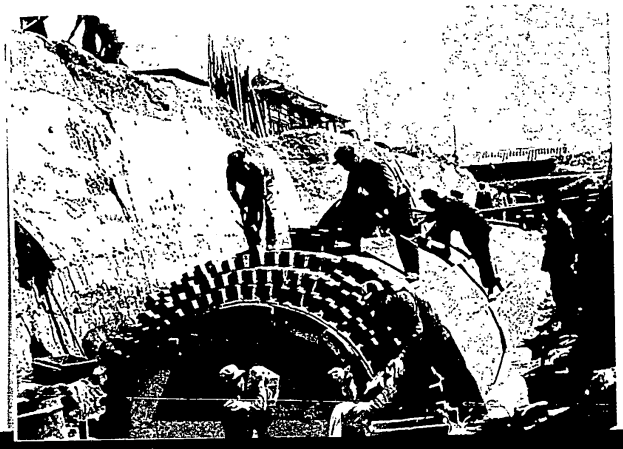


New roads and
new buildings

The big new drain near the Lake of Ten Monasteries,
big enough to deal with the summer downpours



Drainage being installed



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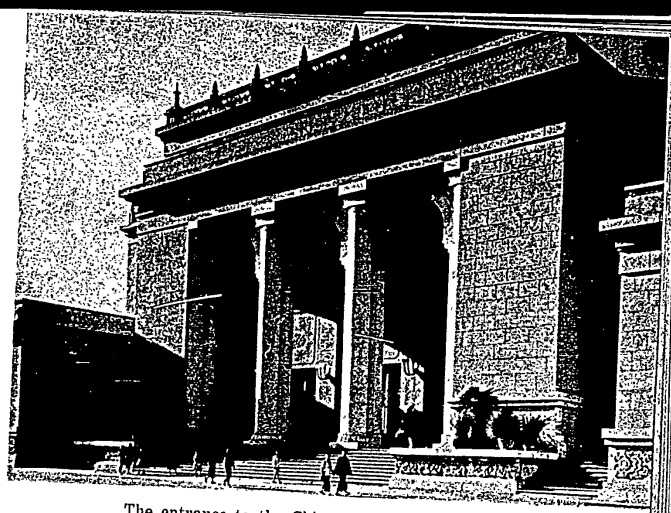
New office accommodation



The entrance to the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference Assembly Hall

The Soviet Exhibition Centre

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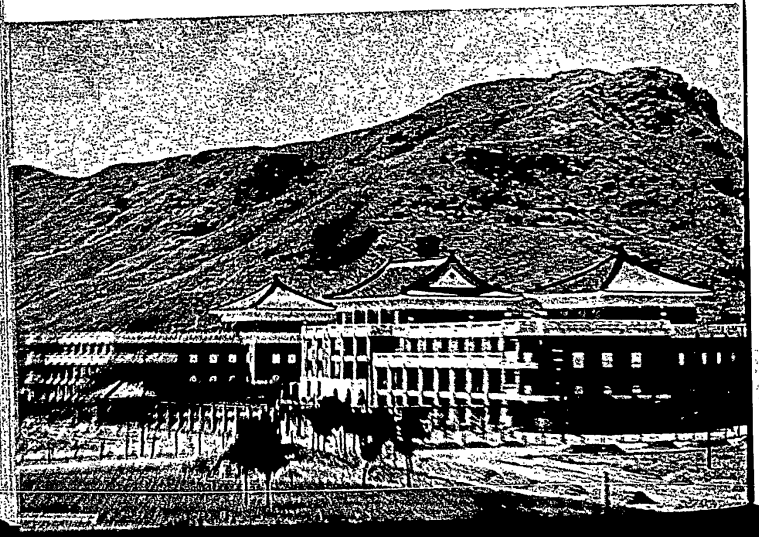
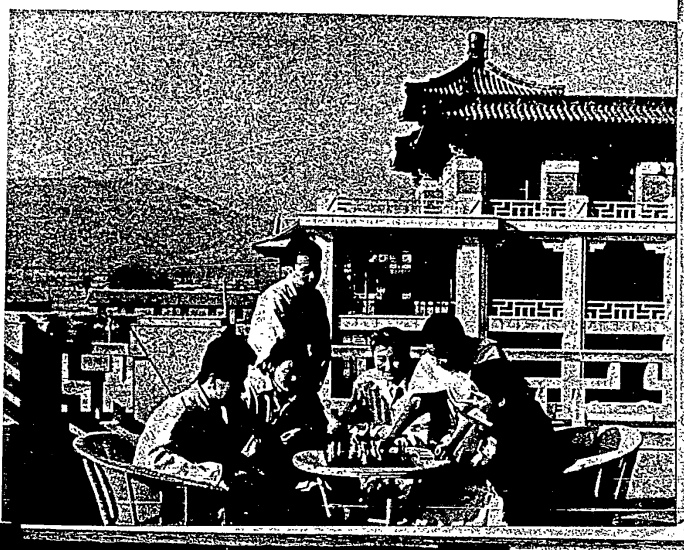
A ward in the new Children's Hospital

A workers' sanatorium in the Western Hills



Convalescing in the Asian Students' Sanatorium



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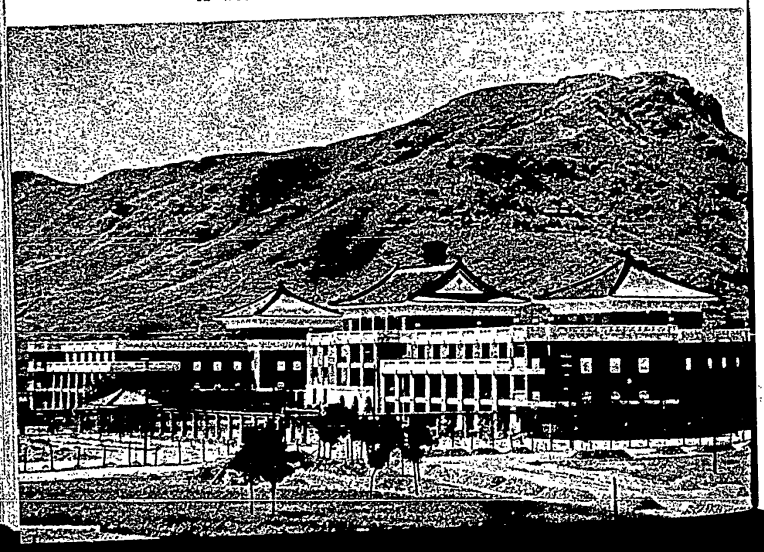

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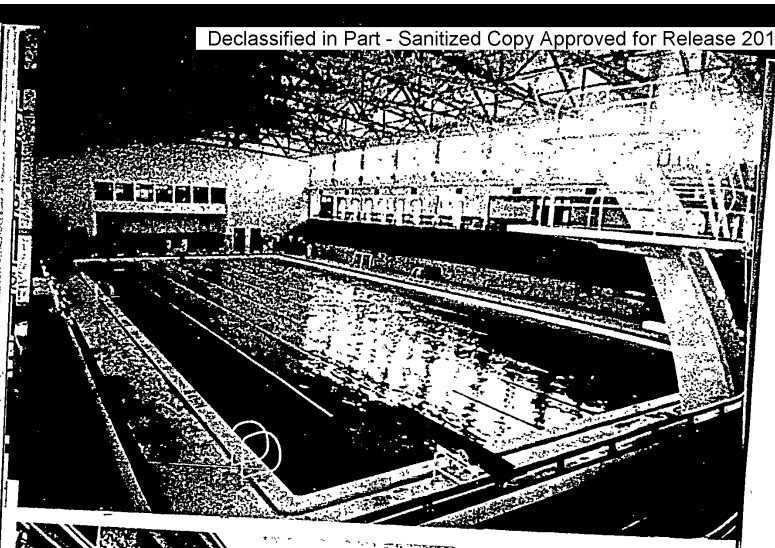
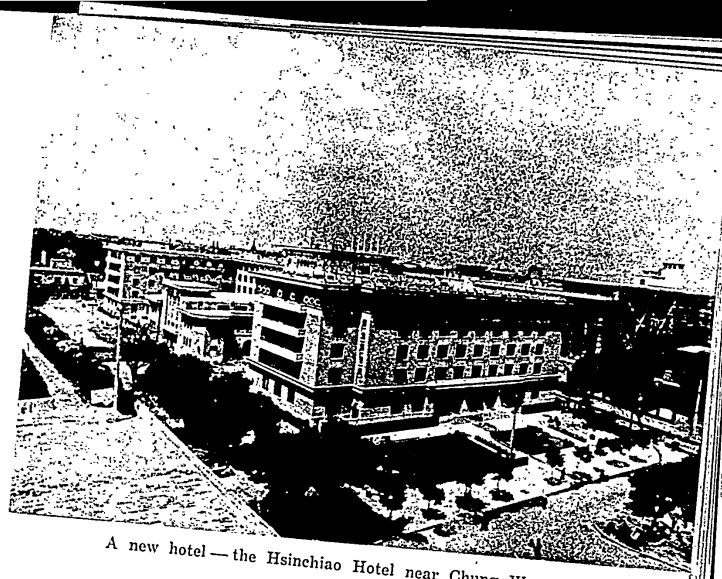


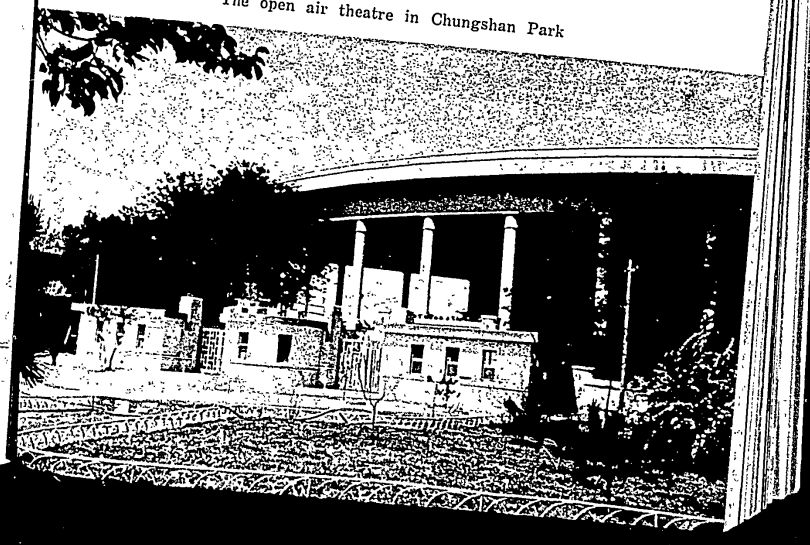
The swimming pool in the Peking Gymnasium



A new hotel — the Hsinchiao Hotel near Chung Wen Men

One of the new theatres — the Capital Theatre

The open air theatre in Chungshan Park



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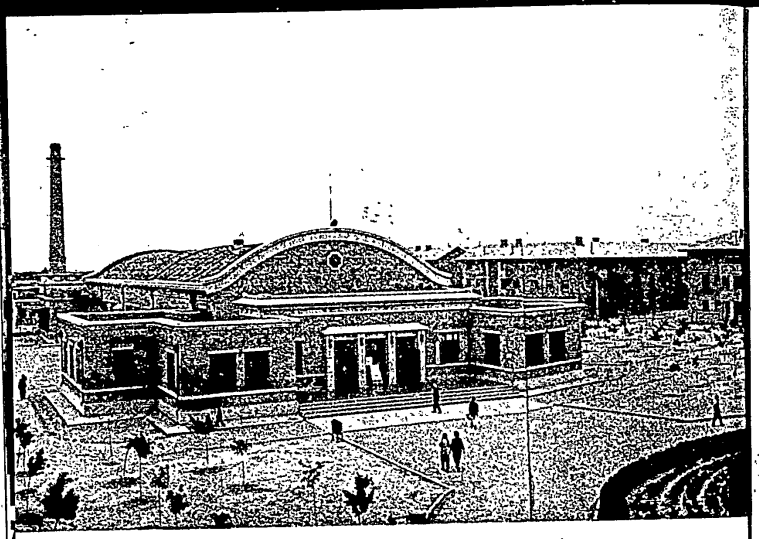
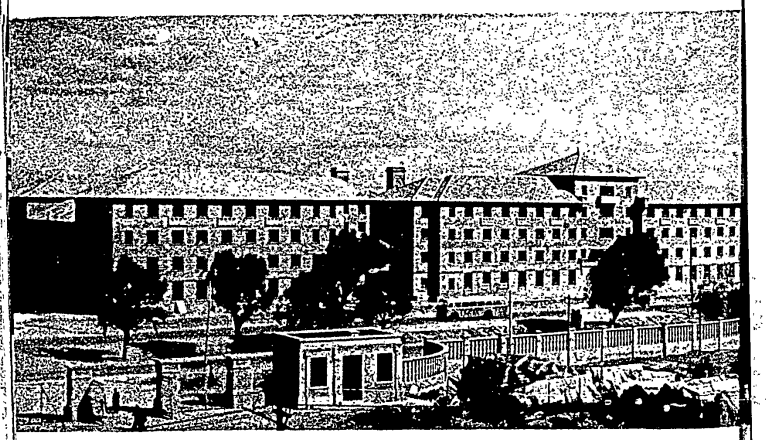


No. 1 Cotton Mill. Workers' club and housing



Housing for No. 2 Cotton Mill workers

The people's representative conference elected the members of the Peking Municipal People's Government (known as the Peking People's Council since autumn 1954) including the mayor and deputy mayors. It saw to it that the municipal government carried out the decisions and resolutions of the conference; discussed and approved the estimates and examined the financial statements submitted by the municipal government; examined the report on its work, etc. During its meetings and sessions, members of the conference showed themselves very much alive to their responsibilities as servants of the public. Criticism was frank, suggestions were many and practical. The conference certainly had a great influence in improving the work of the municipal government and raising the efficiency of the local government workers.

These four years of practical democracy were extremely useful. Peking's people grew more and more confident in themselves, their political understanding improved, and with it their organizational ability. The time was ready for the next stage—people's congresses elected by universal suffrage. Between June 1953 and March 1954 elections based on universal suffrage were held throughout Peking. Over 92 per cent of those eligible voted (non-voters included those away from the city at the time). People of all callings and Han and brother nationalities enthusiastically took part in their first real election. Five hundred and sixty-four deputies to the first People's Congress of Peking Municipality were elected. The composition of the Congress was as follows:

	No. of deputies
Workers	*168*
Peasants	*27*
Government employees	*65*
Employees in the education & culture fields	*136*
Medical & health workers	*26*
Engineers & technicians	*26*

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	No. of deputies
Co-op employees	12
Armed forces stationed in Peking	10
Industrialists & business men	43
Democratic parties	30
Religious circles	9
Dependents of martyrs, servicemen's families, ex-servicemen, and other residents	12
Total	564

Among them (though not as such) were 106 women and 37 people from brother nationalities. Among the deputies there were 62 model workers. Our democratic system, as may be seen, is not only broad-based but built on fraternal unity between all democratic classes and nationalities.

It is laid down in the laws governing local government bodies that local people's congresses which meet twice a year are the organs of government authority in their respective areas and the local people's councils are the executive organs of local people's congresses. The present People's Council in Peking consists of 47 members, including the mayor and eight deputy mayors, who were elected by the Peking People's Congress in February 1955. They control 47 administrative and other units which cover all fields of life—health and sanitation, public security, education, employment, industry, etc.

The People's Council has to carry out the decisions of the People's Congress, and take appropriate action on proposals brought up at Congress sessions. People's deputies make a tour of inspection twice a year to see how the People's Council actually operates and, if necessary, criticize and make suggestions.

As mentioned in the first paragraph of this chapter, Peking is divided into districts and townships in the adjacent countryside. Each district and township has its own people's council. Below the urban district comes a number of street offices—sub-offices, as they were, of the district people's council. Below them come residents' committees—self-governing welfare organizations. The residents co-operate on matters of common interest, such as questions of local hygiene, culture and recreation, sports, studies in current events, literacy classes, etc. These activities in citizenship help to increase understanding and co-operation among the residents themselves and ensure close contact between government and people, thereby welding them together in a collective spirit. The people say, and mean it, "We manage our own affairs; we run our own government!"

2. PUBLIC HYGIENE

Since liberation the municipal authorities have not only forged ahead with new building and layout, but simultaneously done a tremendous job in improving the existing sanitation and the roads in and out of the city. In doing this, they did more than rid the city of outright or potential dangers to health. They made beauty grow where before was dirt.

Carts by the thousand carried away the refuse and filth which had been allowed to accumulate for years before liberation, and the sewage system, such as it was, which had almost completely broken down, was overhauled and made to work again or installed for the first time. Great pools of stagnant water, a direct danger to life, were drained. Waste land and swamps are now lakes and parks. How this change came about is a fascinating story in itself.

Dragon Beard Ditch, which lies north of the Temple of Heaven in the Outer City, had, with good reason, been

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known as the Stinking Ditch. But go there today and you find a road and new houses. There is no sign of any stinking ditch. Before liberation, the scene was indescribable—sewage, refuse, middens, a paradise for flies, mosquitoes, bugs, rats and diseases. The poorest labouring people existed as best they might in the stench and filth around this unprotected open sewer in crowded sheds no better than pigsties. There was no piped water, only dirty well-water. When it rained, the ditch overflowed and flooded the courtyards and sheds, and the lanes became muddy swamps.

Dragon Beard Ditch was one of the first things the Municipal People's Government dealt with after liberation. Plans were immediately drawn up, and work began in May 1950. Thousands of workers, supported by the residents themselves, cleared and dug out the underdrains and laid sewage pipes in a matter of months. Then a road was laid. The nearby Goldfish Pond—a foul, stagnant pool—was dredged; it is now a well-kept little lake, with goldfish swimming among the floating weeds and its banks planted with shrubs and flowers. Electric light and piped water came too. The living conditions of the people changed dramatically—and they are still getting better.

There was another sort of problem in the Lake of Ten Monasteries. Its northern end, Chi Shui Tan (the Water Reservoir), was, in the thirteenth century, the end of the route from the Grand Canal from South China to Peking. In the Ming dynasty, however, the canal system was not kept up, and the water ceased to flow. This lake, part of the system, began to lose its value and finally ceased to have any flow. By the eve of liberation it was a thoroughly polluted stagnant pond, a breeding ground for mosquitoes and a serious menace to health.

That, too, was considered a priority matter by the Peking Municipal People's Government: the 1950 plan of

municipal construction was to clear the lakes, rivers, canals and drainage systems. Thanks to the energetic efforts of the public and the People's Liberation Army, the Lake of Ten Monasteries came to life again. Along the shores stone embankments were built. Flowers and plants now beautify the banks, and weeping willows throw their reflection on crystal-clear, active water. In the distance, the Western Hills appear and disappear amidst mist and clouds. Now this place is ideal for strolling and boating.

On its banks is now a new swimming pool and sports ground. When it was opened in 1951, it occupied eight acres and was then the best equipped in the country. There are four pools, one deep, one shallow, one for children and a racing pool, with a pleasant sunbathing ground, showers and lawns. There are reading rooms, with newspapers and periodicals for spectators. At the opening ceremony, the Mayor of Peking, Peng Chen, said:

> In the past, this was one of the filthiest places in Peking, just about as insalubrious as it could possibly be. Now we have turned the filthiest into the loveliest, the harmful into the useful. We have wiped out the old things which stopped people living decently and built new things for their benefit. That is our task. That is the way we are going to make our capital a new and better place.

Since then the grounds have been enlarged, and more building is going on in the neighbourhood.

At present, the water in the Lake of Ten Monasteries comes from the River Changho, which itself is fed by the Kunming Lake in the Summer Palace. Peking's municipal development plan includes the cutting of a channel to bring water from the River Yungting into Peking (see Chapter I) and the dredging and deepening of the Changho and the moat round the city walls. When this work is com-

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plete you will, in a small boat, be able to go by water right through the city to the outskirts, from, say, the Peihai Park or the Lake of Ten Monasteries to the Summer Palace or the Joyous Pavilion Park in the Outer City.

The Joyous Pavilion Park, west of the Temple of Agriculture, is believed to have been the site of the eleventh century Temple of Mercy. A pavilion was built here in the seventeenth century. There is nothing left of any of this save an old temple close by the city wall, in a district very sparsely populated. In feudal days any place like this was deservedly popular, as most parks and palaces were closely guarded imperial preserves. To the Joyous Pavilion came scholars and their friends to drink wine and write or recite poetry. They cherished this isolated but beautiful spot, surrounded as it was by weeds and marshes, as a "mountain forest in the city."

But on the eve of liberation, it had become completely waste land—a dilapidated temple, with forgotten graves. Just a rubbish dump and stinking water pits. Few cared to visit such a place, whatever the "historical interest." Then came liberation. The Peking municipal authorities, concerned with the people's health, took on the job of clearing it up and improving sanitation in the vicinity generally. Draining of the marshy swamps began in the spring of 1952. And what a transformation! What were then muddy puddles are now lakes, 46 acres in all of water, with winding banks more than two miles round. The Joyous Pavilion itself stands on a little peninsula. Around the lakes are seven little artificially created hills made of earth from the lake-bed, varying in height from 16 to 33 feet from which you see across to the Inner City. The banks and hills have been planted with trees and flowers. Scattered round the park are pavilions and towers, terraces for open-air dancing and playgrounds for children.

A striking thing to be seen on the little peninsula is a number of archways, or *pailou*. There used to be many of these typically Chinese arches. They stood at most of the crossroads and important streets, but as modern traffic increased, they led to accidents. Now they gain a new lease of life, and give colour to this new beauty spot.

Tse Chu Yuan (Court of Purple Bamboo), about a mile west of the Zoo, has also been renovated, and its old lake dredged and restored, with all that that implies for the hygiene of the neighbourhood. Years ago there was a lake here which served as a reservoir for the middle reaches of the Changho. During the Manchu dynasty, the Dowager Empress and Emperor Kuang Hsu used to rest here on their way to the Summer Palace along the Changho. As the feudal regime declined, the Changho was gradually allowed to silt up, and all that remained was marshy swamps and rice fields. In dry seasons, when the lakes and water courses in the city were crying out for water, this lake absorbed too much and in rainy seasons it could not contain downpours and flooded the city. It had long lost its value as a regulator of the Changho.

But by the autumn of 1953 the work of changing the rice fields and swamps back into a lake was virtually complete. A new lake came into being, about 33 acres of it. Five wooden bridges with railings painted in red, connect the edges. In the centre are two islets, and they and the lake-sides have been planted with trees and flowers. The Court of Purple Bamboo Lake is once again a reservoir and regulator for the Changho and is once more beautiful —but now it serves the people.

So, in improving Peking's hygiene, the city was made beautiful. The work still continues, but the worst jobs are finished—including the last open drain in the Inner City, which was made into a covered sewer in April 1956.

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3. DRAINAGE, LIGHT AND WATER

Today you hardly think twice about talking of the clean streets, running water, drainage and electric lighting in Peking. But before liberation it was a very different matter.

The old sewage system had 178 miles of piping; but at liberation, only 13 miles of it were working; the rest was, to put it mildly, "out of order." During the rainy season many parts of the city were flooded. In the working-class districts, where there was no drainage system at all, conditions were deplorable.

Let us hear what an old resident has to say. Lao Sheh, the playwright, reminisces, "In the days before liberation, the night was often spent in darkness. There was some electric lighting, but it was so dim that we might as well not have it. And anyhow it was always failing for hours at a time! Political darkness dimmed even the electric light. The same thing happened with the water supply. In summer, the source of supply dried up; people could hardly get any water to drink. At other times those with power and influence could squander water to their heart's content, while where the poor lived there was never running water; they had to put up with dirty well-water. You could say there hadn't been any real improvement in the provision of water and light to this old city under reaction for seven hundred years."

Since liberation the People's Government has systematically dredged and overhauled the old drainage system. The work was practically finished by the end of 1953. It meant clearing out and overhauling 165 miles of drains! Between 1949 and the end of 1955, 180 miles of piping were laid so that by the end of 1955, 358 miles were in service—27 times as much as in the early days of liberation. Anticipating further municipal development, we

have now installed at key points a separate drainage system, in which rain water and sewage are carried by different sewers.

The biggest engineering job was done near the Lake of Ten Monasteries, as that is where enormous quantity of rain water collect and have to be got rid of. To do this, a reinforced concrete tunnel has been made—nearly two miles of it, nine feet high, and 9½ feet wide. On the western outskirts, a sewage system, eight miles long, has been laid to serve the college and university sector.

Improved drainage has not, of course, been confined to the main roads. First consideration was given to working-class districts, in what used to be regarded as far-away, forgotten places—like the Dragon Beard Ditch district already mentioned.

Electric light, too, has been brought to the people. Lao Sheh has something to say on this, too. "Liberation," he says, "has brought light to men's eyes as well as hearts. When the Peking Power Plant came under new management, the workers improved their skill and worked as never before, and now the electric light has come into its own. The workers have taken a vow to see that there is no shortage or stoppage in power supply. At night the dear old city reveals its splendid beauty. The green and golden tiles, the red walls and marble bridges glimmer and glisten under brilliant lights. Moreover, there is sufficient power to feed the factories, so that Peking is fast becoming a producer city as well." Translating Lao Sheh's point into figures, in 1955 Peking was producing 272.78 per cent light and power compared with 1948.

A piped water system was first introduced in Peking over forty years ago, but at liberation, in 1949, the 228 miles of water piping served only 640,000 people. Since liberation the system was rapidly extended, with priority to the factory and working-class districts. By the end of

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1955 there were 650 miles of pipes serving 2,190,000 people. That represents nearly everyone (96.6%) in the city proper, and 21.6 per cent in the rural districts round it. When water is flowing freely through the new system from the Yungting River all the citizens of Peking will have clean, piped water.

4. NEW ROADS

Ever since Peking has been a capital there have been smooth, straight roads in and out of it. But they were roads for the imperial court, for the nobility and the rich. The ordinary *hutung*—narrow lanes—where the majority lived, were unpaved, made of trampled earth. In fact, there was a rueful proverb about them. "No wind, three feet of dust. Rain, and it's all mud!" After liberation, roads which were asphalted, gravelled, or metalled total 310 miles by the end of 1955. At the beginning of 1949 there were only 163 miles of decent roads. Between 1949 and 1955 four times as many new roads were built as the reactionary rulers had done in the forty years between the end of the Manchu dynasty and liberation!

As new factories, mining areas, offices, schools and universities spring up, new roads are laid in all directions. Beyond the eastern gates, a network of roads link the new factories. Beyond Fu Hsing Men, a broad highway, 17 miles long, leads to the Mentoukou mining district via the industrial town of Shihchingshan.

In the northwestern outskirts, where most of the educational and cultural institutions are located, the old road, barely two narrow traffic lanes wide, which led from Hsi Chih Men to the Summer Palace, has been widened. It is now two metalled double-track roads, with trees and shrubs planted down the centre and on either side. Another road, eight miles long, has been built from near Teh Sheng Men,

the northwestern gate of the Inner City, to the Summer Palace. These two main roads, linked by crossroads, serve the colleges, universities and other cultural institutions, the parks and beauty spots on this side of Peking. In the city and the residential districts the old main roads are all asphalted. Since liberation some 2,600 *hutung* in the city have been resurfaced.

Public transport within and without the city has been rapidly expanded. Just after liberation, there were only 49 trams and five buses, old and worn, plying short distances. By the end of 1955 there were 240 trams on seven routes, serving a total length of 38 miles, and 401 buses on 13 urban and 14 rural routes, serving a total length of 215 miles. The newly opened tram and bus routes lead to the factories, government offices, schools and housing estates. For instance, the newly laid double-track tramway between the Bridge of Heaven and the Red Bridge, completed in October 1955, serves workers who were formerly off any public transport routes. In 1949, trams and buses ran at twenty or thirty minute intervals. Now they come at intervals of three to five minutes.

5. NEW BUILDINGS

Anyone who last saw Peking seven years ago, and comes here again today will hardly believe his eyes when he sees the number of new buildings which have sprung up in all parts of the city, and when he sees carts and trucks loaded with steel rods and frames, timber, sand, cement, stones, bricks, tiles—all kinds of building materials—wherever he looks. Everywhere you turn whether in the main streets, the *hutung*, outside the city, even in the open fields, the varied sounds of building are heard —the roar of engines, the yo-ho of work-songs, the carters' shouting. At night, the building sites are brilliantly lit

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—winter and summer, since the introduction of a method for carrying on work during even the bitterest winter days. Buildings have risen on both the ruins of the old and on sites where buildings never stood before. And still scaffolding is going up everywhere. Buildings which went up between 1949 and the end of 1955, had a total floor space of 16,744,000 square yards, equivalent to 70 per cent of the floor space of all the buildings standing in 1949. Of the old Peking houses, 90 per cent were single storeyed. Now, over 60 per cent of the new buildings have four or five floors and not a few eight or nine.

On the eastern and southern outskirts and in districts further out to the west and northwest of the city, state-owned factories have been built or expanded. These include the Fengtai Bridge Engineering Works, the Changhsintien Railway Repair Works, the Peking Agricultural Machinery Plant, Peking Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Cotton Mills and large and small brick and tile kilns, marble works, etc.

The actual speed of erection is very rapid. Work on the Peking No. 1 Cotton Mill started in the spring of 1953. Even while the scaffolding was still rising on the upper storeys, engineers were installing machinery on the ground floor, and before the National Day 1954, the Mill was already producing large quantities of cloth for wear on the holiday! And before No. 1 Cotton Mill was finished, building began on No. 2 Mill (twice the size of No. 1) and then on No. 3 Mill.

In the northwest district, where the colleges and universities are, the total floor space built from 1949 to the end of 1955 was 1,578,720 square yards. Of this, 538,000 square yards were built in 1953 alone. In the last few years, extensions have been added to both Tsing Hua and Peking Universities. Between 1952 and 1954 the floor space of new extensions to Tsing Hua was half the total floor space of all its buildings put up over the previous forty years.

But there are more educational buildings since liberation besides universities and scientific institutions. To meet the urgent need for technical personnel of all grades called for by the various plans for economic development, a host of secondary technical schools which never existed before is coming into being. There are, for instance, schools of iron and steel technology, chemical, electric supply and power, engineering and oil technology — each housed in spacious buildings with lecture rooms, laboratories and experimental workshops. The School of Iron and Steel Technology has a floor space of 49,000 square yards. Between liberation and 1955, 2,152,800 square yards of new classrooms were added to Peking's primary and secondary schools—the new schools, for the most part, being in districts where there were few schools before for the children of workers and peasants.

New and enlarged hospitals, too, are to be seen — the Soviet Red Cross Hospital, the Moslem Hospital, the Children's Hospital, the Tuberculosis Hospital, the Tungjen Municipal Hospital and the Peking Hospital, and fine new clinics connected with the Peking First and Fourth Hospitals and the Central Seventh Hospital. There are also two tuberculosis sanatoria — the Sanatorium for Asian Students and the Peking Municipal Sanatorium.

The Soviet Red Cross Hospital, which has a total floor space of some 40,000 square yards, is a very large building on three floors. Its layout and equipment are based on the very latest Soviet ideas in medical science. Then there is the hospital set up in the Moslem district to serve Moslems exclusively—an unheard-of thing before. The Sanatorium for Asian Students has a total floor space of over 20,000 square yards, 300 beds and beautiful equipment and buildings. It stands as a symbol of the unity and friendship between Chinese students and those of other Asian countries. The new Children's Hospital which has

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a total floor space of 35,800 square yards and 600 beds, is the largest, best equipped and most up-to-date of its kind in the country. All types of cases can be treated—medical, surgical, ear-nose-and-throat, and eyes, with an isolation ward for infectious diseases. There are iron lungs for poliomyelitis cases and the full range of physical medicine apparatus. There are exercise rooms and playrooms for convalescent children, residential and nursing rooms for nursing mothers of sick babies, and a premature baby ward. The hospital also has two clinics in the city.

The demand for more housing for government employees, workers, teachers and students is ever more pressing. It is being rapidly met; and gardens, squares, co-operative stores and department stores are also springing up both in the new and the old districts.

The People's Government also looks after those who are not too well off — the families of men in the armed forces and the dependents of martyrs who died for their country. Tens of thousands of poor people who were formerly homeless or lived in wretched sheds have now moved into clean and comfortable new houses.

New hotels have been built, such as the Peace Hotel, the Hsinchiao Hotel, hostels for foreign technicians, and a special transit hostel for Chinese who return from overseas. Existing hotels have been renovated and enlarged—as have the Peking and the International Hotels. These are all modern buildings, with exquisite interior decoration.

Just outside four of the city gates are peasant hostels. They are for peasants coming in on business or pleasure, and are designed for the comfort of the users — with the *kang* of North China—brick-built beds heated by flues—sheds and stables for their carts and animals, canteens and retail co-operative shops dealing in farm implements, recreation rooms, a safe-deposit room, etc.

Before liberation, Peking had 16 cinemas and 10 large theatres. If they had been evenly distributed, they would still not have been adequate, but they were not sited according to population densities. To satisfy the people's cultural needs, between liberation and the end of 1955, the municipal authorities built 13 theatres and six cinemas and rebuilt three theatres. Two of the cinemas are in the north city, as is the spacious People's Theatre. At the Bridge of Heaven, outside Chien Men, where thousands of working people live, is a new theatre. On the Wangfu Avenue in east city rises the beautiful Capital Theatre, which seats 1,385. The stage can take 400 performers, and it is fully equipped with modern scene-shifting devices. There is a full-size orchestra pit and spacious foyers and bars.

Outside the western wall, adjoining the Zoo, is the striking Soviet Exhibition Centre. The buildings are grouped round a high gilded spire, topped by a glistening red star which can be seen for miles. There is a magnificent open-air theatre seating 3,000, a cinema seating 800, and a restaurant holding 400 at a sitting. It was opened in October 1954, when a magnificent exhibition was held, an exhibition of Soviet economic and cultural achievements. The exhibition buildings are now a permanent addition to Peking's cultural life.

Another new landmark in Peking is the Department Store on the Wang Fu Ching Street which has a floor space of 22,700 square yards. Six storeys high, it is planned for the convenience of customers and can hold 10,000 customers at once, so well laid out are the sales floors and counters. There are over 1,000 assistants and the stock of goods is kept up so as to be able to supply 120,000 customers a day.

A new gymnasium — the Peking Gymnasium — in southeast Peking in the Outer City was completed in October 1955. It has a total floor space of 51,000 square

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yards, with three main buildings. In the centre, the main gymnasium has basketball, volleyball, tennis and badminton courts, and space for other different kinds of physical exercises. There is seating for over 6,000 spectators, giant electrically controlled scoreboards and sets of lighting for various games. The indoor swimming pool, 164 feet long and 65½ feet wide, has room for 2,000 spectators, and is air-and-water-conditioned for all-the-year-round swimming. The third building is for training in all kinds of sports. There is also a parachute tower 177 feet high nearby.

Major construction work is still going on. Of the larger buildings at present being built, a new hotel, the Chien Men Hotel, in the Outer City is typical. It has a central building eight storeys high and two six-storeyed wings. The total floor space is 29,780 square yards, and it will accommodate 400 guests. Another project is Peking's second open-air swimming pool, near the Joyous Pavilion Park, which will have shallow and deep pools and a pool for races. The swimming pools can accommodate 5,000 swimmers and the stands 6,000 spectators. Another project is the Peking Planetarium, China's first, which will be west of the city near the Soviet Exhibition Centre. Standing in an area of 6½ acres, the planetarium will have a floor space of 24,000 square yards. The buildings consist of a domed hall, 75.4 feet in diameter, and a pavilion on either side for exhibition purposes. A Zeiss planetarium projector (made in the German Democratic Republic) will be installed in the centre of the hall, from which thousands of points of light will be projected on to the inside of the dome, simulating the form and motion of the celestial bodies. The planetarium will have its own observatory and meteorological station. Research into ancient Chinese astronomy will also be carried out there.

6. BEAUTIFYING PEKING WITH GREENERY

In the last few years public gardens have been made near the main roads. Over seventy thousand trees have been planted along the roads and the banks of rivers and streams. In an area of some 930 acres in the Western Hills, thirty million trees, mostly conifers, have been planted, to act as a shelter belt against the sand-storms. In the factory districts, three shelter belts over 100 acres of land have been planted, and Peking has 2,085 acres of nursery gardens where trees and shrubs are brought on.

The citizens of Peking are going to make their whole city green. Much has been done already; more will be done, until all Peking is a beautiful garden.

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CHAPTER V

THE CULTURAL AND EDUCATIONAL CENTRE OF NEW CHINA

1. CITY OF LEARNING

Peking has, throughout the ages, been a treasure house of public records and famous as a scholastic centre. Since liberation this aspect of Peking has become even more pronounced.

Peking is now the home of academic and scientific research in China. The Chinese Academy of Sciences gathers together all the leading scientists and experts in all fields, and leads scientific research for the whole country. Much more emphasis than ever before is now placed on research, and the number of specialized studies, and, correspondingly, the number of research workers has grown enormously since 1950.

The Chinese Federation of Scientific Societies, which had 34 affiliated specialized societies at the end of 1955 and engages in all kinds of academic work, and the Chinese Association for the Popularization of Scientific and Technical Knowledge, both have their head offices in Peking. So have many other associations, for instance, Political Science and Law Association of China, the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, the Chinese Philosophical Society, the Chinese Historical Society, and the Institute of Banking and Currency.

Peking is the centre of China's literary and artistic activity. The headquarters of the Chinese Federation of

Writers and Artists is in Peking. The famous Peking Opera originated here, and all folk art and artists gravitate here, too. Operas — classical, modern and local — folk songs, music and dances from all parts of the country can be heard in Peking. Our famous professional actors and actresses and folk artists of China's national minorities, and those from other countries, bring their best to Peking audiences.

Peking is, too, the chief publishing centre for newspapers, periodicals, and books. Twenty-one national newspapers are published here, the most widely circulated being the *People's Daily, Worker's Daily, Peking Daily, China Youth Journal,* and *Kwangming Daily.* There are two news-sheets in foreign languages—the *Hsinhua News Agency Release,* in English, and *Druzhba,* a full-size daily paper in Russian. There are 246 periodicals published in Peking with national circulations. Several foreign language magazines, including *People's China, China Pictorial, China Reconstructs, Chinese Literature,* and *Women of China,* are also published in the capital.

There are forty or more publishing houses. The largest is the People's Publishing House; others deal in specialized fields such as literature, the fine arts, science, national minorities, and so on. There is the Foreign Languages Press, which introduces China and her people, their life, to the world through books, pamphlets, pictorials and translations of literary work both new and old.

Peking is the educational centre of China. By the end of 1955 it had twenty-eight institutions of higher learning and over a thousand primary and secondary schools. There are also various kinds of secondary technical schools. Since liberation considerable progress has been made in primary and secondary education in Peking. By the end of 1955 the number of primary school children attending school in Peking was 336,980 — nearly three times as many

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as in 1948; and the number of secondary school students was 141,974 — an increase only slightly less. In the primary schools 76.7 per cent, and in the secondary schools 76.9 per cent of the students come from the families of workers, peasants, government workers, and servicemen. There has been a radical change in what the schools teach and the methods of teaching. In New China, particular attention is paid to promoting the all-round development of her youngsters both in mind and body.

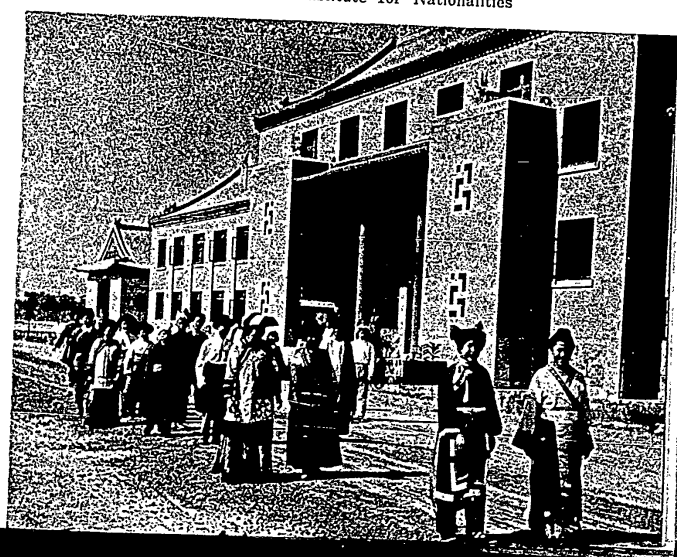
To satisfy the people's longing for a full cultural life, spare-time schools for government and factory workers are run by government organizations, factories, or by the local communities. That means there is an evening class for every so many streets or lanes. In the country districts on the outskirts there are regular spare-time and winter schools for the peasants. By the end of 1955, government employees numbering 130,000 were taking part in spare-time cultural study; and over 100,000 peasants, handicraftsmen, government workers and their families and other citizens—were getting schooling in one shape or another.

Peking is the centre for libraries, historical relics and archives. It has the largest library in the country — the National Library. There is the Peking Municipal Library too, with reading rooms to serve the general public. Besides the main building it has two branches and 114 mobile book and magazine services which serve the factories and rural areas of Peking. Since liberation 70 reading centres, large and small, have been opened in different parts of the city.

As already mentioned in Chapter III, there is a museum — the Palace Museum — in the Imperial Palaces. It is the largest in the country. A great number of ancient finds which have been unearthed in China have been sent to Peking to be stored and exhibited there.

The Chinese People's University

The Central Institute for Nationalities



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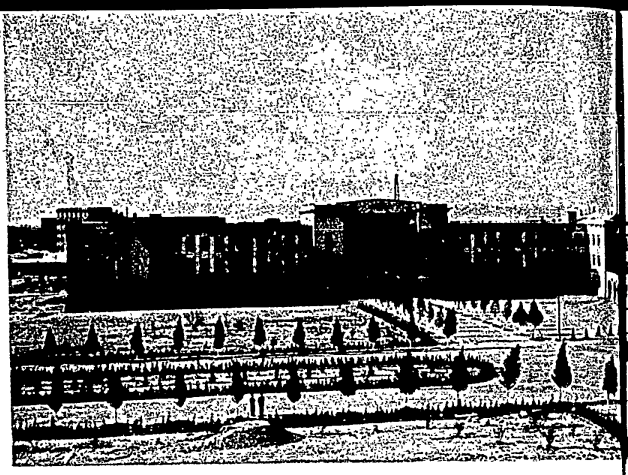

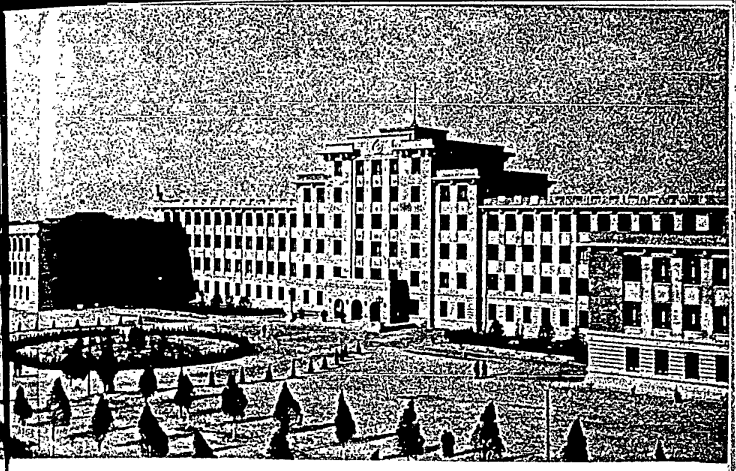

Peking Institute of Iron and Steel Technology

Tsing Hua University students going out for field work

dents relaxing
the grounds of
ing University

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In the children's reading room at the National Library

A reference room in the National Library

Despite the repeated devastation wrought by imperialist aggressors and reactionary governments in the past hundred years, Peking is still a treasure house of buildings of historic importance and artistic beauty, still the "Museum of China," and still, perhaps, one of the world's richest cities in this respect.

2. THE SPREAD OF HIGHER EDUCATION

The spread of higher education can best be seen from the growth of Peking's western outskirts. For some years past there have been two universities and an agricultural institute outside the western walls. But since liberation over 20 new institutions of higher learning or scientific research have been established. Now, when we go out of Hsi Chih Men or Teh Sheng Men, we see before us a very different aspect from what there was before.

The Chinese Academy of Sciences is the central point of the entire district. Buildings already completed or still under construction include those which house several institutes of the Academy — Physics, Geophysics, and Meteorology, Economics, Linguistics and Philology—and these are only a beginning.

Now, radiating round the Academy of Sciences, are the Peking Normal University, the Central Conservatoire, the Peking Medical College, and the Institutes of Iron and Steel Technology, Oil Technology, Mechanized Agriculture, Aeronautics, Geology, Mining and Metallurgy, the North China Institute of Agricultural Research, the Central Institute for Nationalities, the Chinese People's University, Peking University, Tsing Hua University and the Marx-Lenin Institute and others.

All these institutes of higher learning and scientific research, whether newly built or expanded, are training large numbers of technicians and specialists, who are in

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great demand for China's economic construction. By the end of 1955 the total enrolment in Peking's higher institutes was 60,544. Increased facilities have enabled them to admit more and more students. The Peking Institute of Iron and Steel Technology and the Peking Institute of Oil Technology, for example, had twice as many by the end of 1955 as in 1953. The Peking Institute of Geology had 4,486 students at the end of 1955 — 6½ times as many as the total number of geological students who graduated in the 40 years previous!

Prior to liberation, there were, all told, only 11 colleges, and about 10,000 students in Peking. And even in this small group there was no co-ordination. The curricula overlapped, there were gaps, and what was taught tended only to touch the fringes of the subject. Such science or engineering departments as did exist were, in part, only suitable for a semi-colonial, dependent country. Students were not trained in designing or manufacturing, but only in assembly, overhaul and maintenance. Some whole departments — geology, for instance — had only a handful of students. Now, since reorganization, such neglected courses have become independent colleges in their own right.

3. SCHOOLING OF A NEW TYPE

Peking boasts of a number of institutions which have become models for similar schools elsewhere in the country. Let us first consider the Chinese People's University. Founded in 1950, it has the general courses, specialized courses, preparatory department, a short-term worker-peasant secondary school, a Marxist-Leninist evening college, and a research course in Marxism-Leninism. By the end of 1955 it had a total enrolment of 5,197 students, including research students. Ninety per cent of them come

from government offices and enterprises, industry, or the armed forces and have been selected by their organizations and sent here to pursue more advanced studies.

The fine traditions of revolutionary education laid down in the liberated areas during the Anti-Japanese War by the North China University have been inherited by the Chinese People's University. With the policy of linking teaching with practice, linking Soviet experience with the concrete conditions of China as its guide, emphasis is laid on Marxist-Leninist education to train worker and peasant cadres and to conduct scientific research. The Chinese People's University has acquired rich experience in this respect, and has passed on its experience to other institutions throughout the country. This has been a great help in furthering reform of teaching methods and teaching content generally.

Peking University was founded in 1898. Ma Yin-chu, President of the University, called it "one of the seeds of revolution" at its 56th anniversary celebration. "Before the May the Fourth Movement," he said, "our university was taking an active part in the struggle against the feudal outlook. After the May the Fourth Movement, thanks to the influence of the October Revolution, an entirely new cultural force, armed with a communist world outlook, emerged in China. It was when it was confronted with this changed attitude that Peking University first made contact with Marxist-Leninist theory. Comrade Mao Tse-tung, the great leader of the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people, Comrade Li Ta-chao, the disseminator of communist ideas during the May the Fourth Movement period, and Lu Hsun, the standard bearer of China's literary revolution, all worked in this university. It was they who sowed the seeds of revolution, and the seeds have borne fruit in the last decades in this university. It has been able to play an important role in the new cultural revolution."

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But Peking University is not famous only for its glorious revolutionary traditions, but also for its tradition of scientific research. And now it is a comprehensive university of a new type, its main task is the training of specialists in research and teaching the natural and social sciences. By the end of 1955 the university had 13 departments including mathematics, natural sciences, philosophy, social sciences, linguistics and philology, and literature, and these departments are again subdivided into 32 specialized courses. There is also a special short training course for librarians, a special class for foreign students, 75 teaching and research groups, an institute of research in literature, and a short-term middle school for workers and peasants. In 1955, it had 828 faculty members and 5,881 students in all departments including the research students. There are 40 laboratories and a library with 1,700,000 volumes.

Then there is Tsing Hua University. After liberation it was reorganized, and since 1952 has become a new polytechnic, an industrial university, training engineers of a new type. By the end of 1955 Tsing Hua had seven departments subdivided into 20 specialized courses, all directly connected with heavy industry or capital construction. There are 822 faculty members and 6,577 students including research students. There is a large library with spacious reading rooms, and a well-equipped gymnasium and beautiful sports grounds and facilities. There are 47 laboratories and an experimental workshop. The students have their own self-governing groups—for example, physical training groups, scientific research groups, and literature, music and dancing societies.

The Central Institute for Nationalities was established in 1951 in order to train people belonging to national minorities to work among their own folk in the political, economic, cultural and educational fields. The institute is

specially designed to carry out this task, with special departments in political science, linguistics and languages, and so on, and research departments in the history, culture and economic conditions of minority areas. By the end of 1955 it had 229 teachers drawn from 31 nationalities and 473 students, including research students, drawn from 53.

The daily life of the students and staff of this institute is a miniature of the family life of the whole nation, embodying as it does China's policy towards national minorities — respect and equality, religious freedom and full observance of national customs. Facilities for the full observance of this policy are complete. There are special buildings in rooms for Moslems and Buddhists to worship in and the kitchen provides different kinds of food to suit the dietary laws and tastes of the different nationalities.

In addition to the new type of universities, colleges and institutes, Peking is well provided with new types of secondary technical schools, such as the Peking Machine-Tool School, the Peking School of Iron and Steel Technology, the Peking School of Electricity, and so on. Teaching in these schools is closely linked with the needs of the country, and facilities exist for students to obtain experience at the bench. Examples of this method in practice can be seen in the Peking School of Iron and Steel Technology, which has its students' hostels close to the Shihchingshan Iron and Steel Works, and in the Peking Machine-Tool School, which is near the casting shop of the Peking No. 1 Machine-Tool Works, so that the students can take part in actual production and become familiar with their job in "real life."

4. THE BIGGEST LIBRARY IN CHINA

The National Library, the biggest reference library in China, is, as we have already mentioned in passing, on the

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west bank of Peihai. It is not only beautifully situated, but is a beautifully laid-out group of buildings. Go through the gate in the red wall, guarded by two stone lions. In front of you are lawns, surrounded by a close-cropped cypress hedge, and then a palace-like building, with green tiled tilted eaves and covered verandas, white stone balustrades, and two more lions. The interior of the building is modern.

It has inherited a rich store from the Chingshih Library, the Peihai Library and others. From the Chingshih Library it acquired the books and archives of the imperial Wen Yuan Ko Library—a famous collection which has existed for 500 years, and which, in turn, included books and manuscripts from the imperial library of the Southern Sung dynasty some 700 years ago. It also includes other famous collections from imperial libraries of the Manchu dynasty, imperial colleges and private owners, and is still increasing its priceless collection. By the end of 1955 more than 4,300,000 volumes stood on its shelves — books in 65 languages, including 13 minority languages of China — three times the number it had in 1949. Among them are rare copies of ancient manuscripts and books of five dynasties, from the Sung to the Manchu, including 140,000 manuscript volumes on 18,000 different subjects, 8,700 copies of Buddhist sutras going back to the Southern and Northern dynasties (479-581 A.D.), the Sui (581-618 A.D.) and Tang (618-907 A.D.) dynasties, old maps, diagrams, and 25,000 rubbings from ancient inscriptions on metal and stone. The *Yung Lo Encyclopaedia* of the Ming dynasty and the *Sze Ku Chuan Shu* (Imperial Library of Chien Lung) of the Manchu dynasty are kept here, too. There are also revolutionary documents from the last hundred years and authors' original manuscripts.

The library is open to all Peking's citizens. Popular works and Marxist-Leninist works have been augmented,

a reading and reference room for scientific and technical subjects has been opened, and a children's section, with a reading room, added.

Besides supplying such normal public library facilities, exhibitions and lectures on current affairs are held, and readings, talks by authors, discussions and so on organized. The library plays its part, too, in the great work of construction, both by supplying literature to the workers "on site" — by mobile libraries which go to factories and construction sites, like the Kuanting Reservoir and the Fengtai-Shacheng Railway — and by supplying reference material and technical books to the planning staffs. It answers requests for specific information and collects relevant material for individuals, governmental and non-governmental organizations, factories, and so on.

The library has also established inter-library exchanges with other large provincial and municipal libraries throughout the country. So now geological workers tapping underground riches in the mountains and readers in the border areas can obtain books from the National Library. Reference books which are only available in single copies are microfilmed or directly photographed, so that copies can be supplied when needed.

Stocks of new technical and reference books for use in our construction have been greatly increased. The Soviet Union, in particular, has sent many from the Lenin State Library and the Academy of Sciences of U.S.S.R. on an exchange basis. Indeed, up to the end of 1955, the library received no less than 140,000 works from the Soviet Union, books and periodicals, which are of enormous assistance. The Soviet libraries regularly send books dealing with advanced scientific and technical subjects on publication. Similar exchanges are made with the libraries of other countries.

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As the number and coverage of the books increase, so does the good they do readers. In 1955 a new, six-storeyed building was completed which can take over a million volumes. As the level of the people's culture and education rises, so will the National Library grow.

CHAPTER VI

INDUSTRY, AGRICULTURE AND HANDICRAFTS

1. INDUSTRY

Up to liberation Peking had been mainly a consumer city. What little industry it had was poorly equipped, and only used out-of-date techniques; the quality of the products was low, while costs were high. Such low-quality products as Peking put on the market found few customers. Moreover, rapacious imperialists and the Kuomintang scrambled for control. On the eve of liberation most of Peking's few industrial establishments were at a standstill or only partially in operation.

Almost from the very day of liberation the People's Government carried out a policy of industrial rehabilitation and development. By 1955 the value of Peking's industrial production was nine times what it was in 1949. The value of modern industrial production, as distinct from industries using simple mechanical processes, increased from 74 per cent in 1949 to 80 per cent in 1955, in the total value of industrial output in Peking.

The old workshops and factories have all been repaired and expanded, and some entirely new ones built. The Peking No. 1 Machine-Tool Works, for instance, was formed from an amalgamation of fourteen ramshackle Kuomintang weapon-repair works, which had had no machinery worth mentioning. It is now turning out up to two hundred universal millers a year. An even more dramatic change, perhaps, is to be seen in the Peking

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Agricultural Machinery Plant. Formerly another old Kuomintang arsenal, it now turns out hundreds of thousands of ploughs and harvesters—the new, improved models. "Swords into ploughshares" with a vengeance! And it has started on the production of combine harvesters, which have passed the prototype stage.

Then, too, there is the Shihchingshan Iron and Steel Works which has gone from strength to strength. By 1955 it was turning out nearly 15 times as much pig-iron as in 1949.

The Chingho Woollen Mill, which had previously 3,200 spindles and 60 looms and was only able to turn out coarse army blankets and poor-quality serge, has now increased its spindles to 12,000 and added 56 new spinning frames. There is a new section which produces long-piled material, and other high-quality woollen goods.

The cotton textile industry is completely new to Peking. The No. 1 Cotton Mill, with 50,000 spindles and over 1,000 looms, and the No. 2 Mill, with 100,000 spindles and 2,400 looms, are in full operation. The No. 3 Mill which will have 80,000 spindles and 3,600 looms is being built. They use locally-produced cotton and are already meeting the needs of Peking and nearby districts.

A great new enterprise is now in part operation — the North China Structural Metal Works, which makes steel frames and other building materials. Production not only meets Peking's huge building programme, but can supply other parts of the country as well. Then there is the Peking No. 1 Motor Accessory Works, which has begun production and, besides servicing all types of motor vehicles, will support China's new motor industry.

And, of course, the coal mines have not been left out of this new life. They are being mechanized systematically. In the Chinghsi (western Peking) mining district, for instance, in 1955 three times as much coal was mined

as in 1949. Two new shafts are in operation. Peking's mines have good-quality coal, including anthracite. There is also a fairly wide range of other minerals—lime, quartz, white jade, marble, bluestone, slate, etc.

Peking's industries, mainly light, produce a wide variety of manufactured goods. As we have said, there are textiles (woollen and cotton goods), printing and dyeing, knitwear, cloth and canvas bags, leather goods, rubber footwear, rubber-proof cloth, tires, enamel-ware, acid-proof material for industry, curved sheet glass, laboratory equipment, electrical supplies, etc.

Since liberation the People's Government has carried out a socialist transformation of private industry and handicrafts in Peking. In 1949 there were 107,700 people employed in some 30 trades in private industry. Price stabilization, the progress of national construction and the improvement in the living conditions of the people after liberation gave the industrialists a great opportunity of expansion. The People's Government has adopted a variety of forms of state capitalism as half-way houses to socialization of private industry—forms such as the giving out of government contracts for manufacture and processing by private industries, the purchasing and distribution by the state of their output, and conversion into enterprises under joint, state and private control. In 1955 these concerns (not including the last sort) were turning out seven-tenths of the whole output of Peking's private industry. Most firms affected were running smoothly, turning out better goods and making a profit. The firms which had become "state-private" — 76 of them —produced goods worth 2⅓ times as much as in 1954.

The advantages of joint state-private enterprise have become clear in the last few years. This has made the capitalists see that their future lies only in linking their

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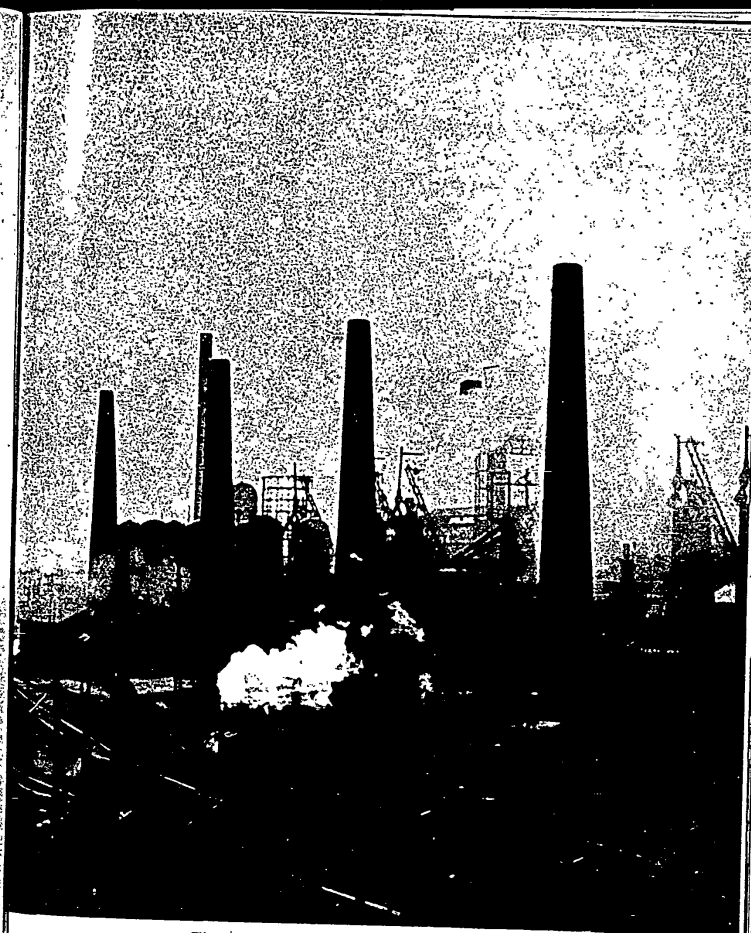
own interests with those of the state. The Communist Party and People's Government have repeatedly assured them that any capitalist who has done something for the cause of socialism will not be forgotten by the state and the people, and will get a fair deal. Capitalists have come to realize that work is an honour and to exploit people something shameful. Realizing this, they want to earn their living by their own labour. Within their own families, too, sons, daughters, wives, cousins persuade and encourage those who may hold back. At the same time, the employees in private industry have got together and have themselves played a large part in educating and transforming the capitalists. The high tide of agricultural co-operation which had reached Peking's very walls at the beginning of 1956 further showed capitalists the way things were moving. Within a few weeks Peking's private industry took the first great step towards socialism almost overnight — 4,556 private industrial concerns became joint state-private enterprises.

Peking's handicrafts have a long history and have always occupied an important place in the city's economy. Handicrafts used to be carried on in tiny, widely scattered workshops and private houses, as often as not, one man or family concerns. Now, since liberation, they have gradually gone over to co-operative working. With the help of the government and the state-owned enterprises, they have been able to increase their capital, improve their equipment and organize their work on a more rational basis. This has proved a great success. Production has risen, and quality has improved enormously.

In early 1956, as agriculture round Peking was going over to co-operative, collective farming, and inside the city private industry and commerce were going socialist, Peking's handicrafts, too, went co-operative en bloc. The handicraft co-ops now have 84,000 members.



The Shihchingshan Iron and Steel Works

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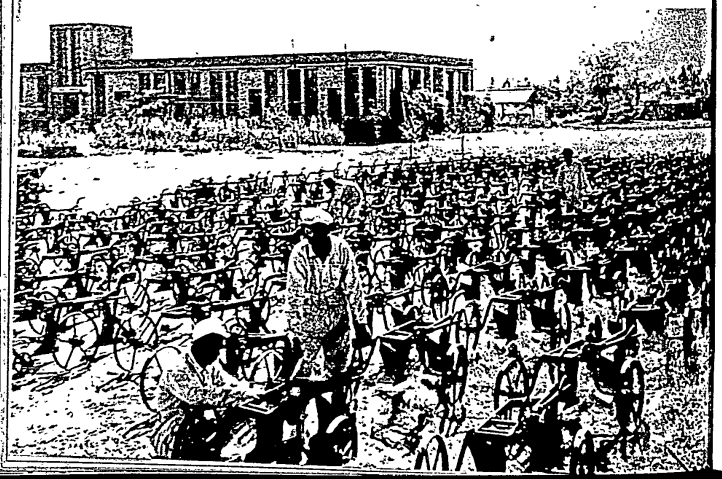
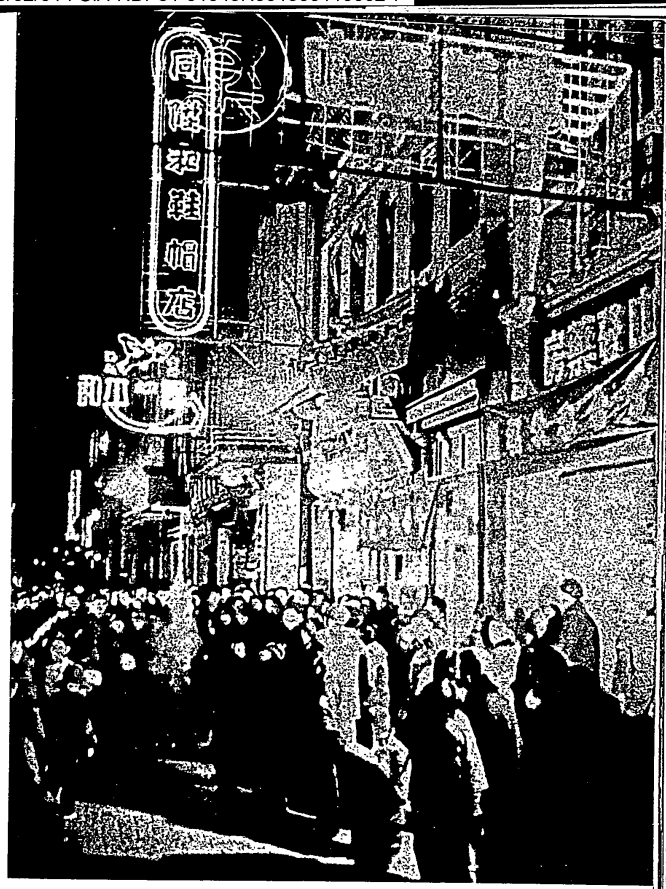
No. 2 Cotton Mill

New model ploughs at the Peking Agricultural Machinery Plant





Rejoicing at the change-over to joint state-private management

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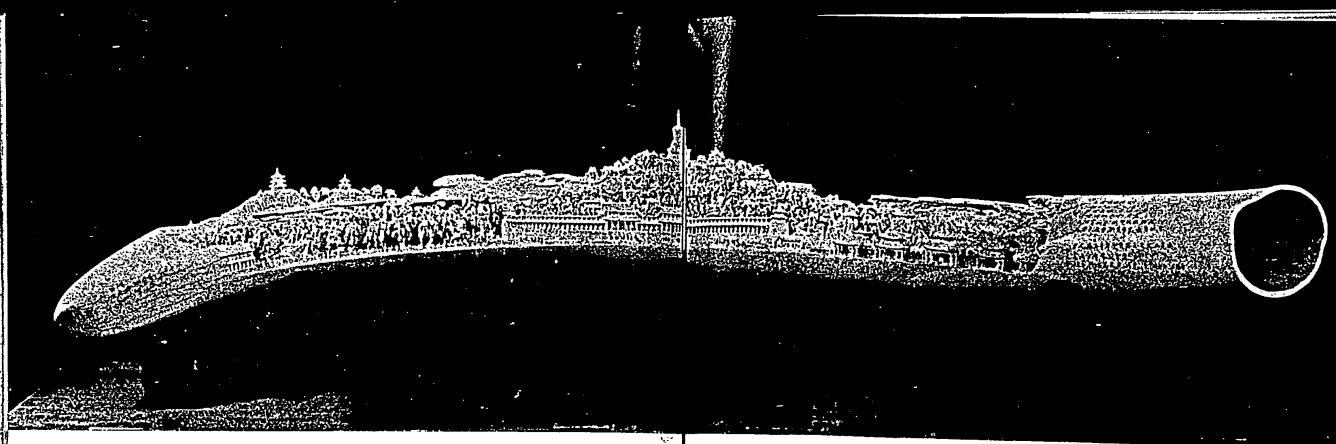
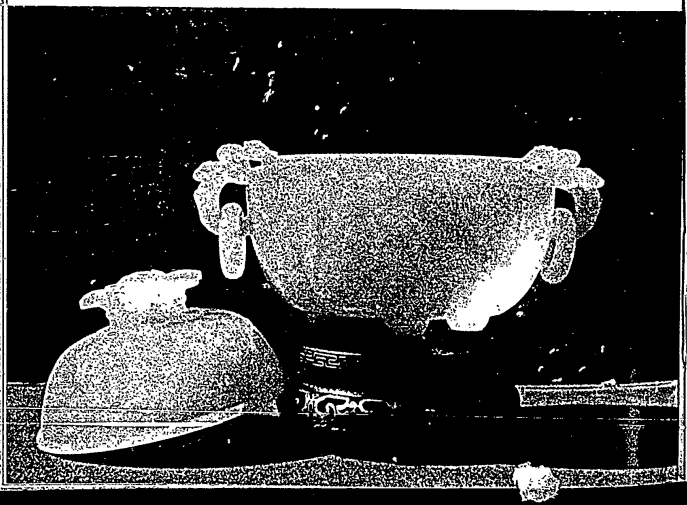
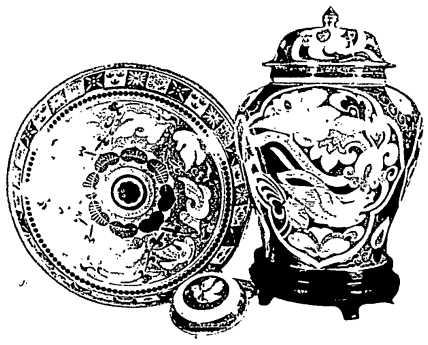


Peihai Park — ivory carving

Carved jade





Cloisonné, a Peking speciality

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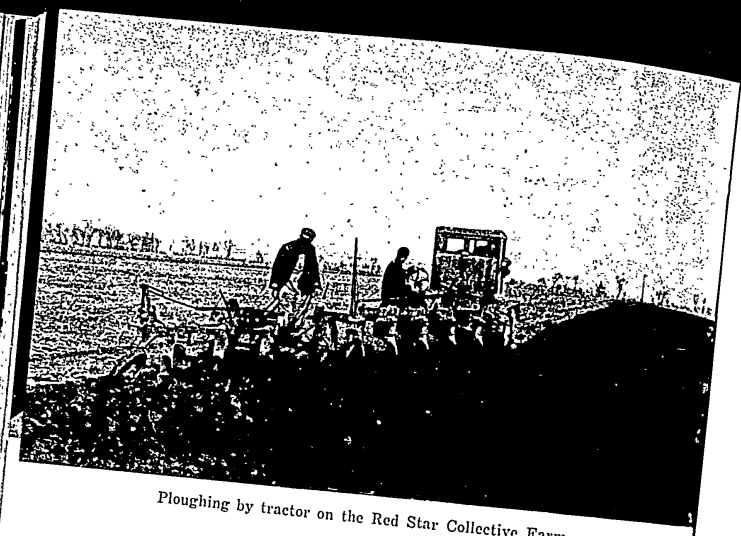
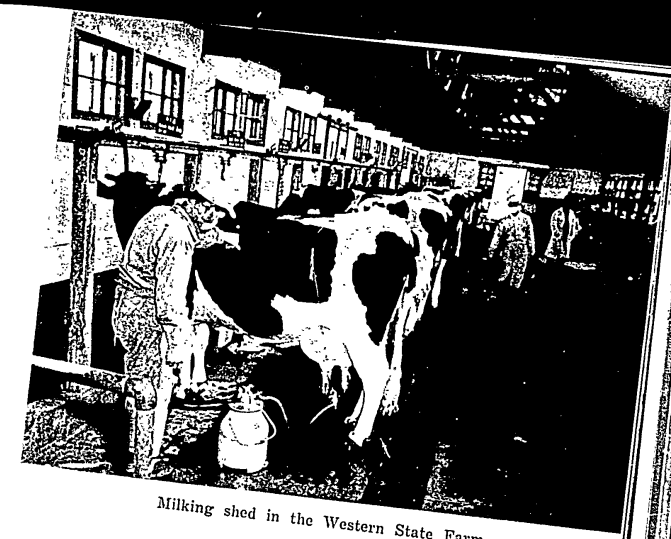


Ploughing by tractor on the Red Star Collective Farm



Milking shed in the Western State Farm

In the orchard of the Western State Farm

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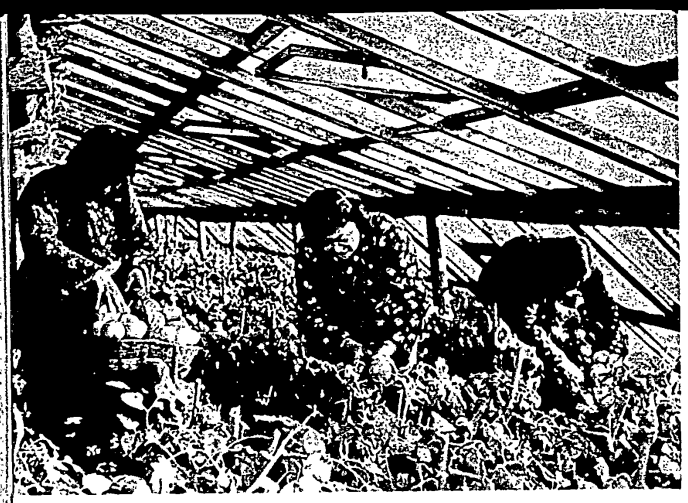
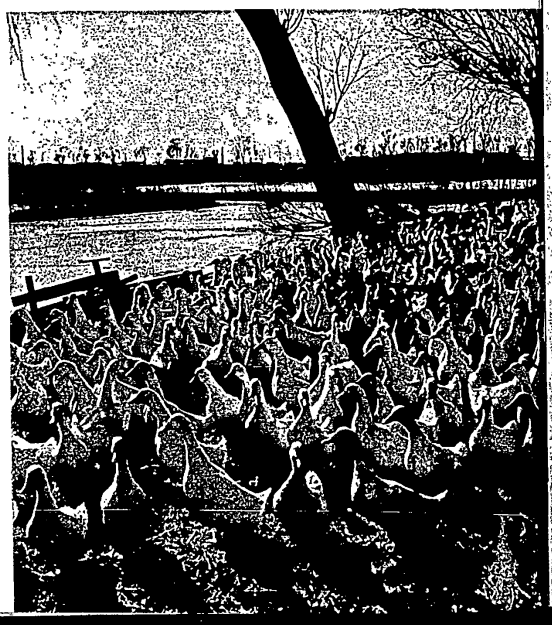


Co-ops provide fresh vegetables all the year round for Peking



Peking Ducks — at the Western State Farm

2. AGRICULTURE

The municipality of Peking includes some 201,108 acres of farmland. Here, too, changes are to be seen, reflecting the great changes in agriculture that have taken place over the length and breadth of China.

Output has steadily increased, and with it happiness and well-being. In 1955, total grain production was 2.7 times what it was in 1949, cotton 6.5 times, and vegetables eight times. Meat, dairy products and fruit have also greatly increased in quantity.

Several factors accounted for these changes. First there was the carrying out of land reform around Peking. Here, as elsewhere, this made the peasants masters of their land, and gave them something they could put their whole hearts into. Following land reform, the People's Government helped the peasants in every possible way, with loans, with advice on improved agricultural techniques, and so on, and helped them set up mutual-aid teams and co-operatives themselves. In the mutual-aid teams both production and the incomes of the organized peasants progressively increased. In the co-operatives, the later stage, this became ever more marked. Grain yields of 279 co-ops at the end of 1954 were higher than those of mutual-aid teams or peasants working on their own—25.8 per cent above the mutual-aid teams' and 42.4 per cent up on individual peasants'. Peasants like to see things for themselves! They were not blind to such figures. They saw that co-operative farming was the only way to progress for themselves.

A great step forward was taken early this year, the culmination of the experiences of these formative years. In 1952, when the first co-ops near Peking started, only .08 per cent of the 120,000 peasant households in the municipality joined. By 1954 and early 1955 the figure had

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gone up to 46 per cent. And by the winter of 1955 all peasant households were in "first stage" co-ops—that is, co-ops in which the land is pooled and worked in common, but where the plots remain the property of the individual, on which he receives dividends at harvest time. Then a great upsurge took place on Peking's farmlands, and swept China. The ordinary co-ops turned themselves into collective farms, in which land is no longer pooled but owned collectively. No more dividends are paid on land; all payments are for labour only. By January of 1956 all the co-ops in Peking municipality had changed over to the entirely socialist type—otherwise known as collective farms.

The striking thing is that the change-over has been so smooth and natural, but then all conditions were ripe for it. In the first place, the majority of the poor and middle peasants were already in the lower type of co-ops, and knew full well that co-operation was the only road to prosperity and happiness. Secondly, at the lower stage, the bigger individually-owned farm implements and equipment, and the draught animals had been turned over to the co-op at a fair price, and the land dividends were anyway low. Then the change-over to a higher stage gave a larger remuneration for labour, which more than compensated for the cancellation of land dividends and other shares. Thirdly, there was the example of the seventy-seven out-and-out socialist co-operatives already in existence—collective farms. They had been set up since 1952, and in every case both production and the incomes of members had gone up. This greatly encouraged the peasants to make the change-over. Lastly, all the co-ops around Peking were pretty large, and well-suited for a diversified economy. It was easy, therefore, for peasants in such surroundings to visualize an even larger and better stage, where it would be to their direct advantage to find work for everyone—whether they had full or partial labour

power—and where proper help could be given to the old, feeble, orphaned or widowed, without placing undue strain on the able-bodied, or reducing their income untowardly.

So they took this great step forward to socialism and immediately started to draw up comprehensive and far-reaching plans to develop production even further. Let us take, for example, the plan of Red Star Collective Farm. That will show what the future holds for the 120,000 peasant households of Peking.

Red Star Collective Farm lies in the southeast corner of Nanyuan District (south of Peking). The ground is naturally poor, low-lying, often waterlogged and over-alkaline. Yields were low and many varieties of crops simply would not grow there. After liberation and land reform, things began to improve, but the average peasant, despite the fact that he owned his land and was no longer in bondage to the money-lender and the landlord, could still only make a bare living. The peasants saw for themselves the value of mutual aid and co-operation. Life itself taught them. In 1952, two co-operatives started up as a try-out. In the autumn of the same year these two merged and formed a collective farm—Red Star Collective Farm. It started with 63 households. By 1955 there were 850. The farm now covers 2,800 acres. In contrast to the old days when people could only look forward, half in dread, to the next harvest, they can now draw up a definite plan on a long-term basis. In the autumn of 1955 a comprehensive seven-year plan (1955-1962) was drawn up which included: doing away with boundary lines and joining up small plots of land held by different peasant households into large tracts; re-locating farm offices and members' homes; planning crop rotations in relation to actual fields; drainage, road-building, tree-planting, livestock raising, training technicians; an education scheme both for children and adults, and siting the school build-

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ings conveniently; having their own co-op retail stores, and so on. It also sets up production targets. By 1962 the farm expects to produce six thousand tons of grain, 176 per cent above the 1955 harvest, including 520 tons of rice, a new crop for this land. Cotton output will reach 1,250 tons (65 per cent above 1955), and there will be 400 tons of fruit, 859,400 gallons of milk and 705 tons of pork. Income and living standards of the farm members will rise steadily, in keeping with the growth of production. The income per household will at least treble. What was once an area which all the wiseacres thought could only keep its farmers at a bare subsistence level is now well on the way to being a prosperous mixed collective farm, combining farming with livestock raising, and rich in grain and domestic animals.

Besides the collective farms, there are in Peking three state farms and a machine and tractor station. The role of the state farm is to popularize new and better methods, from abroad and from other parts of China, to grow and select better seed, to run experimental and demonstration plots and to arrange discussions and lectures for the peasants in the neighbourhood. Here we shall briefly describe one of the state farms—Western Outskirts State Farm.

It is a mixed farm, going in for intensive dairy farming, pig-keeping, market-gardening, fruit (peach and apple orchards), ducks, and grain. The real speciality, perhaps, is peculiar to Peking. The ducks bred here are the famous Peking Ducks. From here over 30,000 ducks are sent to market each year. The succulent Peking Duck is the result of years of expert knowledge. The ducklings are brought up quite normally until they are 45 days old. They are then stuffed with sorghum and other coarse grains twice a day—literally stuffed—for forty days. In this time they put on some three to four catties over and above

their original weight, resulting in the delicious duck that you eat in some of Peking's well-known restaurants.

The Machine and Tractor Station works the fields for the collective farms and agricultural producers' co-operatives. Now it has 41 tractors, three combine harvesters and three sprayers. Before the end of 1956 it will have 230 tractors and will cover the needs of 65,880 acres of land.

3. HANDICRAFT SPECIALITIES

Peking is traditionally famous for beautiful handicrafts and luxury wares. The skills of thousand of years were brought to Peking six hundred years ago and took firm root in this ancient centre of culture. The arts and craft artists here are representative of the Chinese creative genius.

Peking specializes in many forms of handicrafts. Perhaps carvings come first to mind in many media—jade, ivory, bone and wood—cloisonné, carved lacquer and lacquers, inlays in mother of pearl and other materials, embroidery, artificial flower making, carpets, lanterns in all shapes and sizes, particularly the large red palace lanterns, glassware, wrought metal work, and so on.

Of course, these are highly individual creative arts. They have had a troubled history and were in danger of extinction before liberation. The grasping hands of greedy capitalists and imperialists, the inflation, the Japanese occupation, exploitation by reactionary rulers, dumping of mass produced foreign goods combined to all but kill the craft trades. The craftsmen could not make ends meet. They ceased to take on apprentices, and their art itself declined. Handicrafts had already become stereotyped by the last years of the Manchu dynasty and the subsequent demand for cheap and vulgarized goods by exporting mer-

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chants either meant that the craftsmen had to lower their standards or else allow their art to die out.

Liberation first and foremost saved these handicrafts from decline and degradation. In 1950 there were only 1,680 craftsmen; by the end of 1955 there were 13,000. They were guided by the head office of the Amalgamated Handicraft Producers' Co-operatives of Peking to organize themselves into forty producers' co-operatives and teams, with 7,298 members at the beginning. By early 1956 the co-op membership has increased to 13,065. The decline in skill and taste was arrested. The best of the old and the stimulus of the new together started a renaissance. Individual artistry, far from being stultified, has gone from strength to strength. The carvers in ivory, for example, are not only carrying on the old intricate work but are even surpassing it and reflecting the new life in their subjects.

Let us look into a small workshop-studio just outside Chien Men. It is the Peking Ivory Carvers' Co-operative. The leading craftsman there, Yang Shih-hui, a man of 43, comes from a poor family of Peking craftsmen. He started as a lad, carving wooden architectural decorations, and was trained by his great-uncle. But there was no living in this. He turned to ivory carving, copying others or following traditional designs. He had little formal education, but he had an artist's eye, and an old art master helped him. But it was no easy life. Then came liberation which changed his life, as it did that of all other craftsmen. As an expression of his love for the new society, he began to carve new subjects. Now he and six assistants have finished—after 15 months' work—an immense carving. A huge 150-pound, 6½ foot elephant tusk, its natural curve utilized in the design, has been used to make a panorama of Peihai Park. All the beauties of Peihai are there—the island, the trees, the Dagoba, and the human figures, 1,298 in all—not the contemplatives or the court beauties and eunuchs, but the citizens of Peking and their families rejoicing on National Day. Some of the figures are so small that they can be seen only with the help of a magnifying glass. Dancing, boating, climbing up to look at the view, China's great family of nationalities is reflected in this great carving.

The co-operative in which Yang Shih-hui is the technical head is flourishing. New China, with its respect for human dignity and labour, gives all the help and care it can to its Yang Shih-huis. Yang himself gets a good wage, on the scale, say, of an engineer. And, finally, a significant fact—which shows how art is appreciated in the new China. He is a member of the Peking Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

Or take the case of jade working, or working other hard stones. Jade in particular has a special place in Chinese art. The texture of the stone itself has always had an attraction and is a symbol of beauty and treasure. When it is worked by the dextrous hands of the craftsmen, beauty is added to beauty. This is an age-old craft. The workers themselves will tell you that it goes back three thousand years, long before any other people were working such hard material, let alone working it with such consummate skill. Since the days of the Manchu Emperor Chien Lung (1736-1795) the craftsmen were attached to the imperial court, and Peking became the centre of the art. Towards the end of the Manchu rule, the art began to decay. After the revolution in 1911, it had a brief new lease of life. A brisk trade sprang up, for export in worked jade. But the middlemen got most of the profit. During the Japanese occupation all seemed to go; no one could make ends meet, least of all highly specialized workers who might take years over one miraculous piece. In desperation, the craftsmen took to other trades.

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Great artists were pulling rickshaws, trying to peddle dumped goods, starving. After the Japanese surrender came inflation and chaos, and there was practically no jade working done at all.

Immediately after liberation the scene changed. To illustrate the new course of events, let us look at one of the famous jade working establishments—now a co-operative.

Outside Chien Men, in a crowded street, is a jade carving producers' co-operative. Soon after liberation, sixty jade workers got together. They had no capital, no material, some not even their tools. But they had their hands, and their skill, and their love of their craft; and they met with equal love and respect from the People's Government. New ideas began to permeate them. With the help of loans from the government, the co-op was set up. Now it is a flourishing concern. There are altogether 158 workers in it, including apprentices. They are supplied with the stone by the state which handles the output. But the state does not specify certain article, nor expect the artists to turn out mass produced articles. The work to be produced depends entirely on the nature and shape of the stone, and the individual artists' particular bent. On the other hand, they are now able to improve on working methods, as there can be some division of labour. They can do what they feel is their speciality—one, for instance, does birds and flowers, one human figures, one incense burners, and so on. The apprentices, too, have a new and better life—receiving a general education beside learning their own craft.

Or take cloisonné, another handicraft centred in Peking. That, too, goes back five hundred years to Ching Tai's reign in the Ming dynasty (1450-1475 A.D.)—hence, the name of this art, Ching Tai blue. It is, perhaps, a more elaborate art than jade working as so many proc-

No. 1 Cotton Mill workers at home

Peasant women learning to read and write

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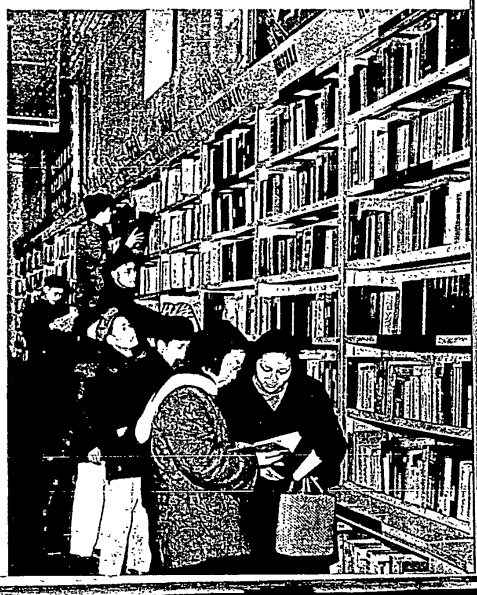
The new Department Store is always thronged with customers

In the Children's Supply Store



The International Bookshop

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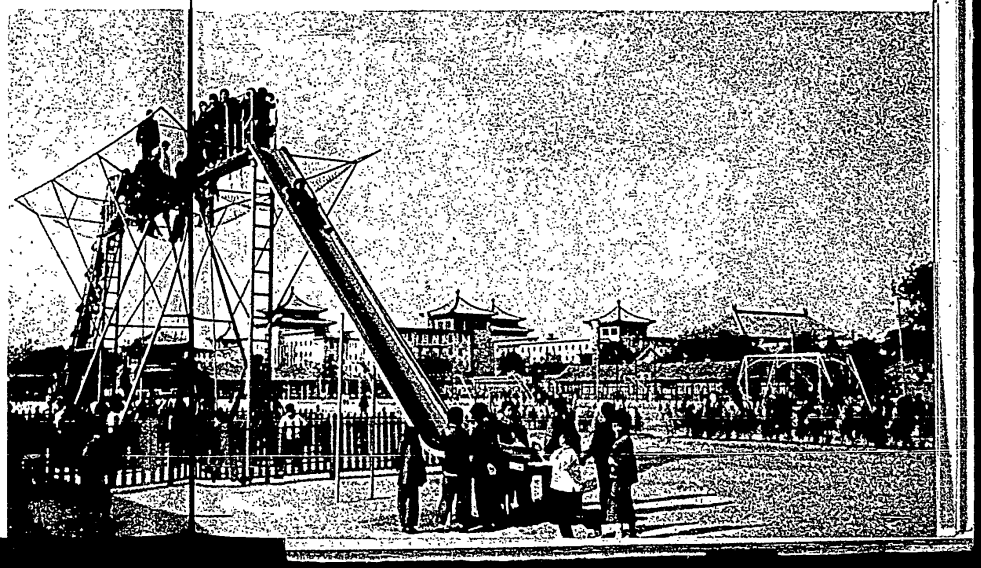
Nursery school

Kindergarten



Youngsters' playground, Coal Hill

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Lunar New Year fireworks

Lunar New Year kites in Liu Li Chang Toy Fair

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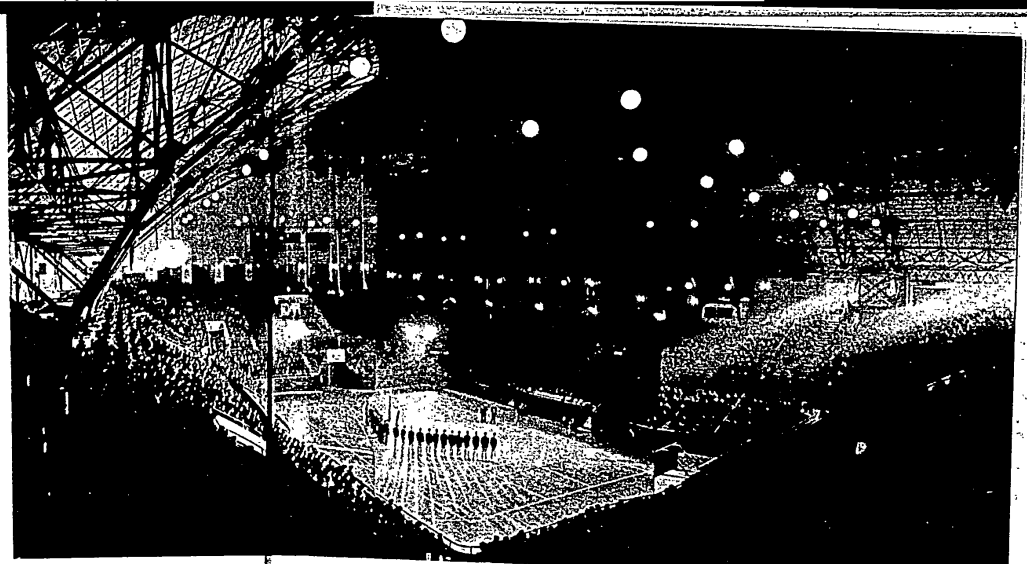
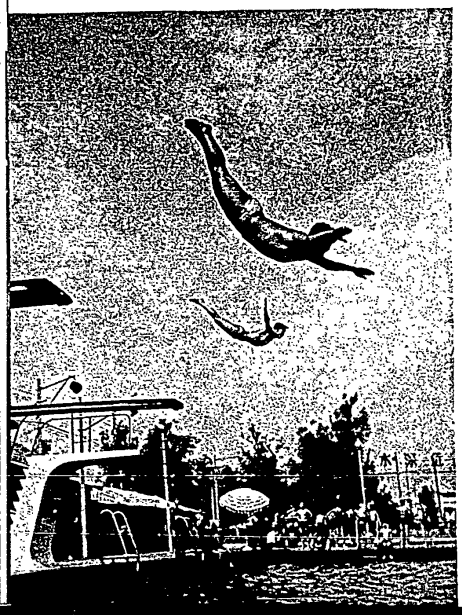
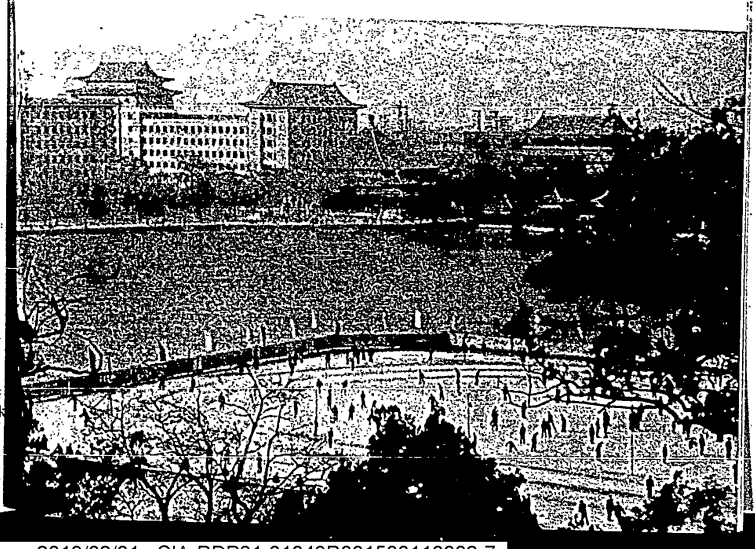
Before a volleyball match in the Peking Gymnasium



The swimming pool near the Lake of Ten Monasteries



Skating in Peihai Park



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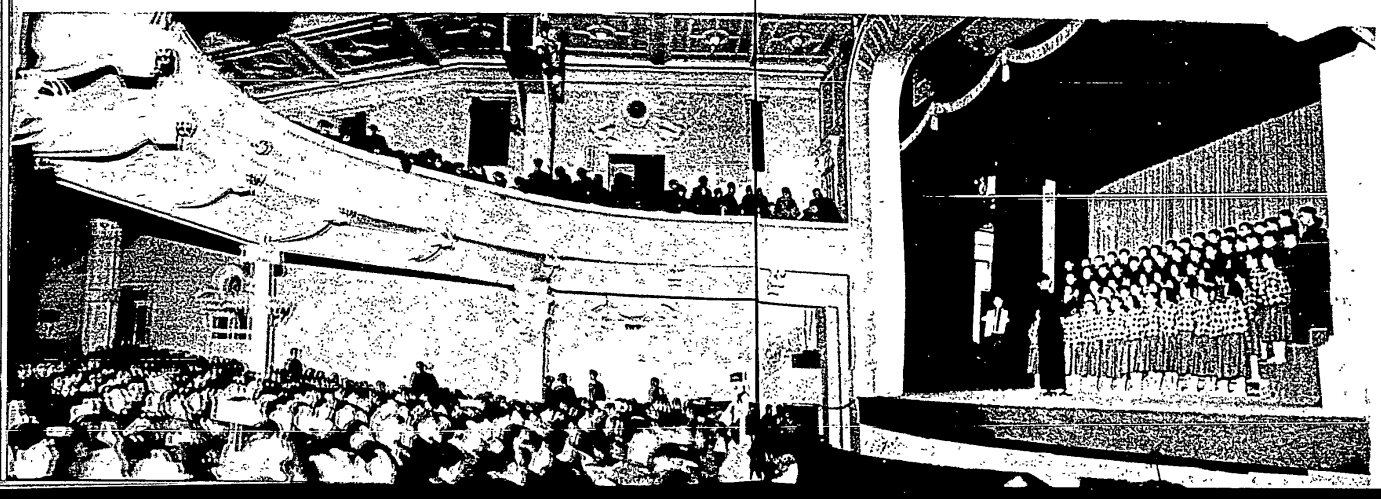
Lotus Dance

Mei Lan-fang (*left*) and Yuan Shih-hai in the "King Bids Farewell to His Beloved"

Workers' Amateur Choral Society in the Peking Theatre



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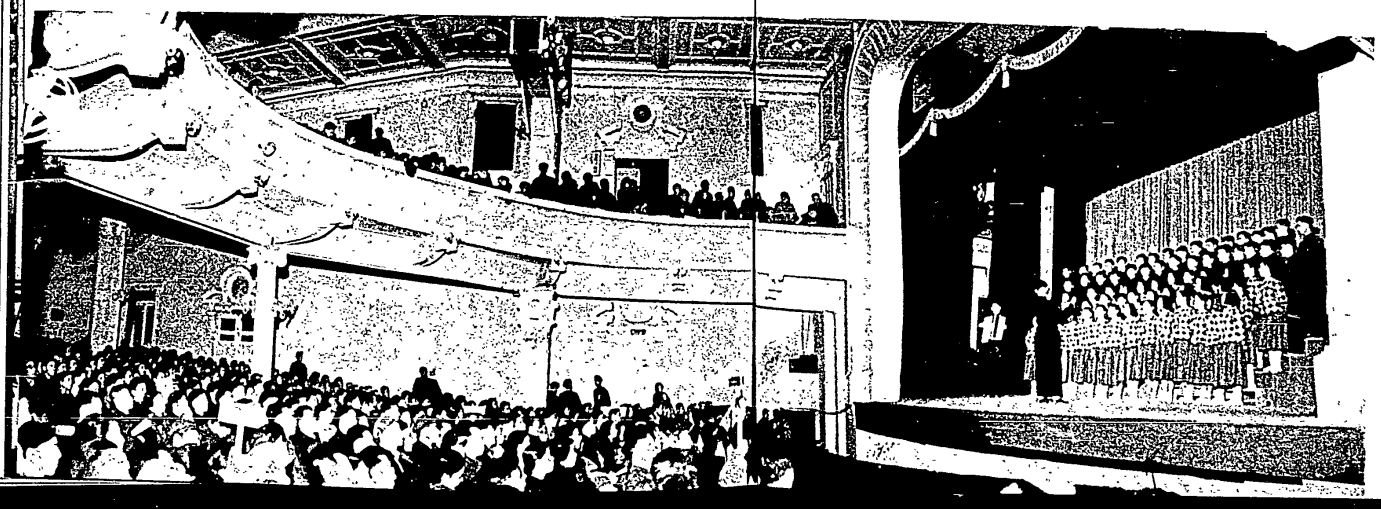

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Traditional juggler

esses are involved, and a knowledge of minerals, firing, and so on is presupposed. This knowledge existed and was practised in China for thousands of years. It is possible that it came from the Middle East. Under the feudal emperors, the craftsmen worked for the imperial court, until the decline of the Manchu dynasty, when the craft began to serve the general public and its products became articles for export trade. The story of what happened to the cloisonné craftsmen in the 50 years up to liberation was very much the same as that of the ivory carvers and jade workers—hard living, long suffering, exploitation. They were scorned and their art became almost extinct.

Liberation changed everything. The few old craftsmen got together in response to the call of the People's Government. They were told that their old trade was welcomed, and needed. Their number gradually increased. Take, for example, one cloisonné co-op, outside Chung Wen Men in the Outer City. In December 1952 some 140 craftsmen formed themselves into a co-operative. Their numbers have continually increased and they are admitting more and more apprentices. Their working conditions have improved, their individual talents have full play. The best of the old and experimentation with new designs, new themes goes hand in hand.

Countless stories could be told about Peking's handicraftsmen of all trades. They have the common experience of having suffered under the old regime and now finding a new life and a bright future in People's China. They are making things of beauty and use, bringing their art within the reach of the people. Where once their skill and technique was a closely guarded secret—passed on often only from father to son—it is now shared. These craftsmen are working as individuals, yes, but in a collective body. Peking's industry, commerce and crafts flourish as never before.

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CHAPTER VII

HOW THE CITIZENS OF PEKING LIVE

1. THE IMPROVEMENT IN LIVING CONDITIONS

Almost the first thing the ordinary citizen will tell you, if you ask him what comes first to his mind about the change in everyday life since liberation, is: "The currency is stable; you know where you are with prices." The suffering and misery of the inflation days are still burnt into their memories. Now they can plan, can look ahead, can know that they themselves and their dear ones can be sure of all their daily needs — food, clothes, housing. The nightmare days when prices soared, literally every hour, and nobody was sure whether the money in his hands would provide the next day's food for his family have gone for ever. Every man and woman in Peking feels the extraordinary contrast of today's peaceful life—with its feeling of security—with the endless torments of the past.

Ever since liberation incomes have been rising steadily. Wages have nearly doubled. Besides this, workers in factories and mines are entitled to benefits under the Labour Insurance Regulations, and all who work in government offices get free medical treatment and other amenities provided by the management or their trade unions.

Typical are the workers at the Shihchingshan Iron and Steel Works—west of the city. Their wages have gone up, so that they can now live comfortably and put a bit by each month, whereas before they were always on the verge of starvation. They are buying things they never

thought to own before—wireless sets, bicycles, and so on. By 1955, the plant has spent over seven million yuan on houses for its workers. Most of them have already moved into sunny new homes, thankful to get away for ever from the old shacks which barely sheltered them from wind and rain. There is a little song, a popular hit in China, which might have been written for this plant:

"In the bad old days whenever it rained,
Our houses were flooded right out;
But now that we're living in proper new homes,
We've got something worth singing about."

The People's Government attaches great importance to the welfare of the working people. The Labour Insurance Regulations lay it down that it is the management's responsibility to cope with all difficulties arising from injury, whether sustained at work or not, disablement, illness, birth, old age, death, etc., and give proper help. Women are specially looked after. Before liberation women workers dreaded pregnancy. They were lucky if they were not promptly sacked. If they were not, they had to return to work within a few days of having the baby. Now maternity cases get 56 days' leave on full pay, and expectant mothers on tiring jobs are transferred to lighter work, without loss of pay, in or before the sixth month of pregnancy. Most factories, mines and other enterprises have their own nurseries and kindergartens, and nursing rooms for mothers who are breast-feeding, for which they have time off, without loss of pay, in working hours.

Sanatoria and rest-homes for Peking workers have been enlarged, and new ones made available. By the end of 1955 there were 114 with 2,578 beds, run by the factories, mines, municipal offices and building enterprises in Peking. Every year more and more model or advanced

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workers are sent to recuperate in specially equipped pavilions and bungalows in the Summer Palace, a former imperial summer resort, at Peitaiho, a famous seaside resort, or other holiday resorts.

Besides such regular sanatoria and rest-homes, some factories and mines also run over-night sanatoria. The Changhsintien Railway Repair Works Sanatorium, for instance, is run for workers whose health is, in general, good but who may suffer from chronic complaints, such as intestinal troubles, neurasthenia, and so on. They can work normally during the day, but really need extra care. They go back at night to the sanatorium, where they get suitable treatment and special diet, and are looked after by doctors and nurses. Save for a small deduction for food, all expenses are borne by the factory. About 1,600 workers at the Repair Works benefited from this between July 1951 and December 1955. Many regained full health and put on weight, and returned to an ordinary life, happy and full of vigour.

These striking changes in the standard of living are not confined to city workers only. The peasants around Peking, as everywhere, are able to look ahead and live better now, and the farming co-operatives have their own welfare funds. Gone for ever are the days when the money-lender took all that the landlord and taxes left.

Take the Laikuangying Agricultural Producers' Co-operative on the eastern outskirts for example. Since the co-op was set up in 1953, the individual income of its members has steadily risen. They find themselves better off every year. Nobody goes in rags today. In winter, young and old, men, women and children all have warm cotton-padded clothes and firing. In the retail co-ops, gay new cotton prints, sweets, fruit, rice, white flour—all things which the average poor peasant never before held in his hands—find a ready sale. In fact, there is barely enough

of them, so great is the demand, and so increased the purchasing power. In the first half of 1955, the local co-op store was selling as many goods in a month as it did in a year before. And now brick houses are rising in the villages. How many peasants in the old days even dreamt of having a brick house?

Nor is there only material improvement. Co-op members enjoy an increasingly rich cultural life. This same co-op now has a regular primary school, and has a secondary school within easy reach. Three hundred and ninety-six children go to primary school and there are 58 secondary school students, where before there were only 20. Two hundred and twenty adults, men and women who were never able to go to school in their youth, are now going to adult schools. The co-op has a cultural centre stocked with over a thousand books and all the newspapers and journals you could want. It has its own newspaper reading groups, runs picture exhibitions, and has its own wall newspapers and a mimeographed periodical.

Before liberation the dreadful life in the poorer areas in the city — in places like Dragon Beard Ditch which we mention in Chapter IV — is almost impossible to describe. It is so close — only seven years ago — that all but small children remember it. The small tradesmen, the blacksmiths, barrel-makers, dyers, grass-hat plaiters, sock-makers, sewing women and other handicraftsmen all plied their trades out here. They lived huddled together and struggled for a living. The Kuomintang's heavy levies and the extortions of soldiers, policemen and local gangsters pressed so hard on the people that there was a steady stream forced into absolute penury. Finally they used to sell their tools and became rickshaw men or hauliers—anything they could get. All too many were reduced to begging. Now such conditions are no more. Houses have been provided at controlled rents, with cheap electricity and

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piped water. The handicraftsmen have got together into co-ops. Patched clothes are a rarity. For generations the children grew up in rags and spent most of their childhood among the rubbish heaps, looking for bits of coal, usable cinders, rags, and odds and ends of vegetables. They had to, if their families were to live at all. The discovery of a bent tin was often the cause of a fight. Today, when you see the children tumbling out of school, healthy and happy, going home to do their homework, no longer little old men and women before their time, when you see the chubby toddlers out in the sun with their grandpas and grannies, peaceful and serene, you can only remember with grief the little tramps in the streets who used to go hungry for days on end.

The increase in general purchasing power in Peking hits you in the eye. Under the Kuomintang except for a few shops dealing in luxuries and catering for the rich only, the ordinary small "man and wife" shops were always on the verge of bankruptcy, even in famous shopping centres like those around Chien Men and in Wang Fu Ching Street. But today it is a different picture. The shops and book stores are thronged with customers, and on Sundays and holidays you can hardly move. Before the big holidays shops of all kinds stay open late, and the supply of goods still cannot keep pace with demand. In the first month after the new department store was opened in Wang Fu Ching Street, two million customers bought over five million yuan worth of goods.

There were many unemployed in Peking before liberation, but the figure is going down rapidly. By the end of 1955, the Peking People's Council had found work for over 60,000 unemployed, and another 50,000 had found work themselves. As industrialization gets under way, unemployment will be wiped out.

2. AFTER WORKING HOURS

Side by side with the rise in living standards goes a richer cultural and recreational life. This has been part and parcel of the new life after liberation. Much was indigenous and traditional. The famous Peking Opera, of course, but also Shaohsing Opera, *Ping Chu* Opera, and other local operas. Acrobatics, tumblers, puppets, street players — Peking was always rich in them, though they, too, had suffered, and some forms nearly died out. Now they have new theatres, the arts are encouraged, and they mirror the old and the new, as they always did.

There is a puppet theatre, built for children, but enjoyed also by adults. The old puppet players, their props hanging from two baskets on a bamboo pole, still give performances in the markets and *hutung*, but they also play in the puppet theatre.

Theatres and cinemas are doing a roaring trade. The "House Full" lights seem always to be up. Peking's special contribution to the theatre, Peking Opera, is now world famous, and in great demand everywhere. It was originally one of the many forms of folk opera. It includes many popular aspects of Chinese folk drama — acrobatics and tumbling, folk songs, folk tales, ballad singers' stories — and has absorbed many distinctive forms and features from all over the place. It was a peasant art, and was introduced to Peking in the middle of the eighteenth century, where it caught the fancy of the emperor's family and court circle. Later it came to be called Peking Opera.

Peking Opera, in brief, is a synthesis of folk theatre. It is highly stylized, from the music, with its traditional instruments, the Chinese two-stringed fiddle, cymbals and tympani, and the speech, the seemingly miraculous tum-

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bling and acrobatics, to the convention of movement, place and emotion. All is done with consummate skill.

Peking Opera is booming. Mei Lan-fang, who has been on the stage for fifty years, is the most famous actor — renowned for his acting of feminine roles. There are other first-rate Peking Opera actors and actresses, perhaps just as versatile though not as popular, in the capital and all performances are packed with highly critical audiences.

Peking audiences see the premières of many plays put on in China. Playwrights and theatre companies like their plays to be shown in the capital — the galaxy of critics and writers who live in Peking help them to do their best, and also help them, by criticism, to perfect their works. Many modern plays have won success—*Dragon Beard Ditch, The Long March, The Test, On the Kombur Steppes,* and the popular play for children, *Ma Lan Hua,* to mention only a few. And famous foreign works from the Soviet Union and other countries, like *The Inspector-General, Uncle Vanya, Julius Fučik* and *How the Steel Was Tempered* have been performed in Chinese, and met with a great reception in Peking.

It is not only Peking Opera or modern drama, however, which is shown in Peking. The national festivals of music, drama, folk arts of the theatre, all take place here. The best artists of all China, the workers' amateur troupes, the minorities' representatives are all to be seen.

There have been wonderful performances by folk artists—the *Lion Dance, Donkey Dance, Drum Dance, Tea Pickers and the Butterfly,* and so on, warmly welcomed by the audiences.

With every encouragement from the government and the trade unions, amateur art is forging ahead. Many factories, mines and government officers have their own amateur dramatic and choral societies. The Classical Song and Dance Group of the Changhsintien Railway Repair Works, for instance, is doing very well, and has put on Peking Opera with great success. In an Amateur Music and Dance Festival held here, Peking was able to see the performances of other amateur groups.

Peking audiences have a good chance of seeing the first performances in China of visiting cultural delegations and artists from many countries. *Swan Lake* and *Eugene Onegin* by the Moscow State Arts Theatre Company (the famous Stanislavsky-Danchenko Theatre) left a deep impression on the Peking audience. Performances from artists of sixteen nations have been seen here, from the Soviet Union, Poland, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, Albania, Yugoslavia, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, Mongolia, India, Burma, Indonesia and Japan. Such wonderful performances, besides being first-class entertainment, help the Chinese to understand more about other countries.

Sports and athletics are today nationally popular. Workers and peasants—who in the past never had a chance of such enjoyment—are now eagerly taking part. In this, too, Peking leads the way — its teams usually win in the inter-city and inter-organizational matches. There are many public facilities for games — swimming pools, stadiums, gymnasiums, skating rinks — over and above those provided by individual organizations for their employees. Nearly all organizations provide facilities for basketball, net-ball, badminton, and other games from their welfare and trade union funds. Records are constantly being broken. This is because of the facilities provided for workers and peasants, who formerly had no chance at all to show their mettle and whose skill was unknown.

Besides this there are the "unorganized" open-air enjoyments — swimming in the new swimming pools and in

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the lake at the Summer Palace — and boating in the lakes. These are summer amusements. In the winter there are skating rinks on the frozen lakes. The parks are crowded on holidays and in the summer evenings, and the children's playgrounds ring with laughter all through the summer holidays. The big new gymnasiums are packed for the national meetings. The largest of these so far were the Athletic Meeting of the Chinese People's Liberation Army in 1952 and the National Track and Field, Gymnastics and Cycling Meeting in 1953, but the international friendly contests are equally popular. Peking has welcomed visiting athletes and gymnasts from many countries — the Soviet Union, Poland, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, Mongolia, India and Burma.

There is another traditional folk art which is well represented in Peking — the jugglers, acrobats, Chinese boxers and wrestlers, and weight lifters. Before liberation they led a precarious life in the quarter of Peking that specializes in these arts — Tien Chiao, between Chien Men and the Temple of Agriculture. These Tien Chiao artists are famous throughout China — and now are famous abroad. They played to packed houses everywhere when they went on tour abroad.

As we have mentioned elsewhere, there are always exhibitions of one kind or another in Peking — drama, folk art, fine arts, puppet theatre, shadow theatre, recent antiquarian finds, ancient printed books, the Tunhuang murals, and so on. The Soviet Union, the People's Democracies in Eastern Europe and Asia, India and Indonesia have also presented exhibitions in Peking, the largest being the Economic and Cultural Achievements of the Soviet Union, and Ten Years of Socialist Construction in Czechoslovakia. Both these were held in the Soviet Exhibition Centre.

Amidst the new life, the old loves flourish. Peking's citizens have a connoisseur's eye for landscape-gardening, trees and flowers and goldfish. For countless years, Fengtai, a railway junction south of Peking city, has been known as the garden of Peking. All the parks and gardens are full of flowers in their seasons, and in Chungshan Park in the greenhouses, out of season as well. From the lilac and peonies, the wistaria of spring, through the gay flowers of summer to the chrysanthemums of autumn, flowers are grown and admired. Very few houses, even the smallest, have no flowers, if only in a flowerpot on the pavement. The autumn chrysanthemum shows in Chungshan and Peihai Parks are a magnificent sight. The skill of the gardeners is only matched by the beauty of the flowers and the names of the varieties. Thousands queue to see and buy these chrysanthemums. And nearly all the parks have a "garden" of goldfish.

On Sundays and holidays citizens can go further afield — beyond the Summer Palace to the Western Hills, to the Great Wall, or to the Ming Tombs. Peking abounds in places of beauty, now freely open to its people.

There is a saying: "Once you live in Peking, you cannot leave it. If you do leave, you cannot forget it."

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新中國水利建設

WATER CONSERVANCY IN NEW CHINA

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中華人民共和國主席毛澤東

Chairman Mao Tse-tung of the People's Republic of China.

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中華人民
Chairman Mao Tse-tung

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新中國的水利建設

我國地跨幾個不同的自然區域，大部地區處於温帶與亞熱帶。土地肥沃，物產豐富，河流衆多，蘊藏着豐富的水利資源。其中長江、黄河、淮河、珠江以及東北的松花江等巨大河流，更是我國文化和經濟發展的策源地。

我國人民對水利的開發、利用，已有悠久的歷史。但過去由於長期處於封建社會，特別是在國民黨反動統治時期，帝國主義、封建勢力及官僚資本主義重重壓迫之下，國民經濟極度萎縮，昔有的水利設施也因長期失修而備遭破壞，以致經常發生嚴重的水、旱災害。

在中華人民共和國成立以後，中國共產黨和人民政府對水利工作給予極大的重視和關懷。在國民經濟恢復時期和國家社會主義工業化的時期，水利建設的主要任務，是逐步減輕水、旱災害，保證農業生產的增長，促進工業和航運事業的發展。截至一九五五年六月底的不完全統計，共計已完成土工四十二億立方公尺，石工三千二百零九萬立方公尺，混凝土一百一十四萬立方公尺。通過這些巨大的工程設施，逐步地減輕了水、旱災害；對農業增產起了重大的作用，並爲今後水利開發奠立了基礎。

在我國幾條主要河流的治理方面，治淮工程規模最大，目前已完成五座山谷水庫和十五處湖泊、窪地蓄洪工程。另外還有兩個水庫正在興建。在淮河中游修建了潤河集分水閘；在下游修建了三河閘；從洪澤湖到黄海，開闢了蘇北灌溉總渠。此外還分別修建了主要幹、支流堤防，疏浚了河槽，並着手進行排澇工程。

黄河的根治與綜合利用的偉大規劃，已在蘇聯專家的幫助下，編製完成，並得到全國人民代表大會第二次會議的通過。在積極準備黄河治本工作的同時，整修了一千八百公里的黄河大堤，完成了土方一億三千萬立方公尺，並針對一九三三年式的洪水，修築了蓄洪、滯洪等工程。爲發展灌溉，修建了引黄灌溉濟衛工程。

長江除全綫加強了堤防以外，並在中游修築了巨大的荆江分洪工程。

海河水系的永定河修建了官廳水庫。大清河、子牙河也作了局部整理，並開闢了一條分流入海的減河。

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與河流治理的同時，在我國廣大的山區與平原，普遍進行了農田水利的興修工作。其中包括數以百萬計的渠道、塘堰、水井及抽水機站等，共擴大灌溉面積八千三百餘萬畝。

在一九五四年我國所發生的特大洪水時期，這些工程發揮了重大作用，特別是治淮工程和荆江分洪工程，都按計劃攔蓄了洪水，使許多城市和農村減免了水災，並保證了重要的鐵路交通的正常運轉。

以上所說，只是我國水利建設的偉大開端。我國社會主義建設的勝利遠進，給水利建設的發展開闢了更爲廣闊的前途。在農業互助合作運動下，農民有了更大的力量，來發展多種多樣的農田水利工程。在中國共產黨和人民政府的領導下，我們正根據水利、土地資源綜合利用和治標、治本相結合的方針，逐步減輕水、旱災害，並有步驟地開發利用黄河、長江、淮河、珠江這些巨大河流的水利資源，以推動我國工、農業的發展。

WATER CONSERVANCY ACHIEVEMENTS IN NEW CHINA

Our country stretches over various geographical regions, the major part being situated in the temperate and subtropical zones. It possesses fertile lands and plentiful products, and is traversed by numerous rivers with abundant water resources. Among the river basins, particularly those of the Yangtze, the Yellow, the Huai, the Pearl and the Sungari are the centres of our country's cultural and economical development.

Our people have a long history in the development and utilization of water resources. For centuries, however, under feudalistic rules, especially under the combined oppression of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic capitalism during the Kuomintang reactionary regime, the national economy was badly shattered, what had been achieved in water conservancy was ruined owing to long years of negligence, and in consequence disastrous floods and droughts occurred frequently.

Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, the Chinese Communist Party and the People's Government have paid much attention to water conservancy. During the period of national economic recovery and the period of socialist industrialization, the main tasks of water conservancy are to alleviate the disasters of flood and drought to insure a steady increase of agricultural production, and to promote the development of industry and river navigation. According to incomplete statistical figures up to June of 1955, more than 4,200 million cub. m. of earthwork were done, 32 million cub. m. of masonry laid and 1,140,000 cub. m. of concrete placed. These great achievements have helped effectively in the diminution of flood and drought damages, played an important role in the increase of agricultural production, and laid a firm foundation for the further development of water conservancy.

Among our river projects now being carried on, that of the Huai River is the largest in scale and extent, with 5 reservoirs and 15 flood detention basins already completed and 2 additional reservoirs under construction. In the middle reaches of the Huai River, a flood control regulator has been constructed at Jenhochi. In the lower reaches, the Sanho Regulator has been constructed, and a main irrigation canal has been dug in the northern part of Kiangsu Province from the Hungtze Lake to the Yellow Sea. Besides, dikes have been constructed along the main water course and the tributaries, channels have been dredged, and the land drainage works are being under way.

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On the Yellow River, a great plan for the permanent control and unified development of the Yellow River has been prepared with the aid of Soviet experts, and has been approved by the Second Session of the First National People's Congress. Alongside of preparing for a valley development project 130 million cub. m. of earthwork have been done on the 1,800 km. dike system. Besides, flood detention basins have been constructed to cope with floods of 1933 magnitude. For the development of irrigation, People's Victory Canal has been built.

On the Yangtze River, in addition to the strengthening of all dikes, a huge Chinkiang Flood Diversion Basin has been built on its middle reaches.

In the Hai River system, the Kuanting Reservoir has been completed on the Yungting River, some channel improvement has been made on the Taching and Tzeya rivers, and a flood escape channel leading to the sea has been constructed.

Together with river development projects, farm irrigation works have been carried on extensively in the vast plains and hilly regions. Among them, millions of canals, ponds, wells and pumping stations have been constructed, which serve a newly added irrigated area of over 83,000,000 *mou*.*

The severe floods of 1954 proved the effectiveness of these works, notably those of Huai River and Chinkiang, all of which functioned satisfactorily according to plan, and protected many cities and vast farms from inundation and ensured the normal operation of the important railroads.

The above-mentioned are but the great beginning of the water conservancy constructions in new China. With the victorious progress of our socialist construction, water conservancy has been given a broad future for development. The agricultural mutual-aid cooperative movement have given more strength to the farmers, enabling them to carry out a wide variety of farm irrigation works. Under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and the People's Government, we are pursuing a policy according to which both water and land resources are to be systematically exploited and emergency and long-range measures are to be fully co-ordinated, to diminish flood and drought damages, and to develop step by step the water resources of the large rivers—the Yellow River, the Yangtze River, the Huai River, and the Pearl River—to push our industry and agriculture forward.

*A *mou* equals one-sixth of an acre.

偉大的治淮工程

淮河幹流全長一千零八十七公里，流經河南、安徽、江蘇三省，流域面積二十餘萬平方公里，流域以內耕地約一億七千萬畝，人口約六千萬。這裏原是我國豐饒的農產區，人民熱愛自己的家鄉，他們說：「走千走萬，不如淮河兩岸。」但數百年來黃河屢次侵佔淮河的河道，特別是一九三八年蔣介石匪幫炸開黃河大堤，使黃水漫流入淮，嚴重地破壞了淮河水系，造成了全國有名的「大雨大災，小雨小災，不雨旱災」的重災區。

一九五〇年我們的偉大領袖毛主席提出「一定要把淮河修好」的號召，並確定以「蓄洩兼籌」、「變水患爲水利」的治淮方針。

治淮的要求分爲兩個步驟：第一個步驟是在全流域範圍內，着重消除普通暴雨情況下的洪水與內澇災害，並爭取幹、支提在遭遇一九二一年同樣洪水時不致決口氾濫。第二個步驟是在上述基礎上結合工、農業生產的發展，消除非常洪水的災害，並統籌開發水利，興修大規模的灌溉工程及廣泛發揮性的農田水利，並發展航運，開發電能。

幾年來的治淮工程，首先是從防止幹流及主要支流的洪水氾濫和減輕內澇方面着手，解除嚴重威脅人民當前生活的經常性的水患。截至目前止，計已完成水庫五座，正在修築者二座，其中已完成的佛子嶺水庫攔河壩是高達七十公尺的鋼筋混凝土連拱壩；又完成有控制的湖泊、窪地蓄洪工程十五處，控制性水閘及涵洞一百六十座，修復與加培堤防二千八百四十公里，疏浚和新開河道及溝渠共二百九十八條，總長六千三百零三公里，共完成土方工程達四億餘立方公尺。

通過這些工程，淮河流域防禦洪水的能力，已經得到不同程度的加強和改善；下游江蘇地區，由於上、中游控制洪水的作用及三河閘與蘇北灌溉總渠的完成，在一九二一年洪水（近年來匯時最長、總量最大的洪水）情況下，已可基本上消除淮河洪水的威脅，並爲蘇北廣大地區灌溉、航運事業的發展建立了基礎。配合灌溉和航運的一部分水閘和船閘工程也已修建完成。中游安徽地區，在淠河集分水閘及其相關的湖泊、窪地蓄洪工程的調節控制下，如遇一九五〇年式的洪水（近年來蚌埠以上水位最高的洪水），淮河幹堤也不致潰決。上游河南地區，洪、汝河有石漫灘、板橋、薄山水庫及窪地蓄洪工程調節，配合河道整理，防洪

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情況已有改善。潁河上游，在修築白沙水庫後，洪水威脅也有所減輕。在減輕內澇災害方面，一些爲患嚴重的支流，多已進行了初步的疏濬和整理，配合窄乘性的溝洫工程，內澇情況已逐漸改善。

目前治淮工程，正在根據既定的計劃和一九五四年洪水以後的情況繼續進行。正在進行的重要工程中，有支流史河的梅山水庫，淠河的南灣水庫，泥河窪蓄洪工程，濉河、西肥河、北肥河等支流的治理和白沙水庫的灌溉渠以及下游射陽河、三倉河等河的擋潮閘工程。另外還有許多工程正在勘測設計中。

根治淮河是個較長期的水利建設事業，現在千百萬治淮員工正在西自桐柏山，東至黃海濱的千里淮河上，努力建設，向着更大的勝利前進！

THE GREAT HUAI RIVER PROJECT

The main course of the Huai River has a total length of 1,087 km., traversing three provinces, namely Honan, Anhwei and Kiangsu, and draining an area of over 200,000 square kilometers with cultivated land amounting to 170 million *mou* and a population of approximately 60 million. This basin used to be a rich agricultural zone in our country, and the people who loved their native places used to say "Wherever you may go, nowhere will you find a land like that of the Huai River". However, in the past few centuries, the courses of Huai River were frequently invaded by the Yellow River, especially in 1938, when the Chiang Kai-shek gang purposely breached the dikes along the Yellow River, caused the yellow water overflowing into the Huai, thus seriously destroyed the Huai River system, and thereby turned the basin into a severe famine district, where "heavy rain resulted in heavy disaster, slight rain, in slight disaster and no rain, in drought".

In 1950, our great leader, Chairman Mao, issued the appeal that "the Huai River must be harnessed", and also decided upon the principle that the project must be based on "the full co-ordination of storage and channel dispatch" and "turning water from a menace into a resource".

The project is to be carried out in two stages. The aim of the first stage is to eliminate the damages caused by flood inundation and water-logging and to prevent dikes on the main course and tributaries from breaking even if floods of the 1921 magnitude would reccur; that of the second stage is to eliminate floods of unusual magnitude and in connection with the development of industrial and agricultural production to exploit water resources through irrigation, river navigation and power generation.

During the past few years, the regulation of the Huai River has aimed at the prevention of the flood inundation of the Huai River and its principal tributaries, and the improvement of the land drainage, in order to eliminate the flood disasters which seriously threatened the livelihood of the people. Up to date, 5 reservoirs have been completed and 2 are now under construction. Among the completed ones, there is at Futzeling a reinforced concrete multiple-arch dam over 70 meters high. In addition, 15 flood detention basins and 160 controlling gates and culverts have been constructed, 2,840 km. of dikes repaired and strengthened, 298 channels and drainage ditches totaling 6,303 km. in length dredged and excavated, altogether over 400 million cub. m. of earthwork have been done.

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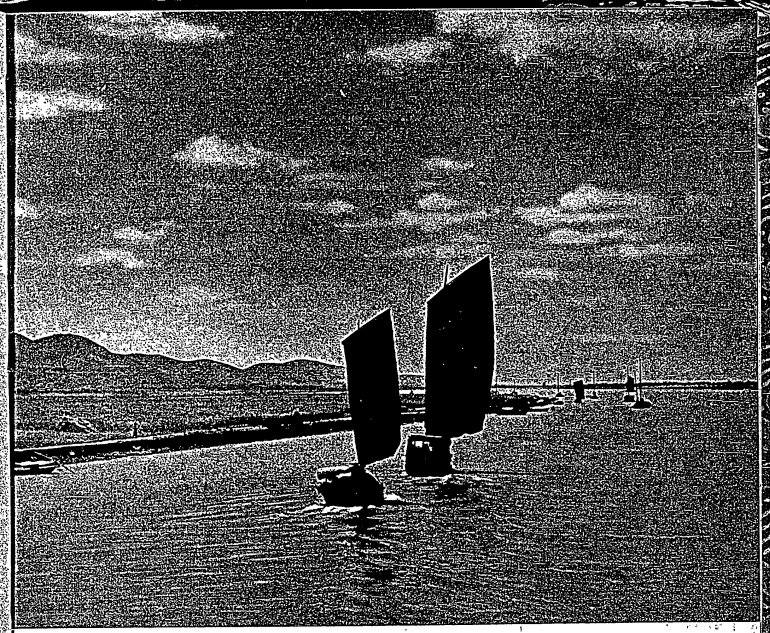
With these works now in operation, flood situation on the Huai River has been considerably improved. Along the lower part of the Huai River in Kiangsu, through the control of its upper and middle reaches and the completion of the Sanho Regulator and the Main Irrigation Canal, the menace of floods from the Huai River under floods of 1921 magnitude (the worst floods in recent years both in volume and duration) has been practically eliminated. Furthermore, foundation has been laid for the further development of irrigation and navigation in vast areas in Northern Kiangsu, and some sluice gates and locks serving these purposes have already been completed. Along middle part of the Huai River in Anhwei Province, the main dikes would be safe from breaches under floods like those occurred in 1950 (which caused the highest river stage above Pengpu in recent years) through the operation of the Jenhochi Regulator and its related flood detention basins. In the upper part of the Huai River in Honan Province, the state of flood prevention has been improved as a result of the regulation of water by the Shihmantan, Panchiao, Poshan reservoirs and the flood detention basins coupled with channel improvement. Since the completion of the Paisha Reservoir, the flood situation in the upper Yin River, a tributary of the Huai River, has also taken a turn for the better. As to the lessening of the damages caused by poor land drainage, several troublesome tributaries have already been to some extent dredged or improved and many drainage ditches have been dug, and all this has helped gradually to improve the situation.

Now the Huai River project is being carried on according to set program, taking into consideration the conditions of the 1954 flood. Important works now under construction include: the Meishan Reservoir, the Nanwan Reservoir, flood detention basins, the improvement of tributaries like the Sui, the Sifei, and the Peifei rivers, the irrigation system in connection with the Paisha Reservoir, and the tidal-gates on the Shenyang and Santsang rivers. Furthermore, a number of engineering undertakings are now in the design stage.

To put the Huai River under complete control is a task that will take quite a long time. Thousands and thousands are now working enthusiastically all along the river stretching from the Tungpeh Mountain down to the Yellow Sea for ever greater victories.



優美的淮河。
The beautiful Huai River.

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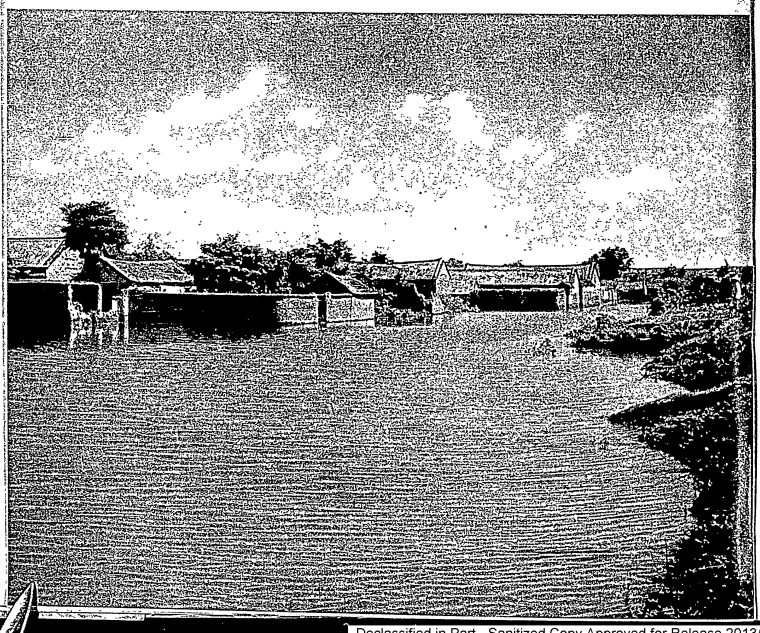
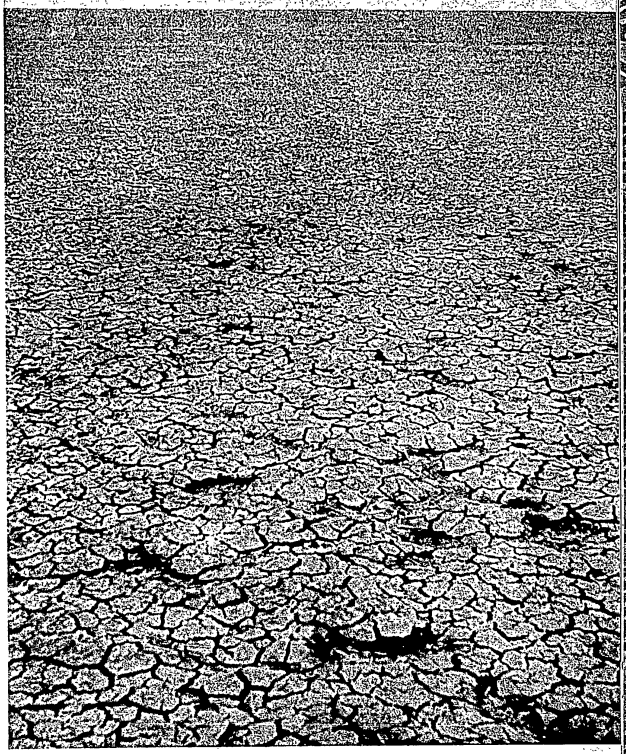
這幅圖片生動地記載了淮河人民歷史上的災難。一九三八年蔣介石匪幫挖開黃河大堤造成了黃泛區，人民家破人亡，流離失所。
The historic disaster of the people living in the Huai River basin. In 1938, the Chiang Kai-shek reactionary clique made forced breaches in the Yellow River dyke. People in the inundated area were rendered homeless.





黃泛區洪水過後，土地龜裂，不能耕種。
In the Yellow River flood zone, the earth was rendered totally unfit for cultivation.

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偉大的治淮工程開始了。沿淮千百萬人民舉起了毛主席「一定要把淮河修好」的旗幟走向工地。
The great work started. Thousands and thousands of people in the basin marching to work with banners bearing Chairman Mao's call "The Huai River must be harnessed."

爲根治淮河貢獻科學資料的測量隊員們，翻山涉水，步踏千里淮河，進行全面的測量工作。
Surveying teams at work all over the basin, scaling mountains and wading streams, for the collection of scientific data for the Huai River development project.

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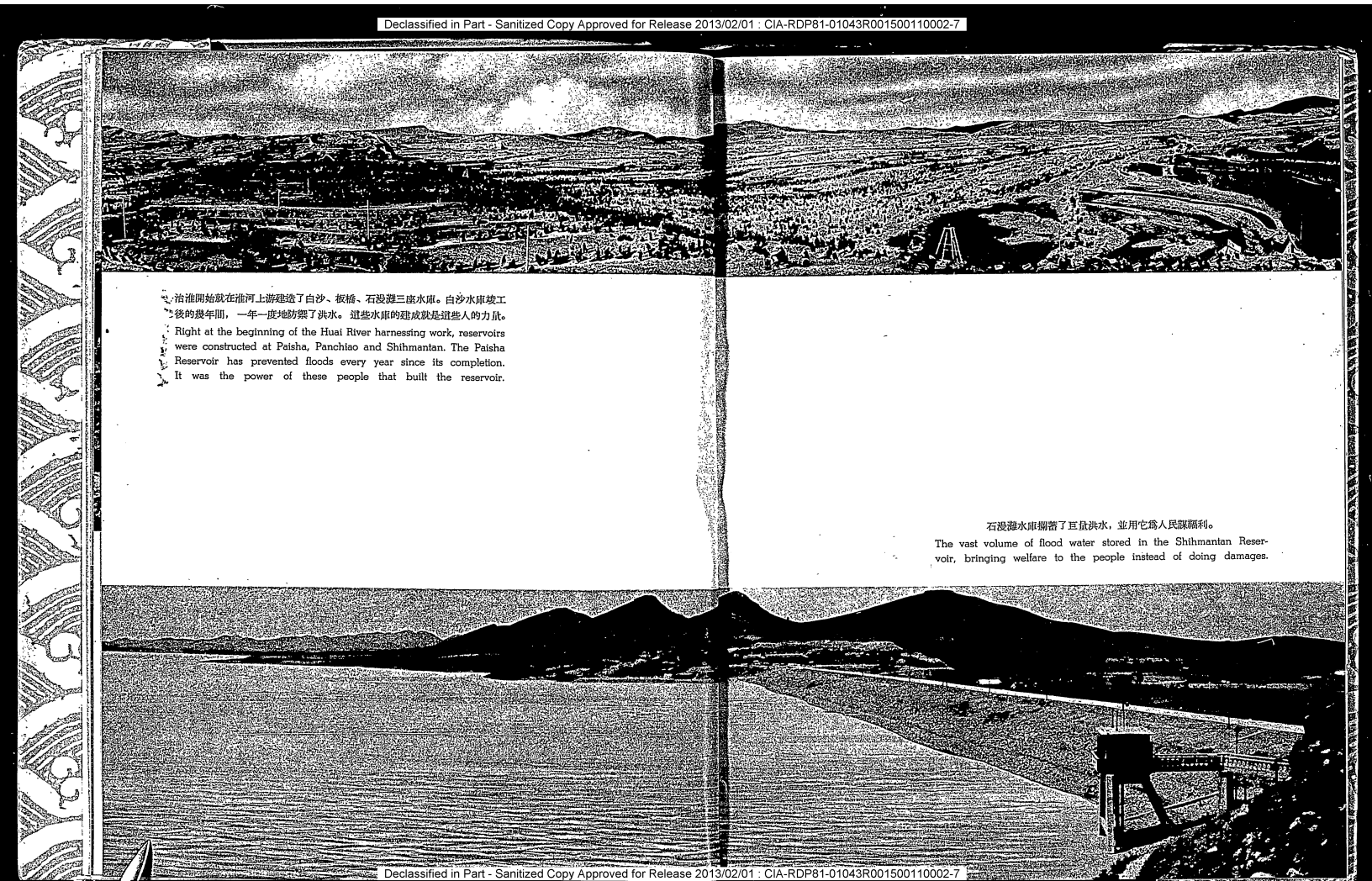

治淮开始就在淮河上游建造了白沙、板桥、石漫滩三座水库。白沙水库竣工后的几年间，一年一度地防御了洪水。这些水库的建成就是这些人的力量。

Right at the beginning of the Huai River harnessing work, reservoirs were constructed at Paisha, Panchiao and Shihmantan. The Paisha Reservoir has prevented floods every year since its completion. It was the power of these people that built the reservoir.

石漫滩水库拦蓄了巨量洪水，並用它爲人民謀福利。

The vast volume of flood water stored in the Shihmantan Reservoir, bringing welfare to the people instead of doing damages.

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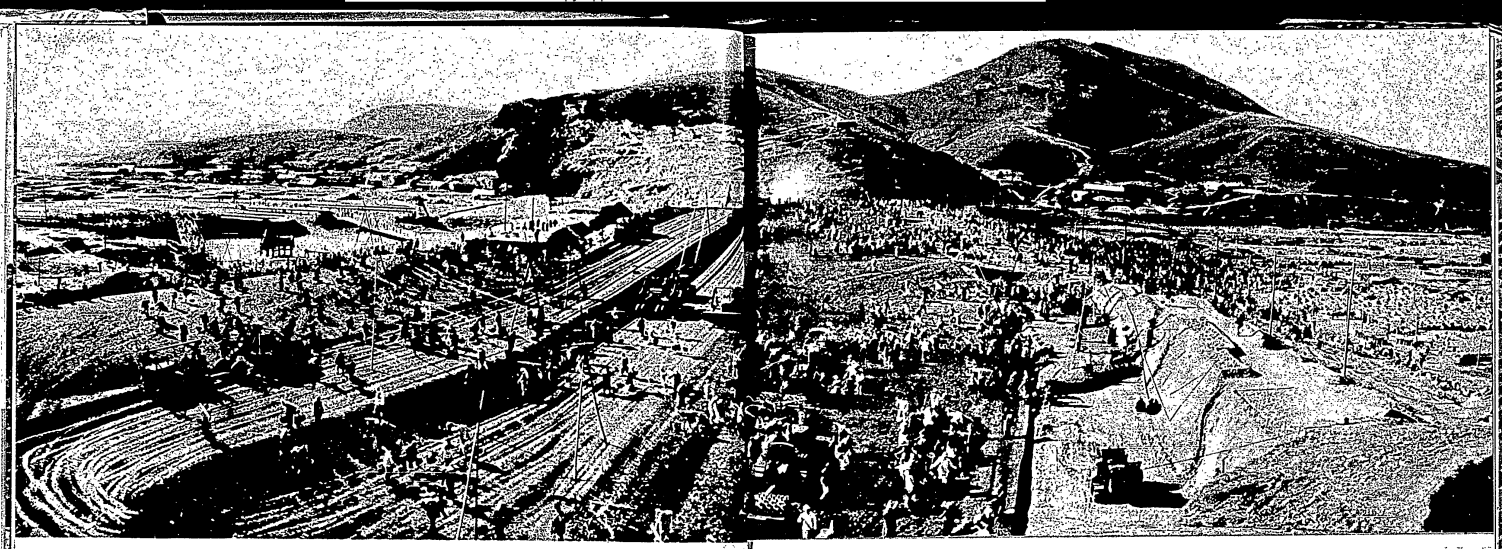

在統一的計劃下，千里淮河各個大小工程相繼施工。這是淮河上游鴻山水庫建築攔河大壩的工地。

Projects, large and small, on the whole Huai River basin are being carried out one after another under a unified plan. Picture shows the construction site of the reservoir at Poshan on the upper reaches of the Huai River.

爲利用水庫的蓄水進行灌溉，又修建了白沙灌溉渠，現第一期工程已竣工，這是開閘放水的情況。

The Paisha Reservoir was completed in the first year of the Huai River harnessing work. For the utilization of stored water for irrigation purposes, the Paisha Irrigation Canal is also under construction (the first-period construction has already been completed). Picture shows a gate discharging irrigating water.

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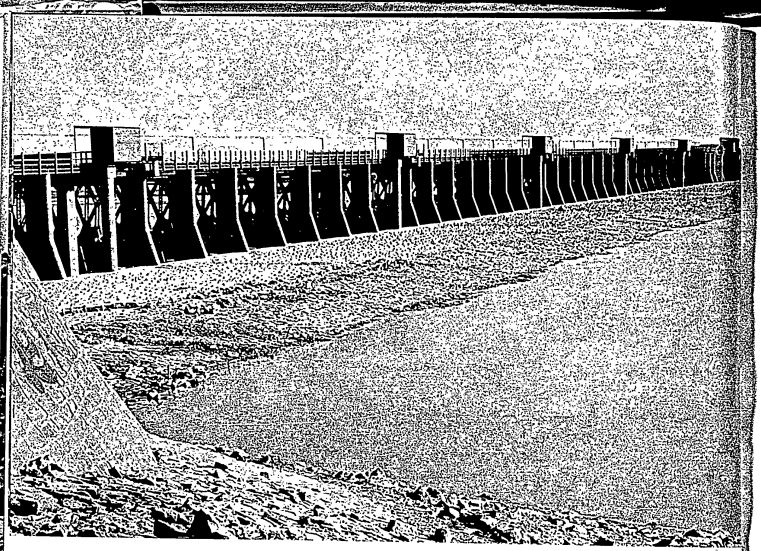

在治淮的第一年內，人們僅用一百天的時間就完成了如此巨大的調河集分水閘，由於它的控制作用，可使正陽關以下的淮河洪水不超過設計流量。

In the first year of the Huai River harnessing work, it took only a hundred days to complete the gigantic Jenhochi Regulator. Through its operation, the flood discharge of the Huai River below Chengyangkwan is kept below the design figure.

洪澤湖是淮河上一個較大的湖泊，今天要控制它成爲蓄水庫。

The Hungtze Lake, one of the bigger lakes on the Huai River, is being turned into a storage reservoir by the construction of control works.

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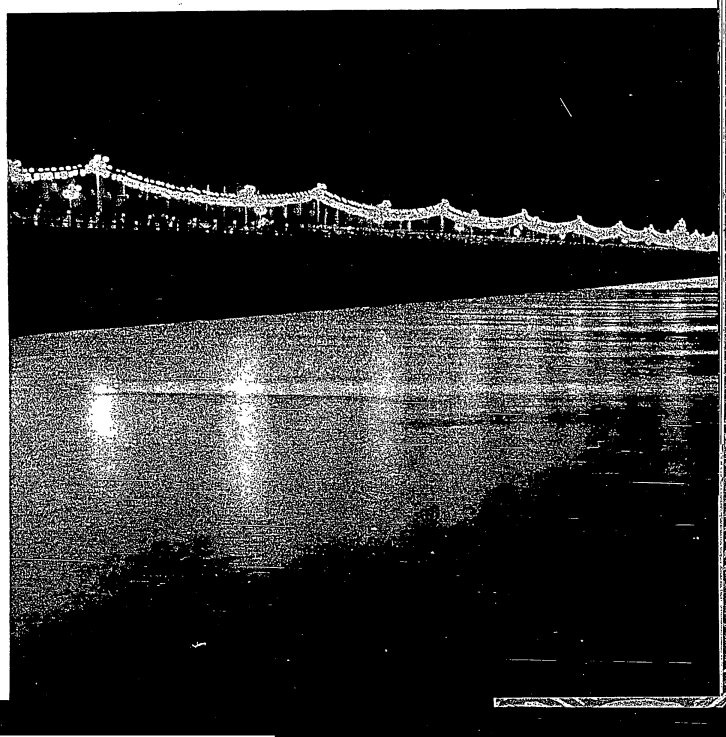
蘇聯水利專家布可夫同志辛勤地工作在三河閘上，表現了崇高的國際主義精神。

Soviet expert Comrade Bukov at work on the Sanho Regulator. He personifies international friendship.

當夜幕降臨的時候，長達七百公尺、高達十公尺、共分六十三孔的三河閘，懸掛着紅綠彩燈，如一條火鍊般放射光芒，照耀着蘇北人民幸福的未來。

A night scene of the Sanho Regulator, which is 700 meters in length and 10 meters in height and has 63 openings. The illuminated structure sending out beams of light symbolizes happiness of the people in Northern Kiangsu in the future.



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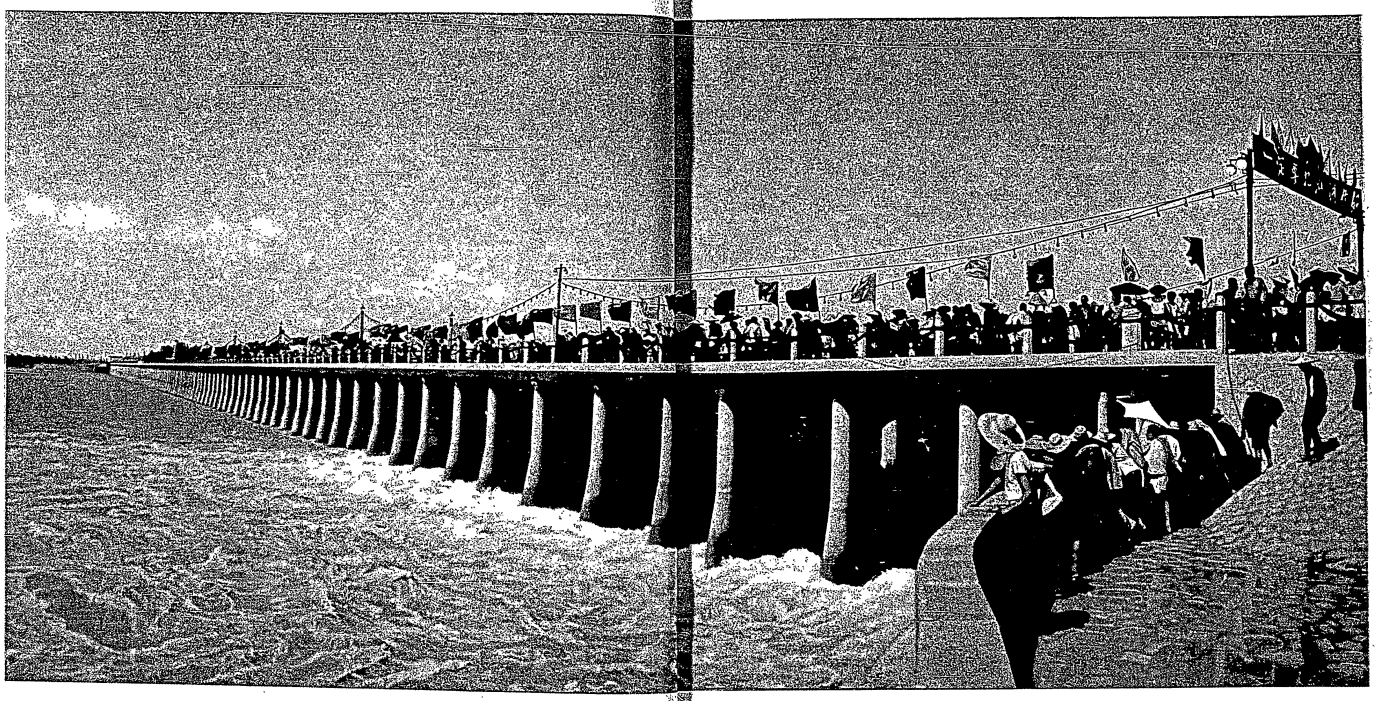

淮河上第一座大閘——三河閘建成了。它控制着淮河從洪澤湖入江的流量，是淮河防止水災並發展蘇北航運和灌溉的樞紐。今天它巍然屹立在洪澤湖入江咽喉的三河口，人們給他披上盛裝，開會慶祝。

The Sanho Regulator, the biggest of its kind on the Huai River now completed, controls the flow from the Hungtze Lake to the Yangtze River and occupies a key position in flood control and in the development of river navigation and irrigation in Northern Kiangsu. Picture shows the celebration of its completion.

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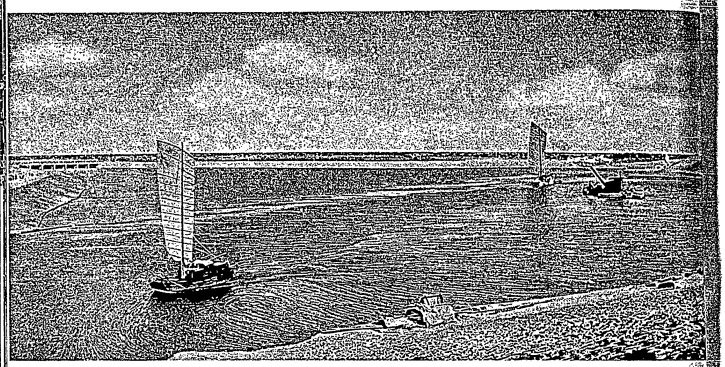
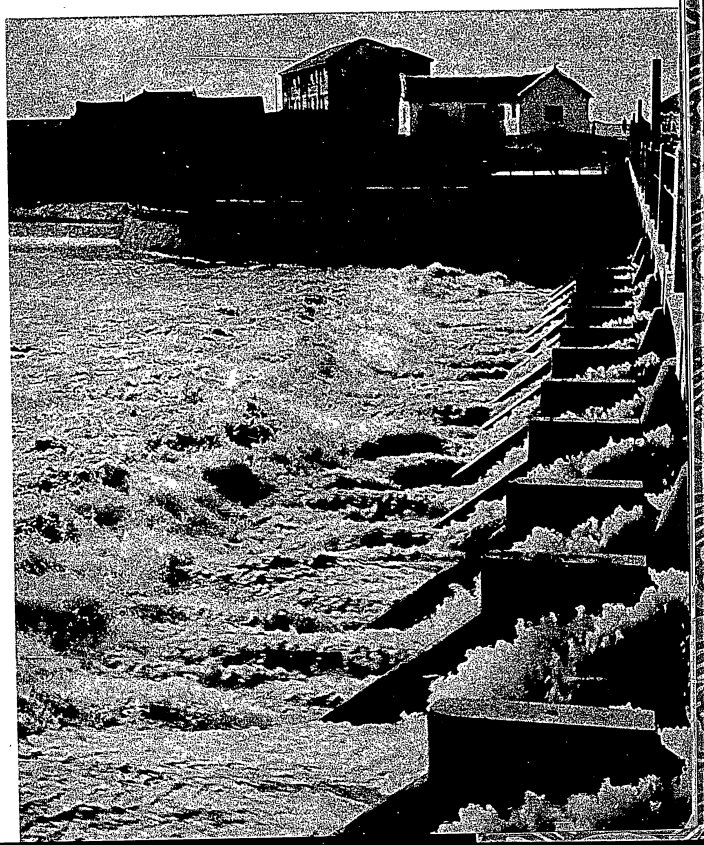


西自洪澤湖東到黃海濱、長達一百七十公里的蘇北灌溉總渠，是在平地上開挖出來的。洪澤湖的蓄水，通過它流向黃海，流向裏運河，流向通揚運河和串場河，形成二千五百萬畝大灌溉區的總幹渠。

The Northern Kiangsu Main Irrigation Canal, excavated in level ground, is 170 km. in length. It coveys the stored water in the Hungtze Lake to irrigate 25 million *mou* of land.



在蘇北灌溉總渠的渠首，建立了高良澗進水閘；旱時引洪澤湖水去灌溉田園，汛期排洪澤湖水入海。人民歌唱着：「淮河水向東流，幸福就在眼前頭。」

The Kaolingchien Intake Gate, constructed at the head of the Northern Kiangsu Main Irrigation Canal, regulates the water for irrigation during the dry season and discharges flood water into the sea during the flood season. People sing: "The water of the Huai River flows eastward, and happiness is in sight."

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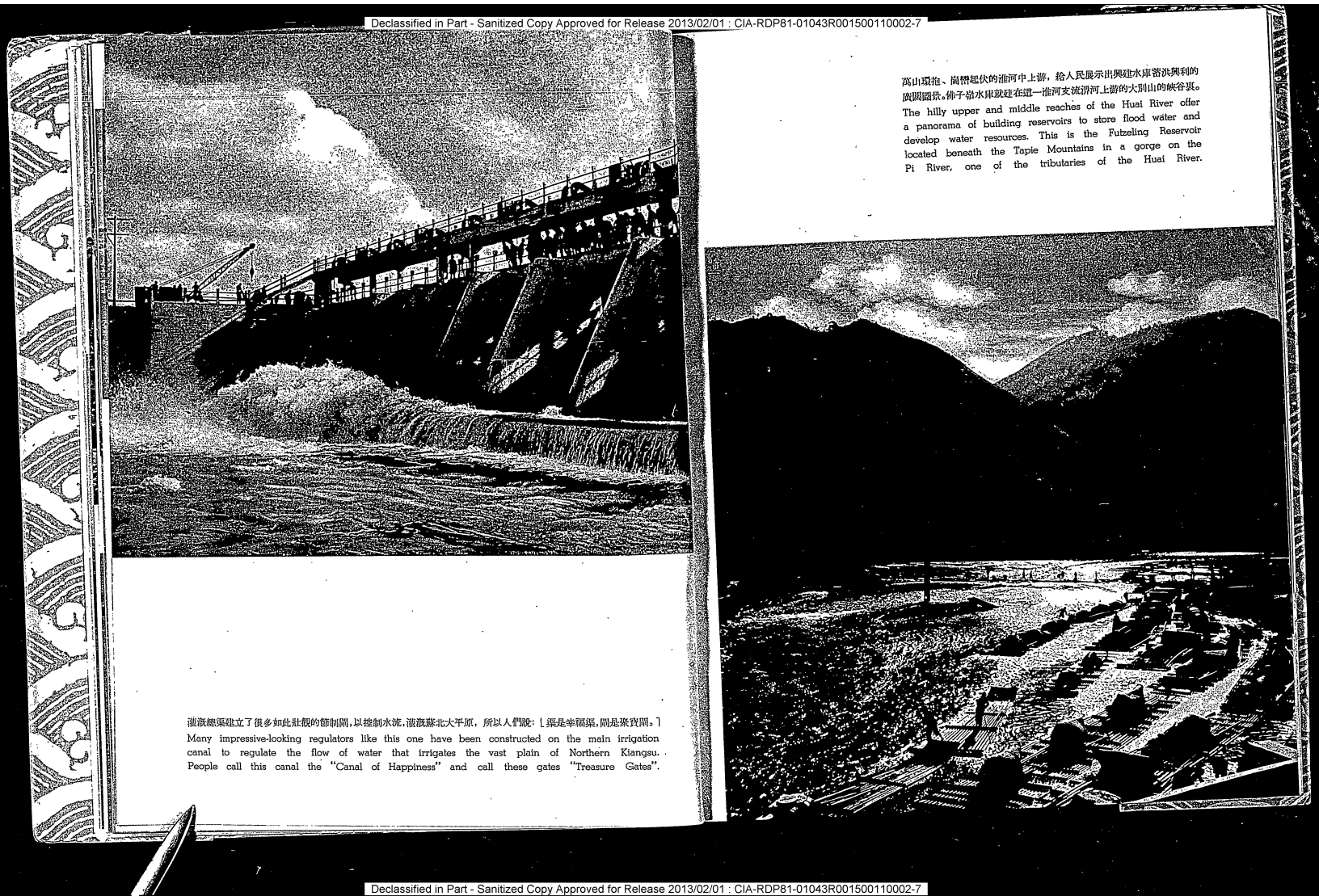

淮滨總渠建立了很多如此壯觀的節制閘，以控制水流，灌溉蘇北大平原，所以人們說：「渠是幸福渠，閘是聚寶閘。」

Many impressive-looking regulators like this one have been constructed on the main irrigation canal to regulate the flow of water that irrigates the vast plain of Northern Kiangsu. People call this canal the "Canal of Happiness" and call these gates "Treasure Gates".

高山環抱、崗巒起伏的淮河中上游，給人民展示出興建水庫蓄洪興利的廣闊圖景。佛子嶺水庫就建在這一淮河支流淠河上游的大別山的峽谷裏。

The hilly upper and middle reaches of the Huai River offer a panorama of building reservoirs to store flood water and develop water resources. This is the Futzeling Reservoir located beneath the Tapie Mountains in a gorge on the Pi River, one of the tributaries of the Huai River.

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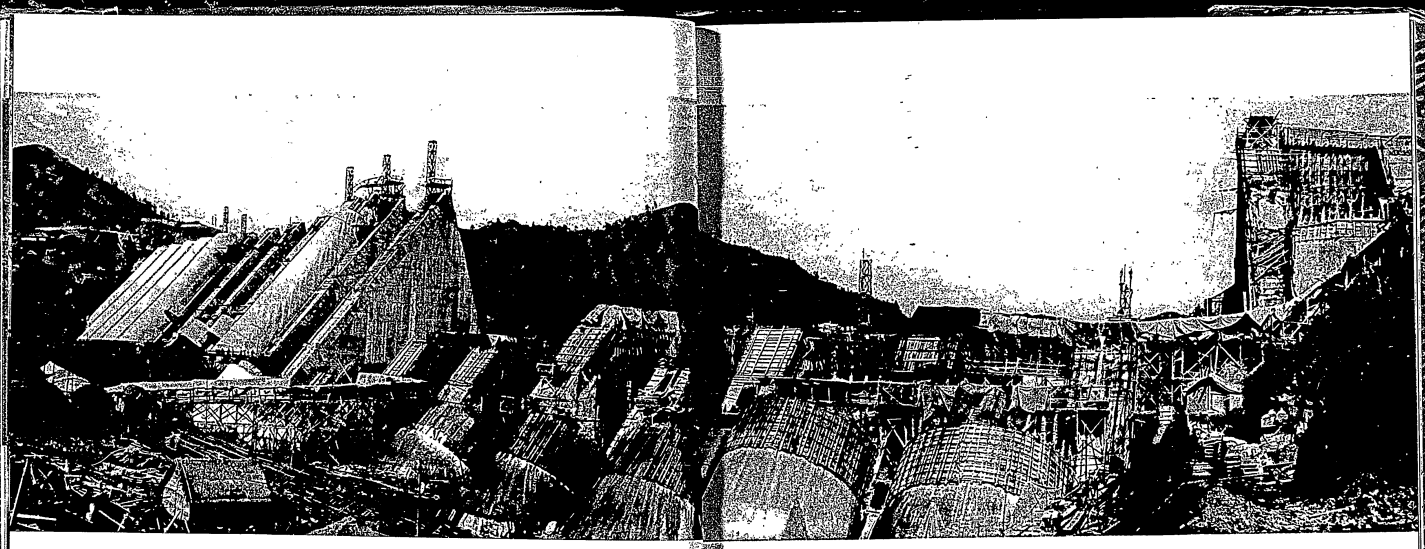

佛子嶺水庫於一九五二年開始全面施工了。圖示施工全景。

The construction of the Futzeling Reservoir began in 1952. Picture shows the entire construction site.

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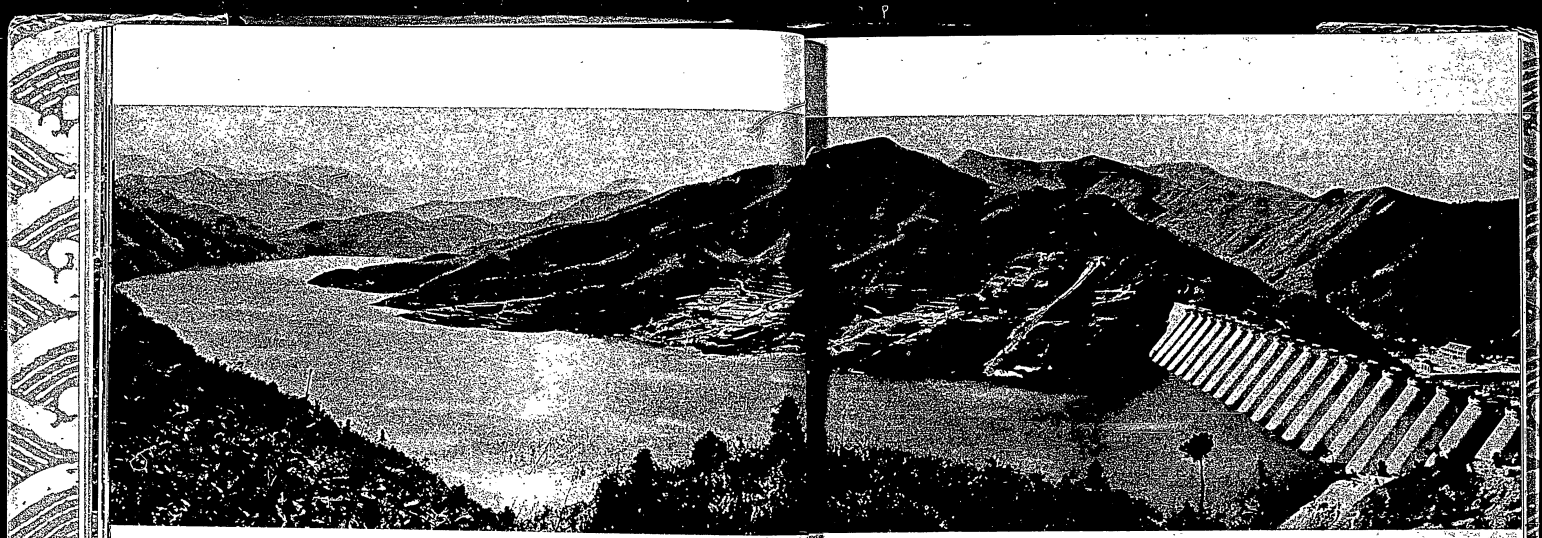

這就是蓄水五億立方公尺的佛子嶺水庫。

The Futzeling Reservoir, in which five hundred million cubic meters of flood water can be held.

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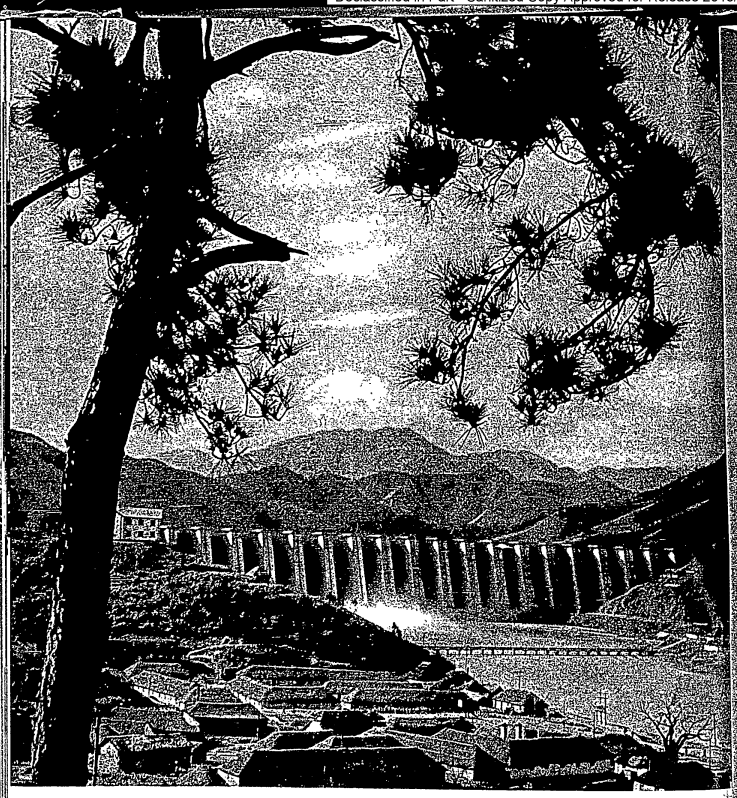
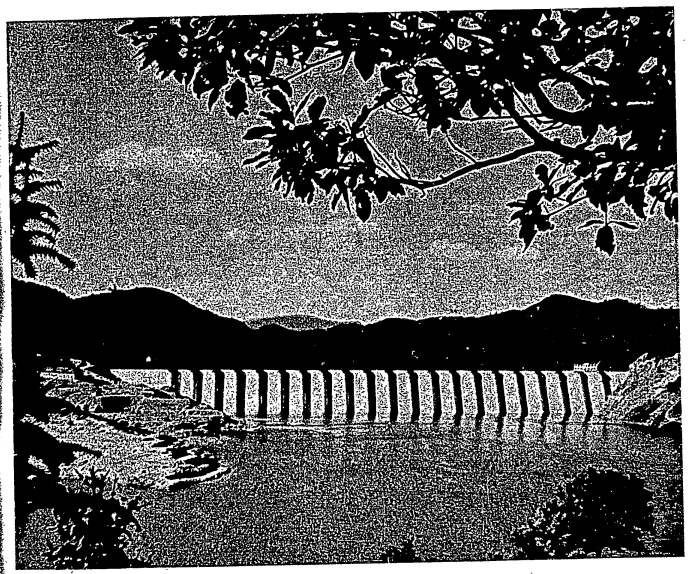


橫跨洱河兩岸、長達五百餘公尺、高七十公尺的連拱壩，在竣工的前夜，就攔蓄了億萬立方公尺的洪水。
The multiple-arch dam 70 m. high and over 500 m. long spans the Pi River. It impounded several hundred million cubic meters of flood water even before its completion.



興工於一九五二年、竣工於一九五四年的美如詩畫的佛子嶺水庫遠眺。
The Futzeling Reservoir, the construction of which began in 1952 and was completed in 1954, presents a scene as beautiful as poetry.

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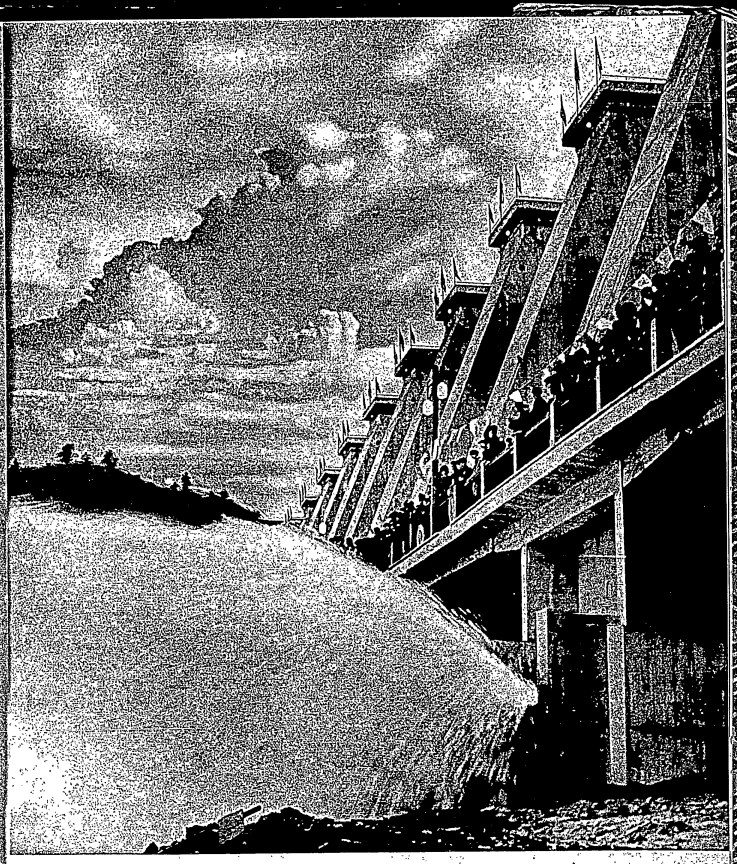

中國水利史上一支美麗的花朵——佛子嶺水庫落成了。壩上紅旗如林，梁脾開門水花四丈，這些水已不再爲害人民，而是人民幸福的源泉了。今天賓客雲集，典禮開始，大別山的人們正在歡欣鼓舞。

A jewel in Chinese hydraulic engineering history—the Futzeling Reservoir. Picture shows a scene during the inauguration celebrations.

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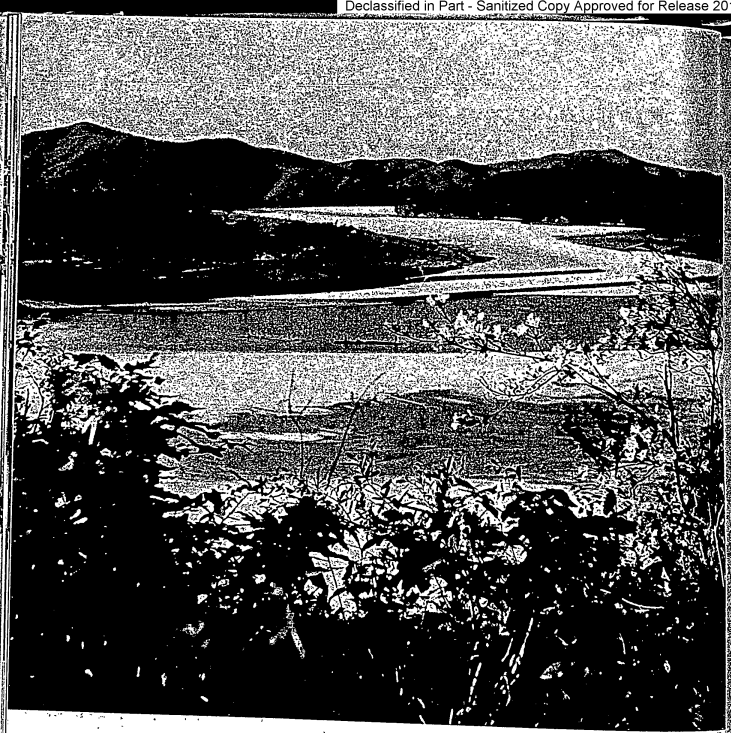
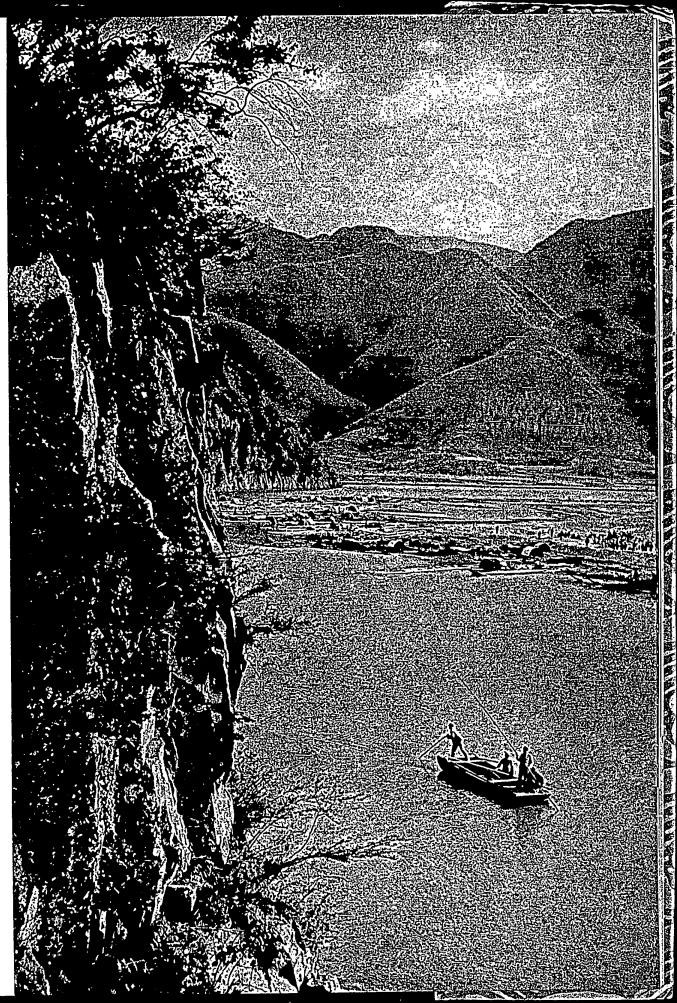


淮河一大支流——史河。
The Shih River—an important tributary of the Huai River.



大别山萬山重重，史河經此奔流而過，梅山水庫就築在這一美麗的峽谷裏。
The site of the Meishan Reservoir in a beautiful gorge on the Shih River.

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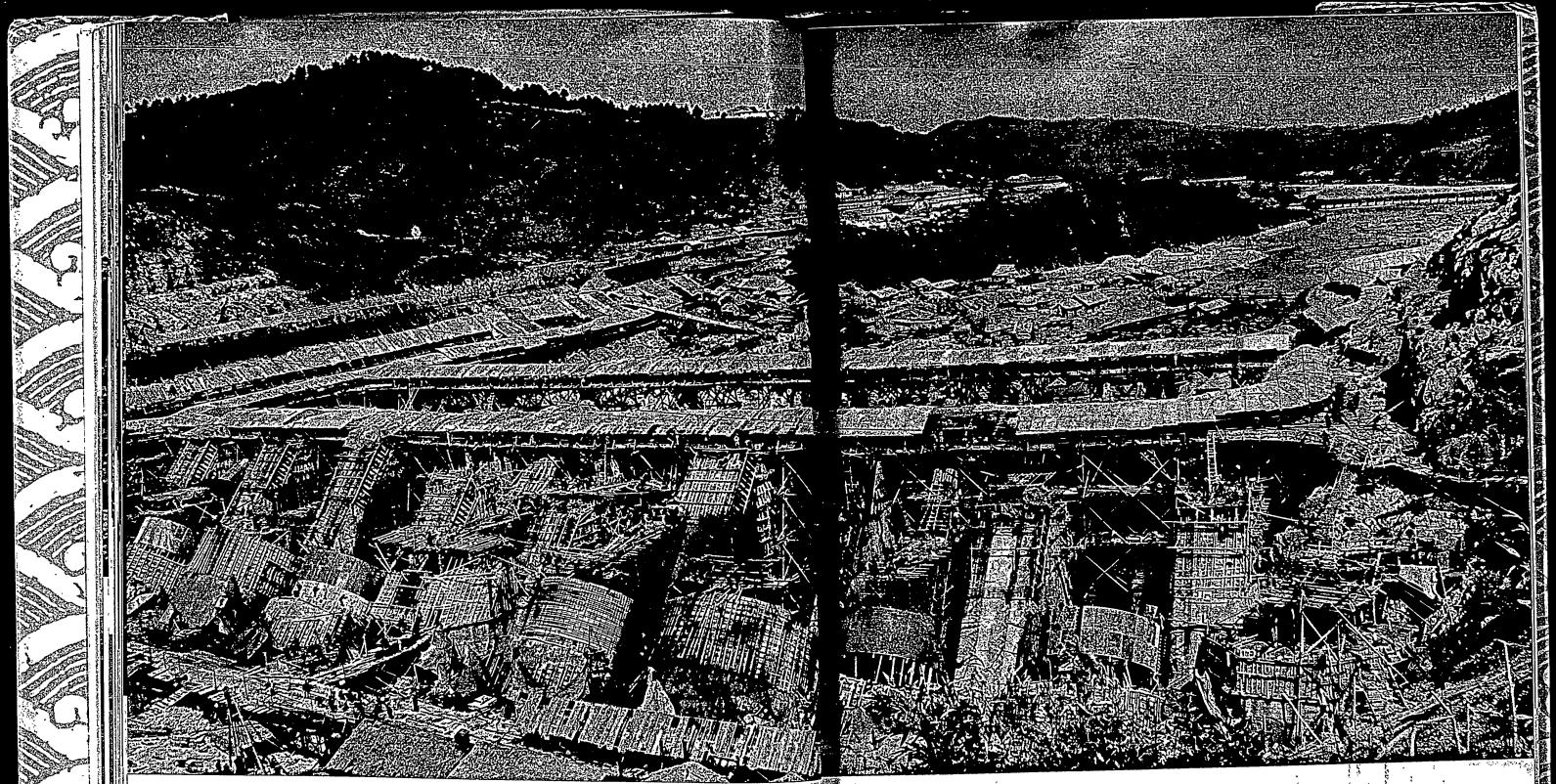

偉大的治淮工程仍在繼續進行，這是建築在淮河中游支流史河上游，高達八十四公尺、長五百五十八公尺的梅山水庫連拱壩施工情形。

The Meishan Dam under construction—a multiple-arch dam 84 m. high and 558 m. long located on the upper Shih River, a tributary of the middle reaches of the Huai River.

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梅山水庫的建築者 —— 一羣青年大學生在忘我地工作着。
Builders of the Meishan Reservoir—a group of young undergraduates working selflessly on the site.

梅山水庫機械施工的一角。
Construction machines working on the site of the Meishan Reservoir

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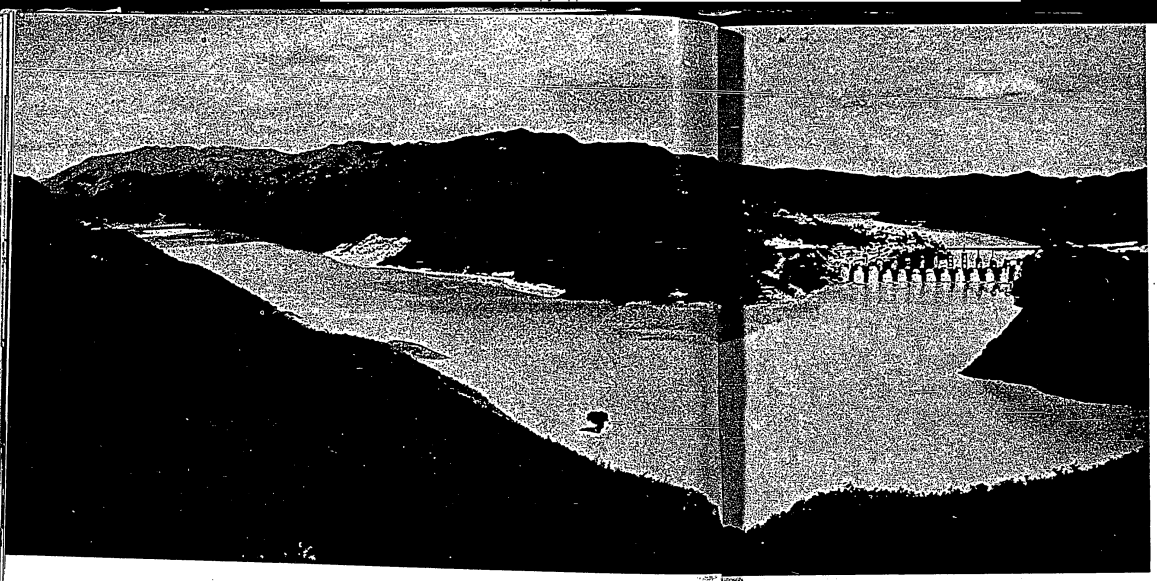
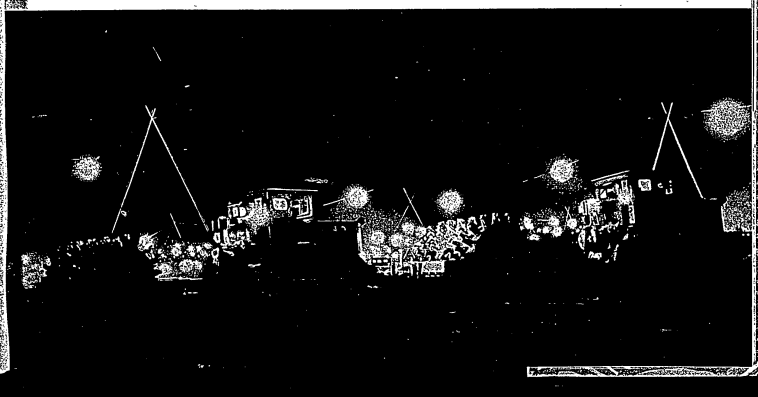


一九五三年開工的淮河上游南灣水庫，正進入緊張施工階段。人們正在不分晝夜地工作着。
The construction of the Nanwan Reservoir on the upper reaches of the Huai River which began in 1953, is now being carried on in full swing day and night.

梅山水庫是目前治淮工程中一座最大的水庫；能蓄水二十一億立方公尺，發電二萬四千瓩，灌溉農田六十四萬畝。它在一九五五年汛期就已攔蓄了洪水。全部工程不久即可完成。
The Meishan Reservoir is the largest one on the Huai River harnessing project. It will hold 2,100 million cub. m. of water, has a hydro-electric capacity of 24,000 kw. and will irrigate 640,000 *mou* of land. It actually controlled flood water during the flood season in 1955. Its construction will soon be completed.



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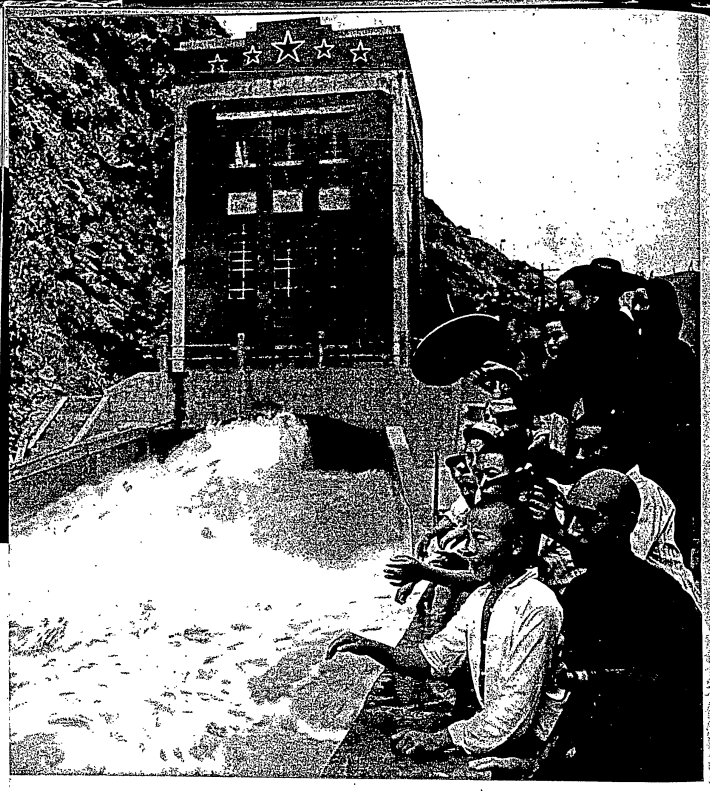
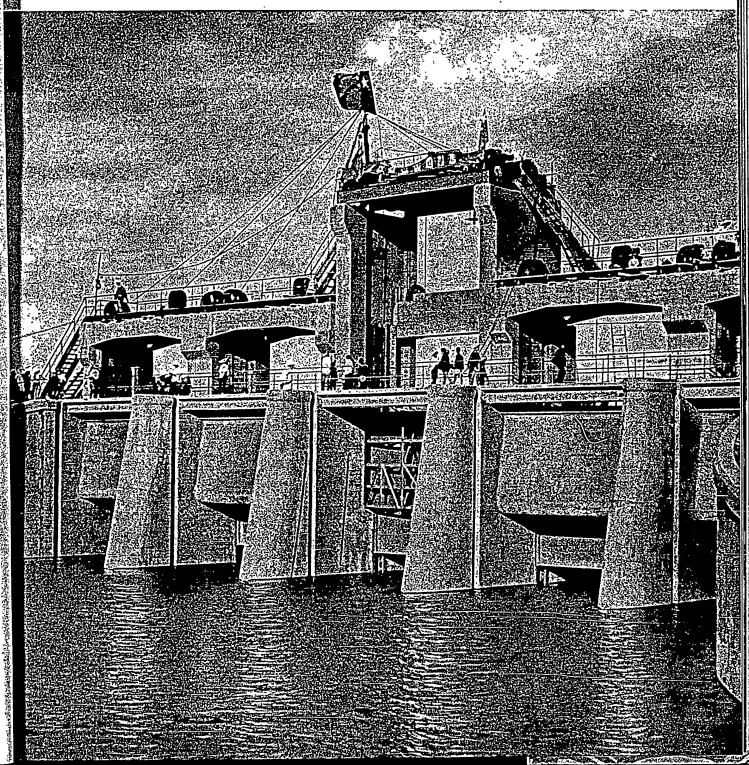


南湖水庫第一期工程已告一段落，全部工程完成後可蓄水九億一千萬立方公尺，灌溉農田三十萬畝。它在一九五五年汛期曾一度攔蓄二億多立方公尺洪水。圖爲水庫放水時農民趕來參觀的情形。
The first-period construction of the Nanwan Reservoir has already been achieved. When completed, the reservoir will hold 910 million cub. m. of water and irrigate 300,000 *mou* of land. It had held more than 200 million cub. m. of flood water during the flood season of 1955. Picture shows how the farmers came to see the dischanging of reservoir.

治淮工程中興建了許多這樣防洪排水用的小型涵閘。
Many like this one have been constructed in the Huai River basin.



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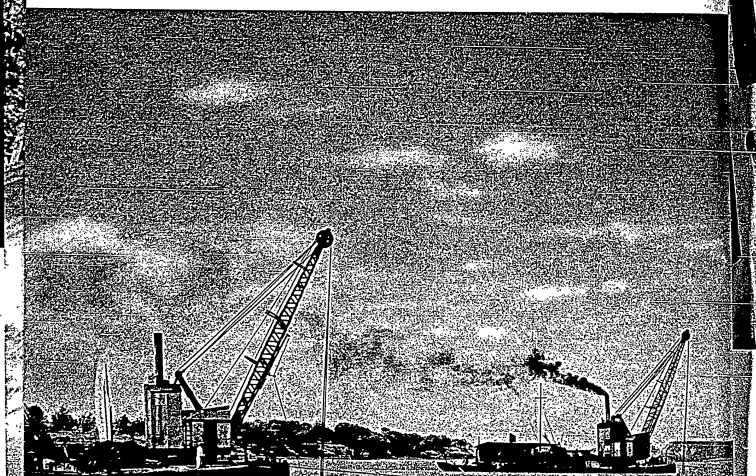
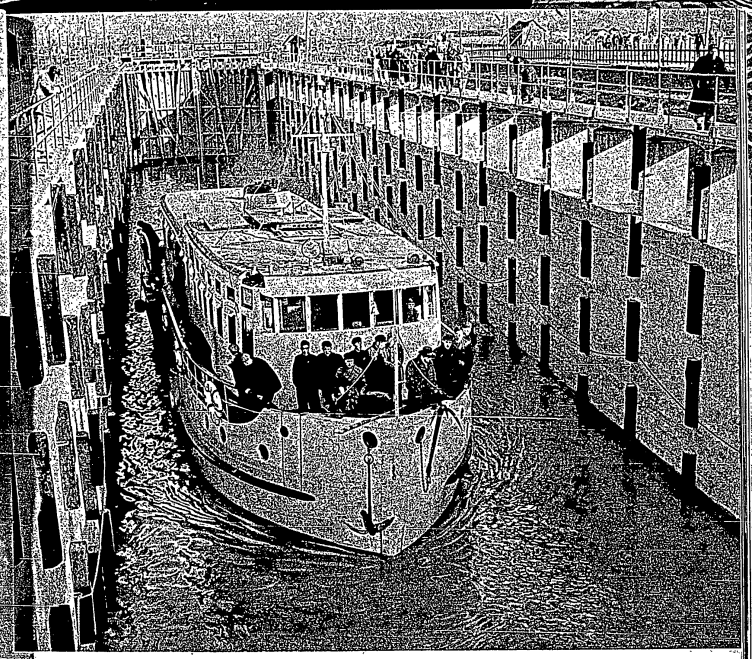
河道整理工程是根治淮河的主要部分，無數的挖泥機船正在疏浚着淮河河道。

Channel improvement forms an important part of the Huai River project. Many dredges are at work.





淮河幹支流上建立了許多船閘。這是淠河渠船閘行船一瞥。

Picture shows the Jenhochi Navigation Lock. Many like this one have been constructed on the Huai River.

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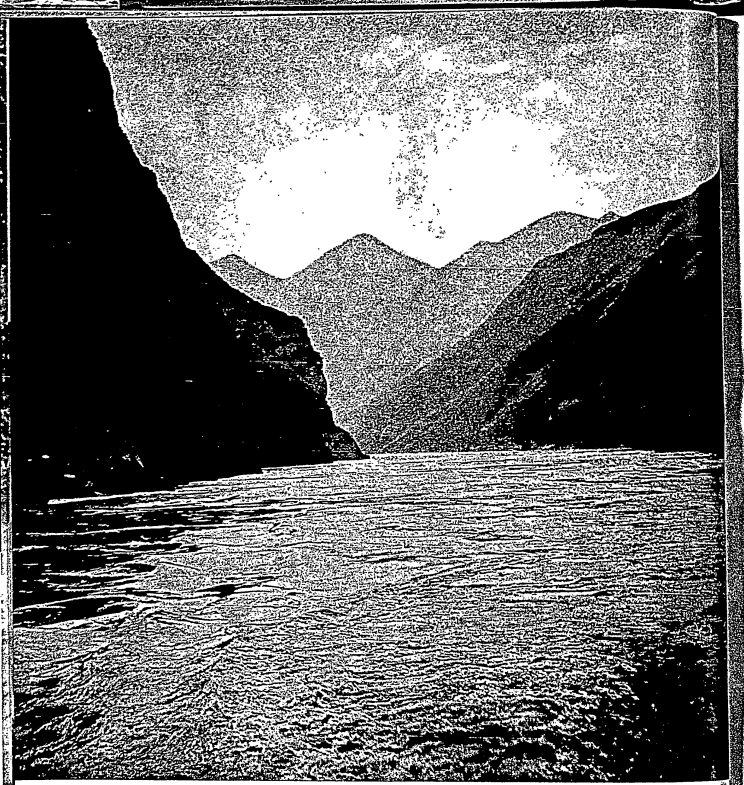

景色懋人聞名世界的長江三峽，它蘊藏着豐富的水力資源。
Lovely scenery of the world-famous Three Gorges of the Yangtze—a source of abundant hydraulic resources.

長江與荆江分洪工程

長江是我國第一大河，發源於青海高原，橫穿雲南、四川等八省，由吳淞口注入東海，構成我國中部橫貫東西的重要交通命脈。長江幹流全長五千五百餘公里，流域面積約一百八十萬平方公里。流域年雨量一千至二千公厘，分配比較均勻，年平均流量與全年最大洪峯流量的比差較小。大部地段河槽深大，能安全宣洩大量洪水，所以幹流災害較少。

長江是我國的巨大富源，這是不言而喻的。它有聞名中外的險峻的「長江三峽」，水量極富，落差很大，蘊藏着豐富的水電資源。江水流出三峽後，緩和平靜，河槽深闊，支流縱橫，湖泊星羅，既利灌溉，又利生產，所以自古就有「富甲江南」之稱。不過它的全面開發，應隨着我國工業化的進展而進行。幾年來，我們大力進行了堤防培修，並積極進行根治與開發長江的準備工作。

長江中游的荆江段河道自然地構成了狹窄、灣曲的不利情況；汛期不但洪水宣洩困難，水位還往往超出地面十餘公尺，堤防時呈險象，嚴重地威脅着江漢平原三百餘萬人民、八百餘萬畝農田的安全和生產。

爲了改變這一情況，一九五二年修建了荆江分洪工程，這個工程利用荆江以南、虎渡河以東、安鄉河以北的低窪地帶建立分洪區，以分蓄長江洪水五十餘億立方公尺，降低長江水位。這樣，就基本上解除了荆江大堤潰決的威脅。這個工程包括進洪閘和節制閘，進洪閘長一千零五十四公尺，共五十四孔；節制閘長三百三十六公尺，共三十二孔；從開工到完成只用了七十五天時間。這是中國勞動人民的偉大創造。

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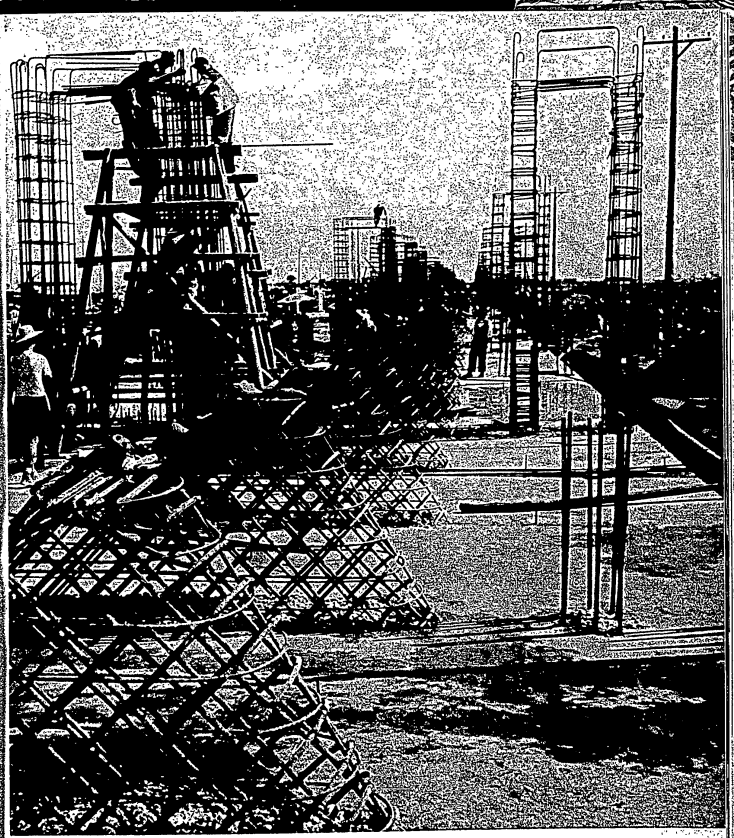
THE YANGTZE RIVER AND THE CHINKIANG FLOOD DIVERSION PROJECT

The Yangtze River tops the list of China's rivers. It has its origin in the Chinghai plateau, traverses eight provinces and finally empties itself into the Eastern Sea at Wusungkow, forming a vital east-west communication line across the country. Its main course totals over 5,500 km. in length, and has a drainage area of approximately 1,800,000 sq. km. Mean annual precipitation in the basin varies from 1,000 to 2,000 mm., the seasonal distribution being fairly even and the ratio between annual mean discharge and annual flood peak being moderate. The major part of the main course has ample channel capacity to take care of flood water, therefore flood damages along the main course have not been very frequent.

It goes without saying that the Yangtze River presents endless possibilities for development. It has the world-famous Three Gorges, through which a tremendous amount of water flows with a considerable fall of elevation, thereby forming an abundant water power potential. After leaving the Three Gorges, the river flows tranquilly through a wide and deep water course with numerous tributaries and lakes, and thus provides facilities for irrigation and various means of production. That is why since time immemorial the Yangtze Valley has always been the richest territory in China. However, its systematic development should keep in pace with the progress of nation's industrialization. During the past few years, much effort has been spent on the improvement and strengthening of the dike system, and much attention has been paid to the preparatory works for the permanent control and the exploitation of the river.

The Chinkiang is a section on the middle part of the Yangtze. Being narrow and very crooked, it used to present serious difficulties to the discharge of flood water during the flood season, while its water stage often rose to more than ten meters high above the ground level, thus endangering the dike and seriously threatening the safety of a population of more than three million and the production on more than eight million *mou* of farmland.

The Chinkiang Flood Diversion Project was carried out in 1952 as a remedy to this situation. This project turned the lowland located south of the Chinkiang, east of the Hutu River and north of Anhsiang River into a diversion basin, into which more than 5,000 million cub. m. of Yangtze flood water could be diverted so as to lower the Yangtze water stage and prevent the Chinkiang Dike from breaking. This work comprising of a gate with 32 openings and 336 m. in length and another gate with 54 openings and 1,054 m. in length was completed in a brief period of 75 days. It represents a notable engineering success of the Chinese people.



爲了減輕長江洪水對荆江大堤的威脅，長江荆江段建立了長達一千零五十四公尺、共有五十四孔的新中國第一座大閘。 這是荆江分洪進洪閘緊張施工時的情況。

The Chinkiang Diversion Gate under construction. This 54-opening structure, 1,054 m. in length, is built for mitigating the flood threat on the Chinkiang levee.

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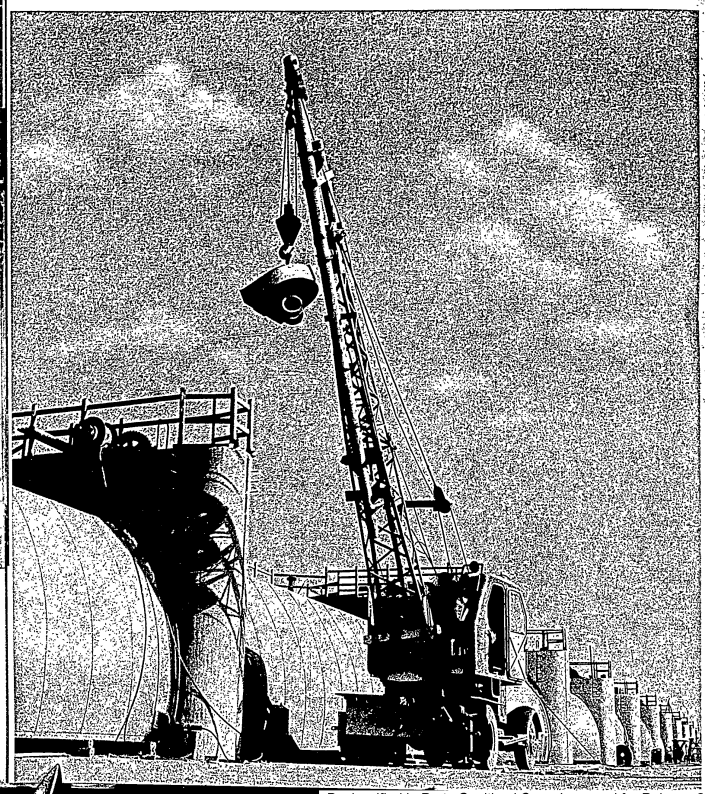
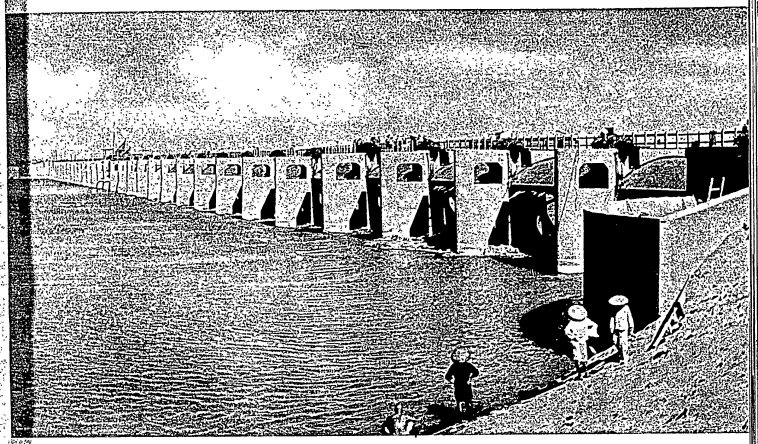
在七十五天的時間內，就完成了這樣一座大水閘。
This huge regulator was built in seventy-five days.





爲了全部控制荆江分洪，與興建進洪閘的同時，又修建了一座三十二孔、長三百三十六公尺的節制閘。
For the complete control of the Chinkiang Diversion, a 32-opening regulator, 336 m. in length, has been built together with the flood-inlet gate.

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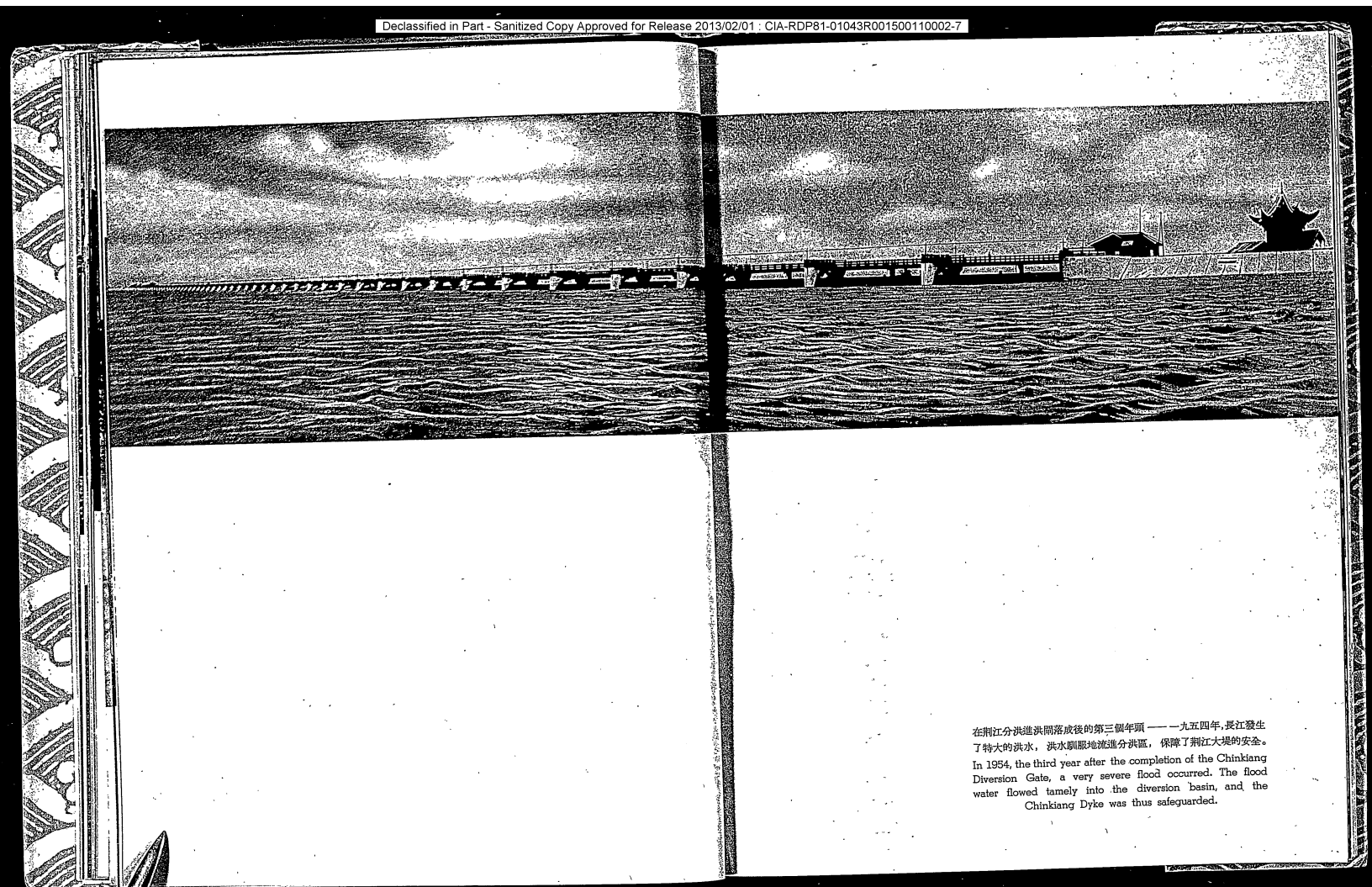

在荆江分洪進洪閘落成後的第三個年頭 —— 一九五四年，長江發生了特大的洪水，洪水馴服地流進分洪區，保障了荆江大堤的安全。

In 1954, the third year after the completion of the Chinkiang Diversion Gate, a very severe flood occurred. The flood water flowed tamely into the diversion basin, and the Chinkiang Dyke was thus safeguarded.

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荆江分洪進洪閘落成於一九五二年。無數建築者在歡呼勝利。

People who built the Chinkiang Diversion Gate hailed their success after its completion in 1952.

荆江分洪進洪閘工程的完成，標誌着工、農、兵（部分中國人民解放軍參加了這一建築工程）及全體建築者的團結和勝利。

The victorious completion of the Chinkiang Flood-inlet Gate signifies the unity of labourers, farmers, soldiers and all who participated in the construction.

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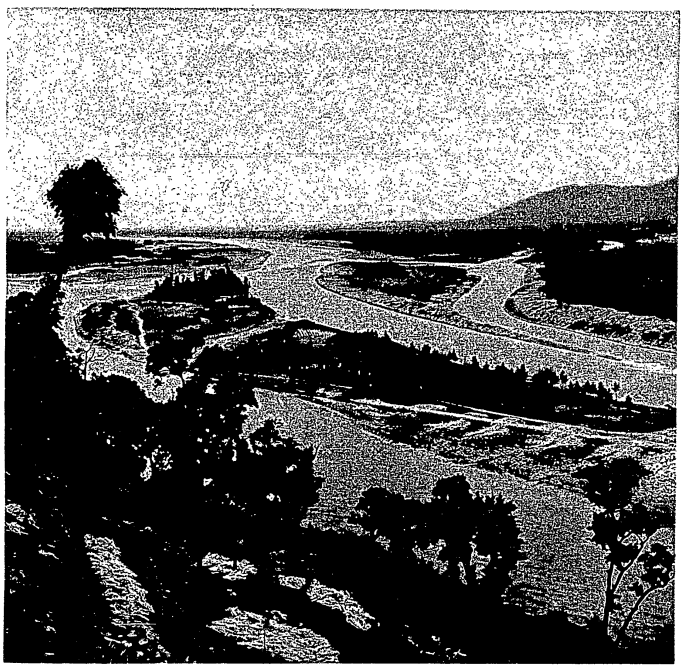
都江堰上的竹索橋。都江堰巧妙地引岷江水流，通過千百條人工渠道，使川西平原上十四個縣市、三百餘萬畝農田受到了灌溉。

The bamboo-cable bridge over the Tukiang Weir. In an ingenious way the water of the Min River is diverted by the Tukiang Weir into thousands of canals and ditches to irrigate over three million *mou* of farmland in fourteen *hsien* on the western plain of Szechuan.



長江支流岷江上游的都江堰，是二千二百多年前我國古代勞動人民創造和智慧的結晶。

The Tukiang Weir was built 2,200 years ago on the upper reaches of the Min River, a tributary of the Yangtze. In this structure crystallized the creative labour and wisdom of the ancient people.

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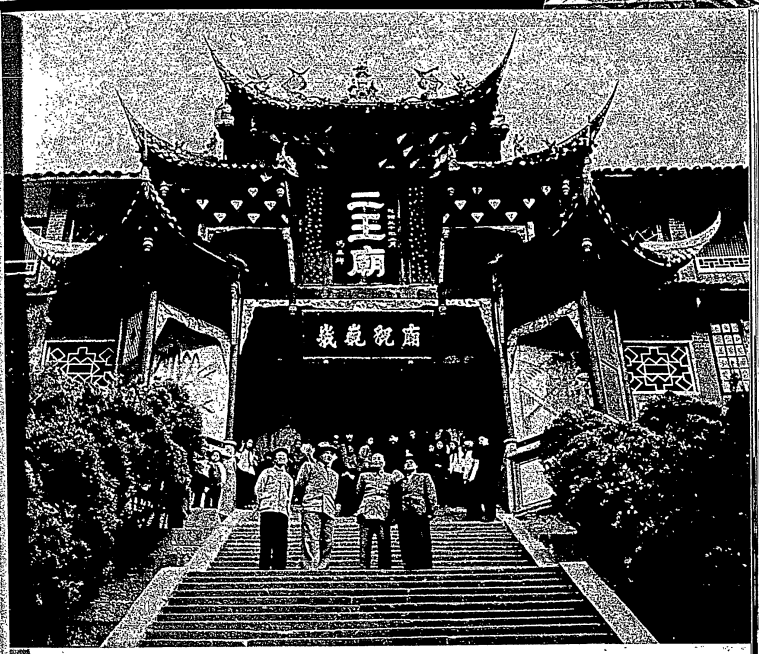

都江堰灌溉工程是李冰和他的兒子李二郎領導勞動人民興建的。 圖爲後代人們爲了紀念李冰父子而修建的二王廟。
The Tukiang Weir was built for irrigation purposes many centuries ago by labouring people under the guidance of Li Pin and his son. Picture shows a temple erected to the memory of father and son.

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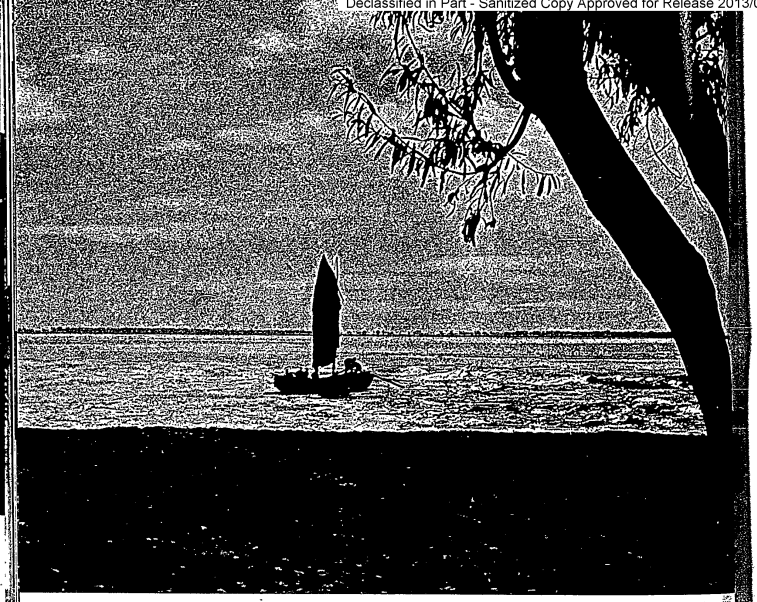

黃河是一條自古以來聞名中外的害河，經常氾濫決口。
The Yellow River is known the world over as one of the most disastrous and catastrophic rivers.

黃河的過去和現在

黃河是世界上著名的河川之一，發源於我國西部青海高原，流經甘肅、內蒙、山西、陝西、河南、山東等七個省區而入渤海。全長四千八百四十五公里，流域面積七十四萬五千平方公里。

黃河流域是我國民族文化發展的搖籃。物產衆多，蘊藏着豐富的資源。

歷史上的黃河是一條多災多難的河流。在過去的三千多年中，決口氾濫卽達一千五百餘次，其中改道卽有二十六次。特別是一九三八年蔣介石反動政府罪惡地炸開河南鄭州黃河大堤，黃水淹沒了河南、安徽、江蘇三省數十縣，死了無數的老百姓，同時還把淮河水系破壞了。

從一九四六年黃河下游地區解放時起，中國人民就開始進行黃河的治理。幾年來堤防加高培厚，共做了土工一億三千餘萬立方公尺，長達一千八百公里的大堤，一般都超過一九三三年最高洪水位（有水文紀錄以來的最大一次洪水）一至三公尺。同時，還作了防險和護岸工程四千八百六十六處。沿河羣衆在政府號召下，植樹一千多萬株，植草六千多萬叢，對堤防進行了周密的管理養護。爲了防止黃河在異常洪水情況下決口、改道，還做了北金堤和東平湖等滯洪、蓄洪工程。通過這些工程和防汛的努力，從一九四七年至一九五五年的九年間，黃河雖然曾經發生多次巨大的洪水，都沒有造成嚴重的災害。

黃河流域是我國主要的農產區之一，盛產棉花和小麥。但由於雨量不勻，農作物常遭旱災。過去引黃河水進行灌溉的只限上、中游地區，下游各省從來沒有引用黃河水流灌溉的習慣。一九五二年在河南興建了引黃灌溉濟衛工程，可以灌溉農田七十二萬畝，同時，還可改善新鄉至天津間的航道運輸。這是黃河下游引黃灌溉的創舉。

根治黃河水害和開發黃河水利的綜合規劃，已經編製完成，並經全國人民代表大會第二次會議通過，計劃規定於數十年內在黃河幹流上修建四十六座攔河壩，從而把黃河改造成爲梯河，同時在支流上興建水庫若干座，用以蓄洪、攔沙、調節水流並發展灌溉、航運、發電、工業用水等事業。

這樣，黃河的洪水災害可以完全避免，水流將逐漸變清。同時利用水力發電二千三百萬瓩、灌溉農田一億一千六百萬畝，黃河幹流從貴德以下直到海口將可以通航。三十七萬平方

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公里的黃土高原將變爲美麗富饒的地方。

在一九六七年以前實施第一期工程，當本期工程完成時，黃河的自然面貌即將發生很大變化；嚴重威脅中國人民的黃河洪水災害將一去不復返了。在黃河幹流上將出現兩座一百萬瓩的大水電站，支流上將出現十幾座攔河壩和水庫，大量的電流將供應甘肅、陝西、山西、河南等省正在建立起來的工業基地；幹流上將出現三座淮河引水壩，淮河土地的面積將比現在黃河流域已有的大出兩倍；黃河將由一條基本上不通航的河流，開闢出一千八百公里長的航道；冲刷嚴重的黃土高原將變爲林木蔥茂、綠草如茵和農產豐盛的地區了。

征服黃河是中國人民幾千年來所追求的理想。現在，在中國共產黨和毛主席的領導下，這個理想在高得多的水平上即將實現了。全中國人民都抑制不住內心的喜悅和歡騰，正在以辛勤的、積極的勞動，爲實現這個偉大的計劃而努力奮鬥。

THE YELLOW RIVER, PAST AND PRESENT

The Yellow River (or the Huang Ho) is one of the world's best-known rivers. It traverses from the Chinghai plateau to the Gulf of Hopei through seven provinces, having a total length of 4,845 km. and a drainage area of 745,000 sq. km.

The Yellow River basin is the cradle of Chinese civilization; it yields numerous and plentiful products and possesses abundant potential resources.

All through the history, the Yellow River had always been a troublesome one causing disasters and catastrophes. During the past three thousand years, there occurred more than 1,500 times of dike-breaking, including 26 cases of course-shifting. Especially in 1938, when the Chiang Kai-shek reactionary regime criminally breached the Yellow River dike at Chengchow, scores of *hsien* in Honan, Anhwei and Kiangsu provinces were flooded, and the Huai River system was badly disarranged.

Since the liberation of the lower part of the river basin in 1946, the Chinese people immediately started river improvement work. During the past few years, more than 130 million cub. m. of earthwork have been done in connection with dike strengthening, raising 1,800 km. of dike by one to three meters above the 1933 water mark, which is the highest on the hydrological record. Meanwhile, bank protection work has been done in 4,866 places. In response to the government's appeal, people living along the river have planted more than 10 million trees and 60 million bundles of grass, and have spent much effort in the maintenance of the dike system. Furthermore, the Pei Chin Ti and Tung Pin Hu detension basins have been constructed in order to prevent the river from breaching and shifting during extremely severe floods. With these works in function and the other efforts in flood protecting, although there occurred many heavy floods in the Yellow River during the nine years from 1947 to 1955, yet no severe damages had been done.

The Yellow River basin, being rich in the production of cotton and wheat, is one of the principal agricultural regions in China, but crops there often suffer from drought owing to the very uneven seasonal distribution of rainfall. During the past, the utilization of Yellow River water for irrigation purposes was limited to the upper and middle reaches, and the provinces lying on the lower reaches had never adopted such a practice. In 1952, the People's Victory Canal was constructed in Honan to divert Yellow River water into the Wei River to irrigate 720,000 *mou* of farmland and to improve the navigation between Hsin-

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hsiang and Tientsin. This is a creative work on the lower reaches in the utilization of Yellow River water for irrigation.

A unified development plan of the Yellow River basin has already been compiled, and has been approved by the Second Session of the First National People's Congress. This plan calls for the construction of 46 dams on the main stream within several decades to turn the whole river into a cascade, and also construction of numerous reservoirs on the tributaries for flood control, silt detention, flow regulation, irrigation, navigation, power generation, industrial water supply, etc.

Thus, Yellow River floods will be completely averted, and its water will be freed from silt. Meanwhile, the river will generate 23 million kw. of power and irrigate 116 million *mou* of farmland. The river will be made navigable from Kueiteh down to the sea, and the loess plateau 370,000 sq. km. in area will be turned into a fertile and productive region.

The first-stage construction will be carried out not later than 1967, and its completion will bring about considerable changes to the river. Yellow River floods, which have always seriously threatened the Chinese people, will be gone forever. Two huge hydro-electric stations each with a capacity of one million kilowatts will appear on the main course of the river, and more than ten dams and reservoirs will appear on the tributaries. Industrial bases now being constructed in Kansu, Shensi, Shansi, Honan and other provinces will get ample supply of electricity. Three diversion dams will appear on the river's main course, thus enlarging the present irrigated area threefold. The river, practically unnavigable at present, will have a length 1,800 km. turned into navigable waterway. The now badly eroded loess plateau will be changed into a fully afforestated, verdure-carpeted and highly productive land.

To conquer the Yellow River has for thousands of years been the desire of the Chinese people. Now, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao, this desire will soon be more than fulfilled. All the people in China with uncontrollable joy in their hearts are throwing themselves into the struggle for the realization of this great plan.

毛主席視察黃河。
Chairman Mao inspects the Yellow River.

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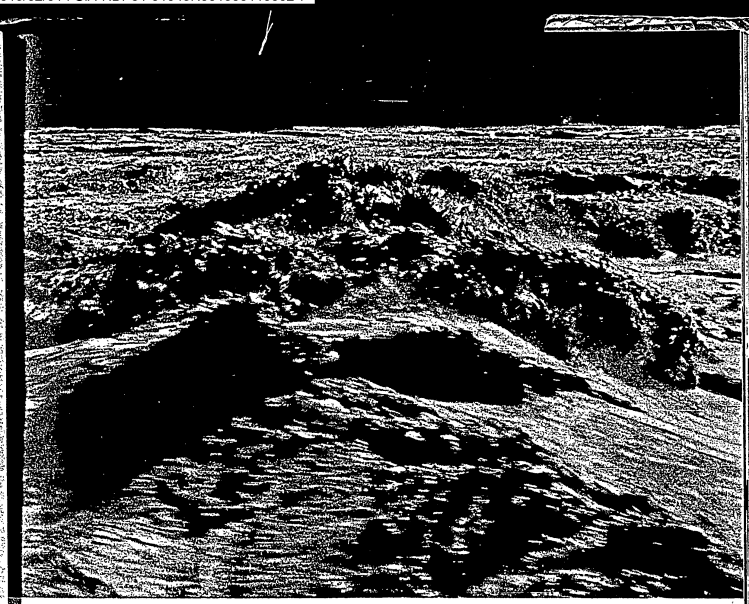

黄河之水，汹涌澎湃。
The turbulent Yellow River.

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這是一九三三年黃河決口洪水橫流的情形。

Picture shows the devastating floods caused by the overflowing of the Yellow River in 1933.

黃河含沙量是著名世界的，沙的來源就是這種嚴重的水土流失所造成的。

The Yellow River is known to the world for its extremely heavy silt, which results from severe erosion.

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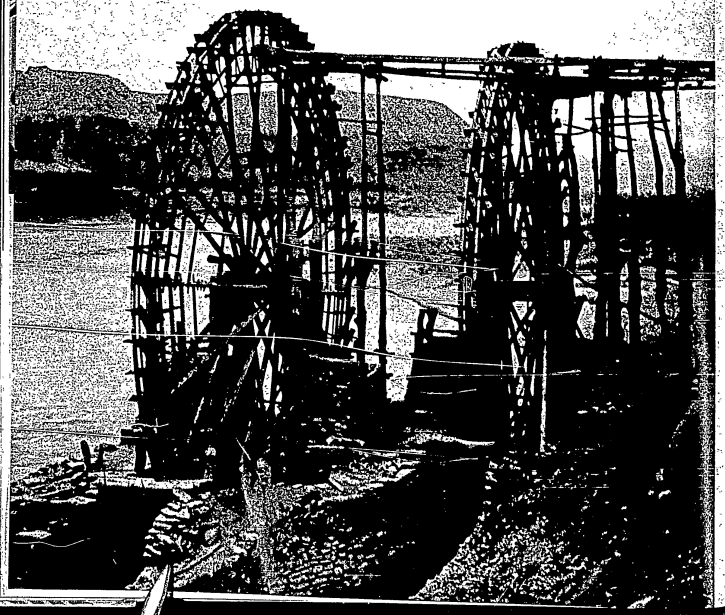
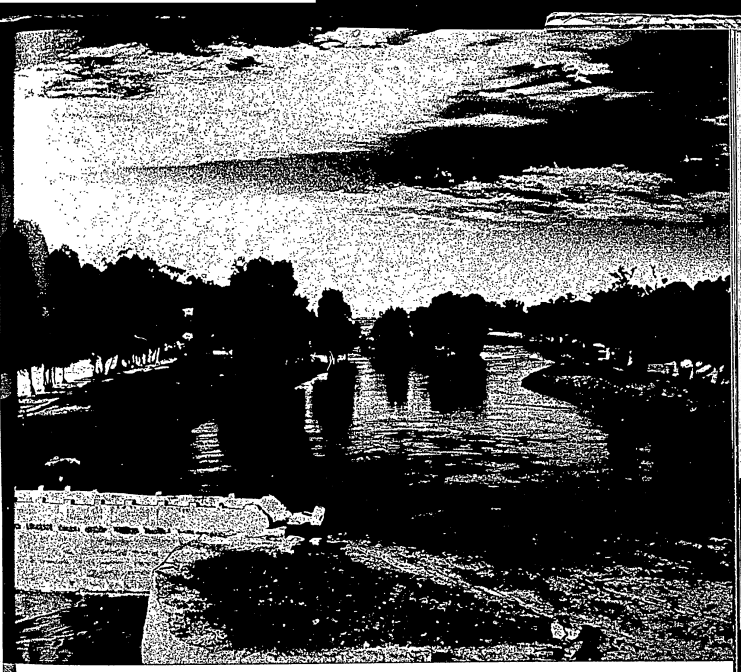


黄河沿岸的農民所創造的利用水力提水的天車（又名水輪車），用以灌溉黃土高原上易於乾旱的土地。
This water-lifting contrivance is an invention by the farmers in the Yellow River basin for irrigating their thirsty land on the loess plateau.



黄河流域的人民，在二千年以前與水旱災害的鬥爭中，就知道開築渠道，取水灌溉。圖爲許多灌溉渠中之一的築渠渠道。
Twenty centuries ago people in the Yellow River basin already learned from their struggle with floods and droughts how to construct canals for irrigation purposes. Picture shows one of the canals dug in the Chin Dynasty.

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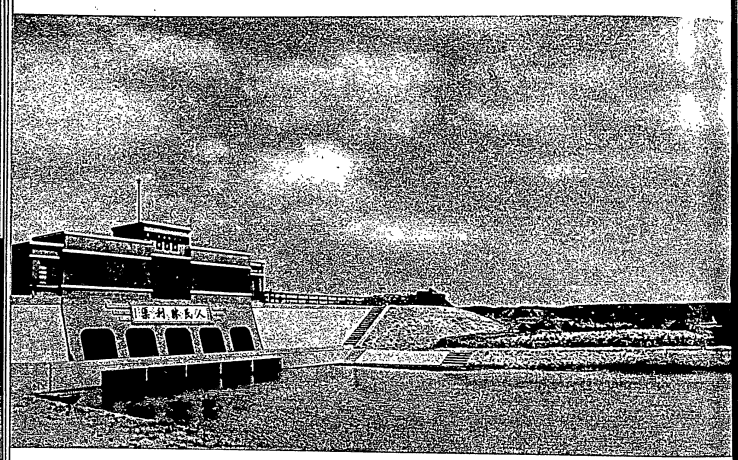

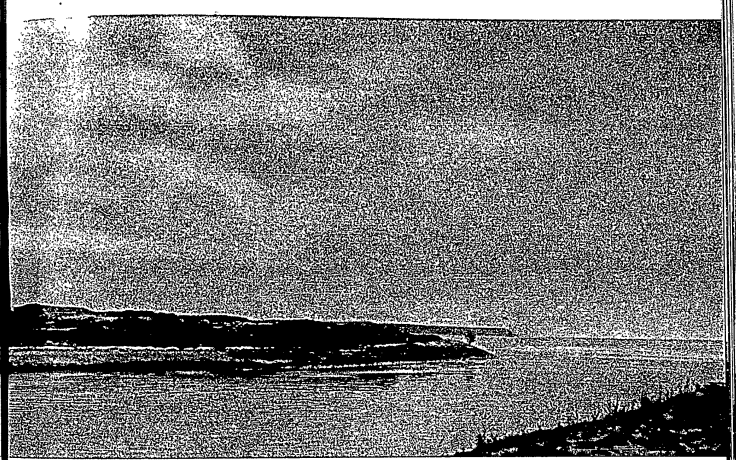

在人民政府領導下，黃河下游首創地舉辦了規模巨大的灌溉工程，灌溉農田七十餘萬畝。這是灌溉渠的渠首閘——人民勝利渠。

Under the leadership of the People's Government, a pioneering undertaking of irrigating more than 700,000 *mou* of farmland by diverting water from the Yellow River in its lower reaches has been carried out. This is the headwork of the People's Victory Canal.

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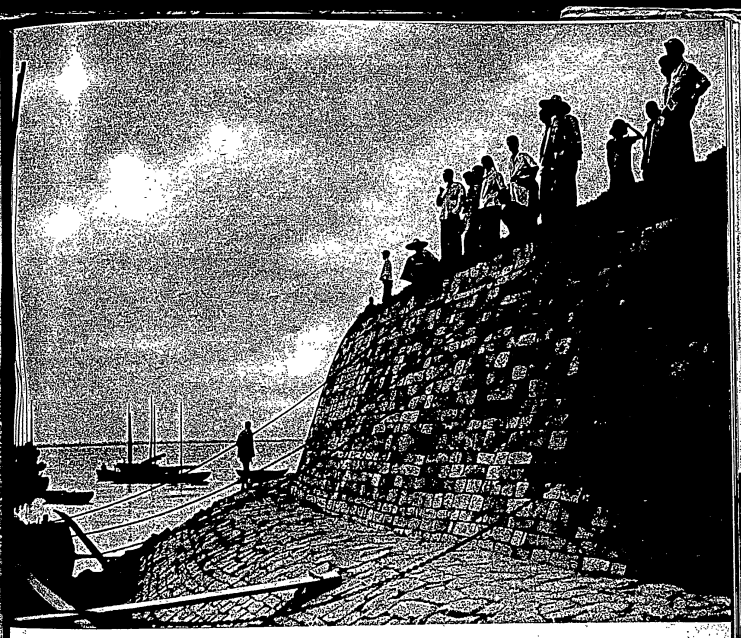
開封是黃河上的重鎮。爲解決市內用水和郊區灌溉，創辦了虹吸引水工程，使黃河爲人民服務。

Siphonic intakes drawing water from the Yellow River for municipal water supply and suburban irrigation of Kaifeng, an important city on the Yellow River.



黃河的許多險要堤段，都建築了如此鞏固的石護岸工程。

Strong revetments like this one have been built to protect many critical sections on the Yellow River levee.

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在黄河中游廣泛地進行了水土保持工作。
Soil conservation is being extensively carried out in the middle of the Yellow River basin.

黄河一千八百公里堤防，都在植樹種草，進行着周密的管理養護。
Trees and grass are being planted and systematic maintenance practiced on the Yellow River levee stretching 1,800 km. in length.

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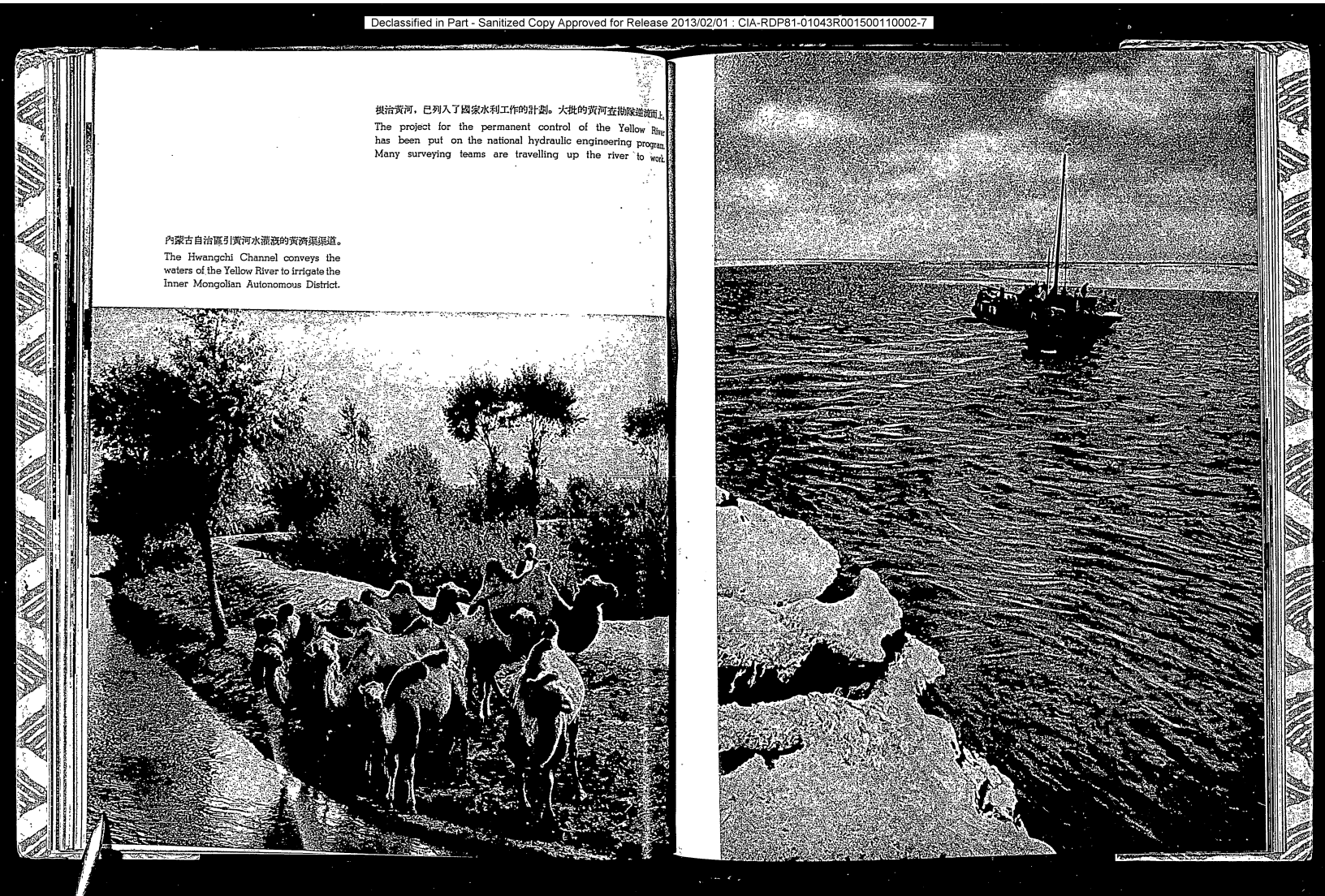

根治黃河，已列入了國家水利工作的計劃。大批的黃河查勘隊遠赴而上。

The project for the permanent control of the Yellow River has been put on the national hydraulic engineering program. Many surveying teams are travelling up the river to work.

內蒙古自治區引黃河水漑溉的黃濟渠渠道。

The Hwangchi Channel conveys the waters of the Yellow River to irrigate the Inner Mongolian Autonomous District.

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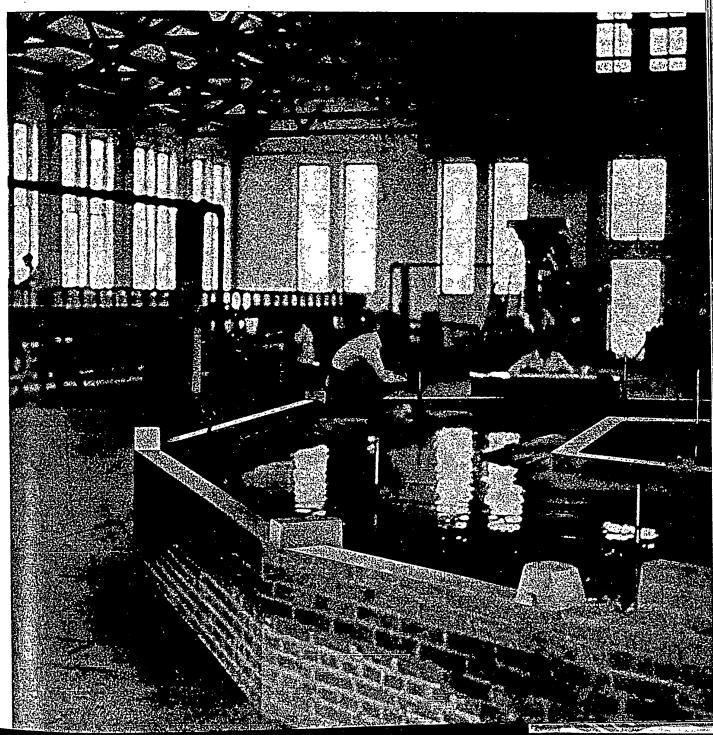
查勘隊來到了海拔五千餘公尺的青海高原——黃河河源，開始自己的工作。
A surveying team at work on the Chinhai Plateau, more than 5,000 m. above sea level.

黃河泥沙的處理，是治理黃河的重要問題，這是爲研究黃河泥沙而專設的研究所。
This soil research laboratory tackles the Yellow River's No. 1 problem—erosion and sedimentation.



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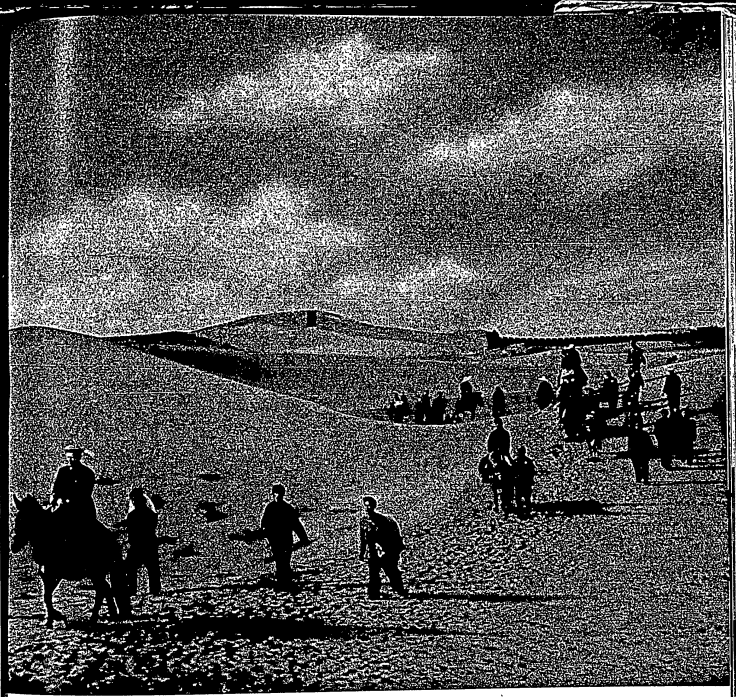
斯大林孜孜下的崇高的國際主義戰士——蘇聯水利專家，把精力用在黃河的
根治上，把汗流在中國的土地上，這是黃河流域人民永遠不會忘記的恩情。

People in the Yellow River basin will never forget the labour and sweat of these Soviet experts in hydraulic engineering—Stalinbred champions of internationalism.



查勘隊又來到了這樣人煙稀少的高原上，爲根治黃河蒐集科學的資料。

A surveying team came to this sparsely inhabited plateau to gather scientific data for the development of the Yellow River.

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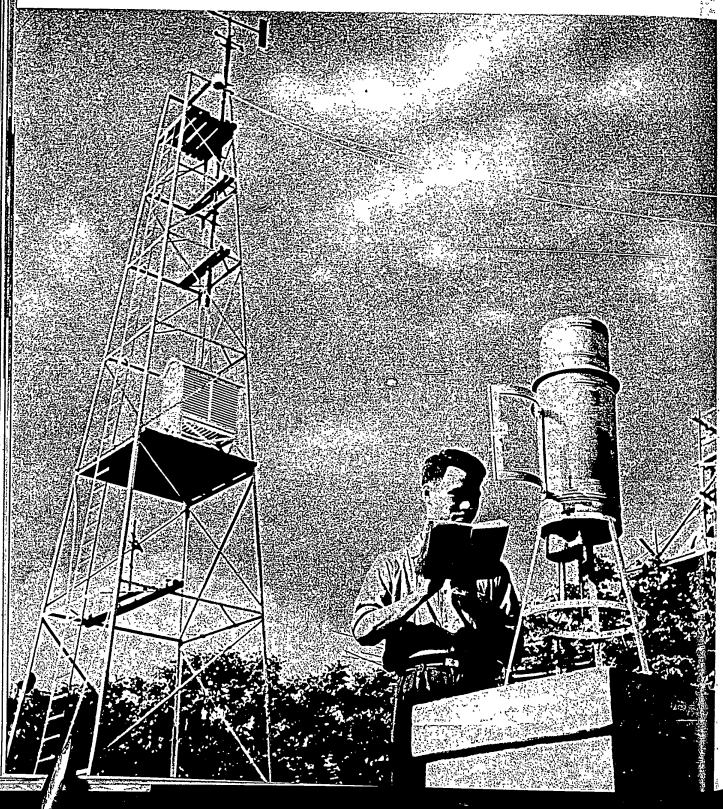
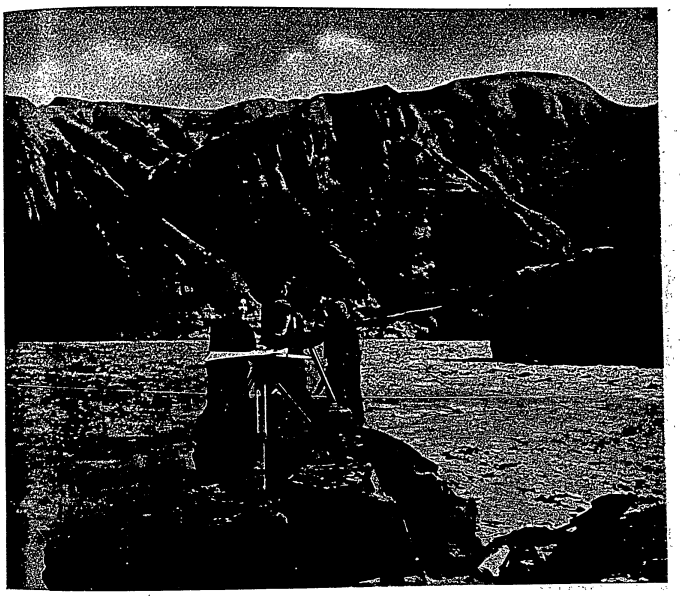
黃河上的水文工作者，在進行着長期研究工作，大家都在全力爭取黃河的全面治理和綜合利用早日開始。

Hydrological observations and researches are under way so that the project of harnessing the Yellow River may materialise earlier.





三門峽河道狹窄，上人門下上鬼門下上神門下形成了島嶼式的三門，河底岩石堅固，三門峽水庫就將建築在這裏。這座水庫計劃壩高達九十公尺左右，攔蓄河水的水位，可以高出海面三百五十公尺。

The Sanmen Gorge Dam will be built in this gorge with its foundation resting on sound and solid rock. The dam is designed with a height of about ninety meters and a level of impounded water about 350 m. above sea level.

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查勘隊爬山涉水，不畏一切艱難來到這一深山狹谷地區——三門峽進行工作。

Surveying teams have to scale mountains and wade streams in order to reach Sanmen Gorge to work.

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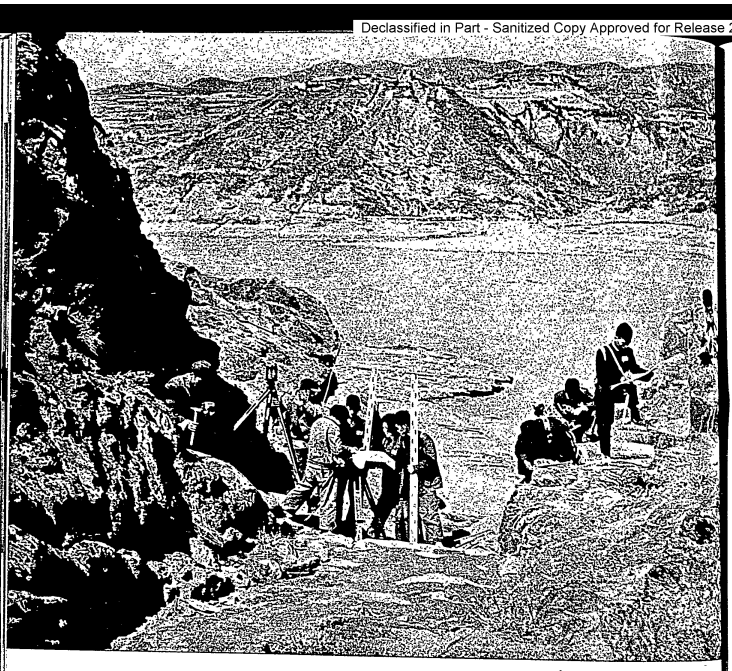
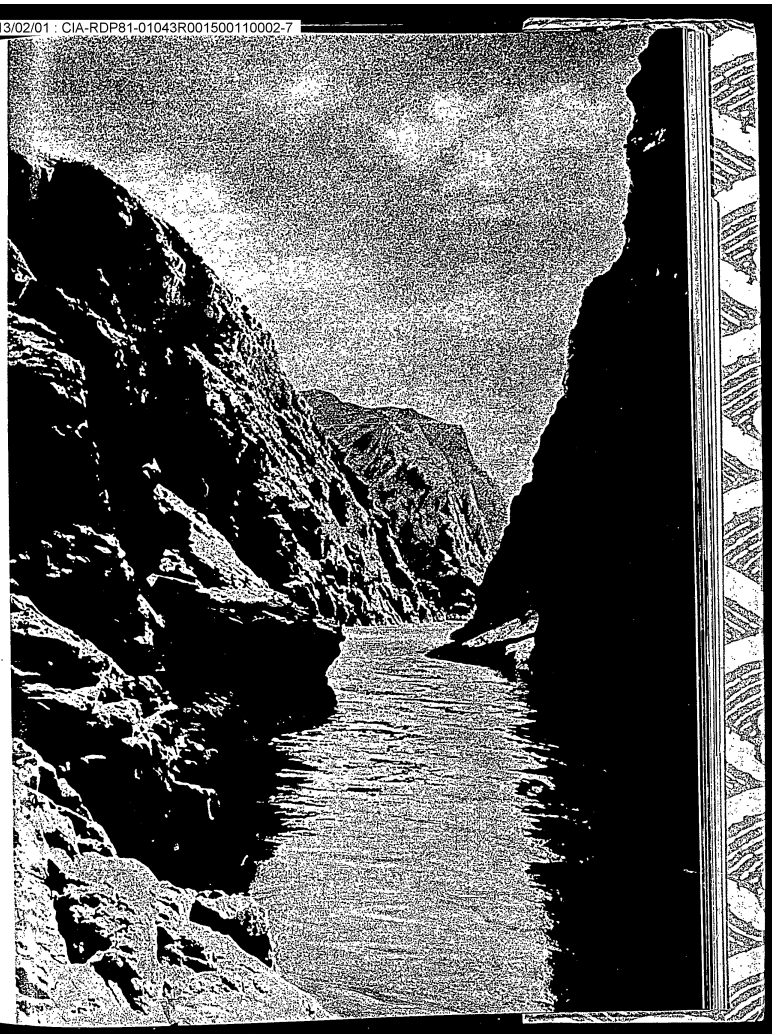


三門峽水庫建成後，將是我國已建成的水庫中最大的一座，它能蓄水三百六十億立方公尺，發電一百萬瓩。圖爲男女青年測工們在進行壩址的測量工作。

The Sanmen Gorge Reservoir with a storage volume of 36,000 million cub. m. and a hydro-electric capacity of a million kilowatts will, when completed, be the largest reservoir in our country. Picture shows young surveyors, men and women, mapping the dam site.

劉家峽也是黃河上修建水庫的優良壩址，建立攔河壩後，它能蓄水四十九億立方公尺，發電一百萬瓩。

Liuchia Gorge is another excellent dam site on the Yellow River. With the dam built, the reservoir behind it will hold 4,900 million cub. m. of water and generate a million kilowatts of electric power.



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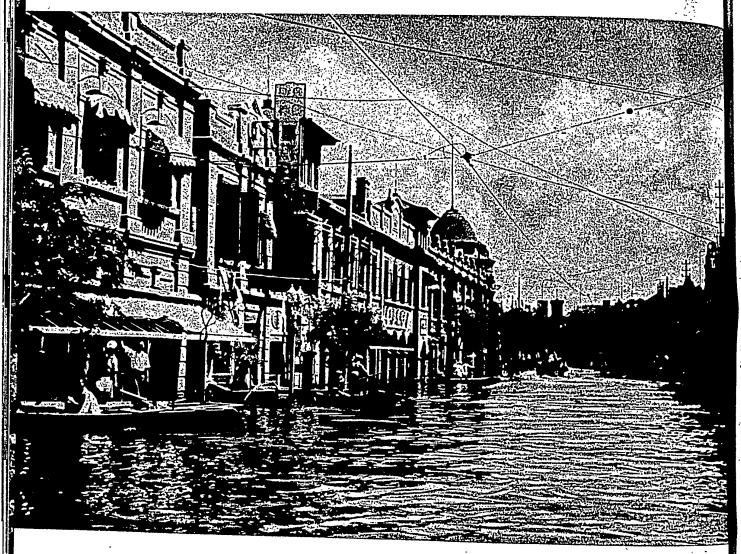

永定河歷史上被稱爲「無定河」，因爲它不知給人帶來了多少災禍。這是一九三九年永定河和大清河、子牙河的洪水浸入天津市區的情況。

The Yungting River used to be called the "Wuting River" (literally "Never-resting River"), because it brought to the people many a disaster. Picture shows the city of Tientsin under water as a result of the overflowing of the Yungting, the Taching and the Tzeya River in 1939.

海河水系的治理

海河水系的永定河也是我國已進行根本治理的河流。

永定河號稱「小黃河」，發源於蒙古高原的南邊與晉北的丘陵地區，全長五百八十五公里，流域面積約四萬八千五百平方公里。它的原名是「無定河」，清代皇帝曾經整修過一部分堤防，並把它命名爲「永定河」。但是這條頑強的河流並沒有服從皇帝的命令而永定下來，洪水還是經常氾濫着這塊數達三百平方公里至二千平方公里的地區。一九一七與一九三九年，永定河、大清河的洪水匯流侵入天津市，結果京津鐵路交通斷絕，海河航道完全被泥沙淤墊。

我們對永定河的治理，一方面是在上游山區與黃土丘陵地區進行水土保持，以改善當地生產條件並減少泥沙的下泄，同時又修築水庫，控制洪水，以消減下游洪水災害，並統籌開發永定河的水利資源。官廳水庫是計劃的水庫系統中最重要的水庫。控制流域面積四萬七千餘平方公里，佔全流域面積的百分之九十七，蓄水量二十二億七千萬立方公尺，是控制永定河洪水、開發水利的中心樞紐。官廳水庫已於一九五四年完成。一九五三年永定河發生有水文紀錄以來居於第二位的巨大洪水，水庫就起了攔洪作用，因而下游沒有發生災害。官廳水庫所攔蓄的水流，將用以發電，用以供給首都城市與工業發展的用水，並灌溉和改良下游一部分土地。目前水力發電工程，也已在施工了。

大清河和子牙河也屬於海河水系，它們來自太行山區，匯合在天津西南獨流鎮附近。每當汛期到來時，這兩條河就嚴重地威脅着天津市的安全，並有時造成水災。爲了減輕大清河洪水對天津的威脅，一九五〇年在大清河與子牙河交匯處開挖了減河，以排洪入海。

獨流減河工程是相當巨大的，開挖的新河道長達四十多公里，並在河的兩岸各築一條高達五公尺半、頂寬七公尺的大堤。獨流減河進洪閘的最大進洪量爲一千零二十秒立方公尺，並在減河的右側建立了節制閘和船閘。

這個海河水系的治理並沒有結束，更多的工程尚在全面規劃中。

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THE REGULATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE HAI RIVER SYSTEM

The Yungting River of the Hai River system is also a river in China which is being regulated and developed.

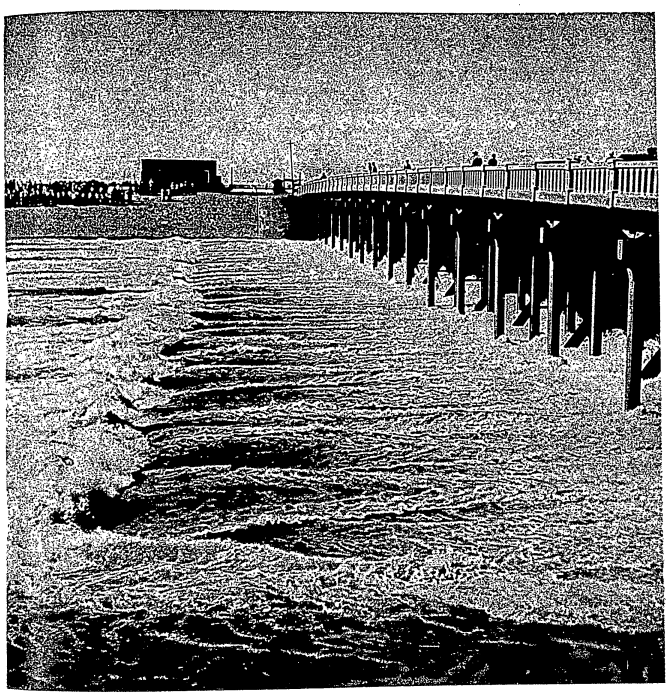
This river, known as the "Little Yellow River", has its sources on the southern slope of the Mongolian plateau and the hilly region of northern Shansi, with a total length of 585 km. and a drainage area about 48,500 sq. km. Emperors of the Ching (Manchu) dynasty had rebuilt some of the dikes and changed its original name the "Wuting River" (literally the "Never-resting River") into its present name "Yungting River" (literally the "Ever-resting River"). This obstinate river, however, did not obey the imperial order to become resting for ever, but kept on inundating an area from 300 to 2,000 sq. km. In 1917 and again in 1939, flood water of the Yungting and Taching rivers invaded the city of Tientsin, interrupted the railway communication between Peking and Tientsin and badly silted up the Hai River navigation channel.

The regulation and development of the Yungting River will proceed along these lines. On the one hand, soil conservation measures are to be carried out in the mountainous and loess-deposit regions along the upper reaches of the river to improve the local production conditions and to reduce the amount of silt carried down the river; on the other hand, reservoirs are to be built to control flood water, to eliminate flood damages on the lower reaches and to fully exploit the water resources of the Yungting River. The Kuanting Reservoir is the most important one among those planned and occupies a key position in the Yungting River development program. When only partly completed in 1953, the reservoir played a very important role in retarding the flood which ranked second in the river's hydrological record and spared its lower reaches from being inundated. Completed in 1954, it controls an area more than 47,000 sq. km. (about 97% of the entire drainage area) and has a capacity of 2,270 million cub. m. The regulated flow of the reservoir will be used for power generation, for municipal and industrial water supply of the capital and for the irrigation on part of the land lying along the lower reaches of the river. At present its hydro-electric power station is nearly completed.

The Taching and the Tzeya River, both belonging to the Hai River system and both originating from the Taihang Mountains, join their water courses near by Tuliu northwest of Tientsin. At flood season almost every year, these two rivers seriously threatened the safety of Tientsin, and sometimes brought about flood damages. To relieve the flood threat to that important city, an escape channel was constructed in 1950 from the river junction to the sea.

This escape channel is an engineering undertaking of considerable magnitude. It is more than 40 km. in length, and has dikes 5.5 m. high and 7 m. in top width on its banks. At its head is a flood-inlet gate designed for a maximum discharge of 1,020 cub. m. per second. On the right of the escape channel, a regulator and a navigation lock have been constructed.

These are but the first step in the regulation and development of the Hai River system, and a unified development plan is now in preparation.



在海河水系的大清河下游，開挖了獨流減河。這是減河的進洪閘。

Picture shows the flood-inlet regulator of the Tuliu Escape Channel which dispatches flood water of the Taching River to the sea.

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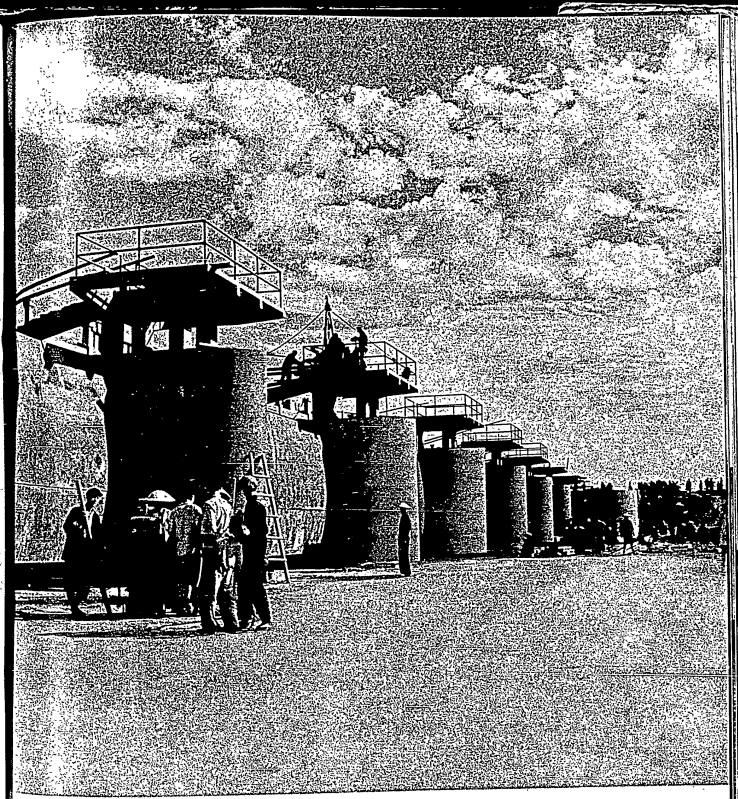

獨流減河進洪閘的一角。

Another view of the flood inlet regulator at the head of the Tuliu Escape Channel.

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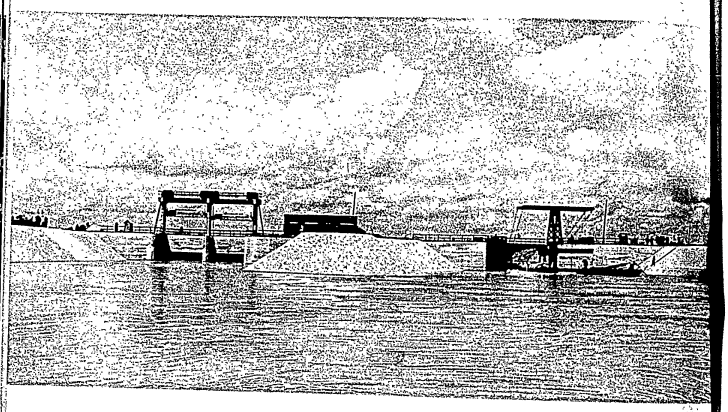
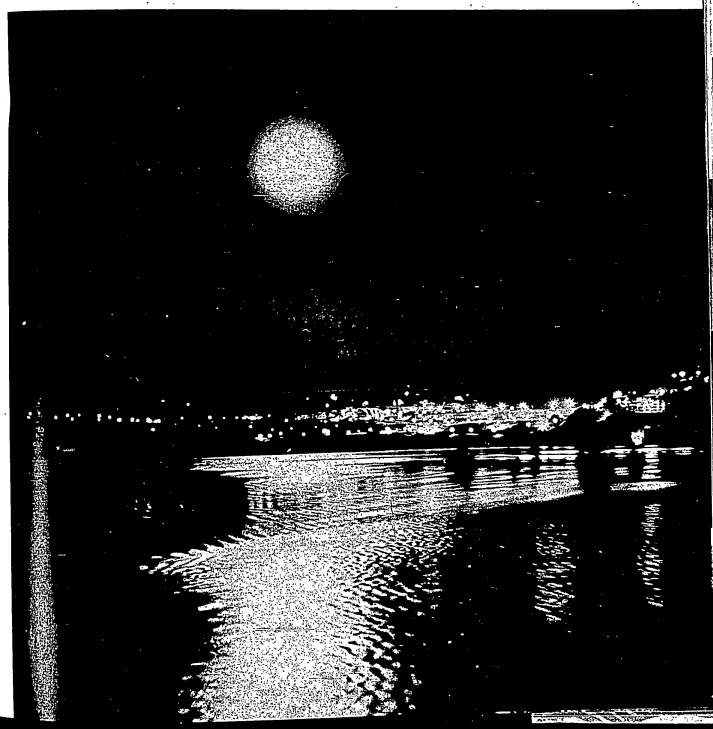


在獨流減河的右側，爲了控制着子牙河和南運河的水流，修建了這座節制閘，並在它的旁邊修了船閘，以維持南運河的航運。

The regulator and navigation lock constructed on the right side of the Tuliu Escape Channel so as to control the waters of the Tzeya River and the Grand Canal to maintain the navigation of the Grand Canal.

在永定河上興建的官廳水庫。這是水庫施工的夜景。

A night scene of the Kuanting Dam (on the Yungting River) under construction.



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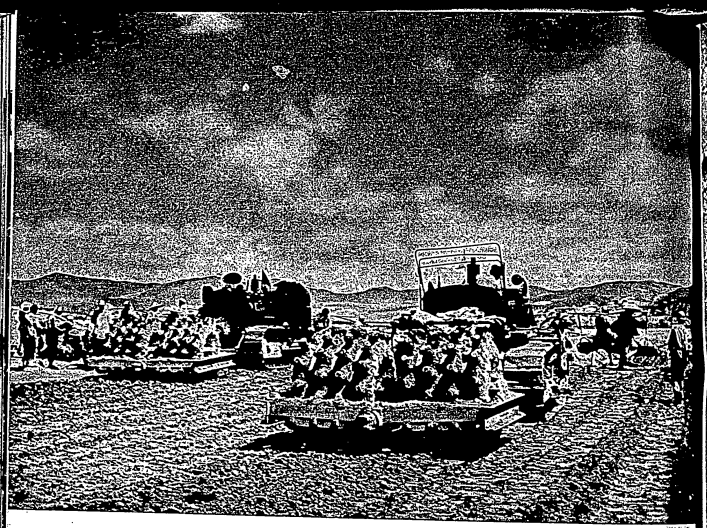
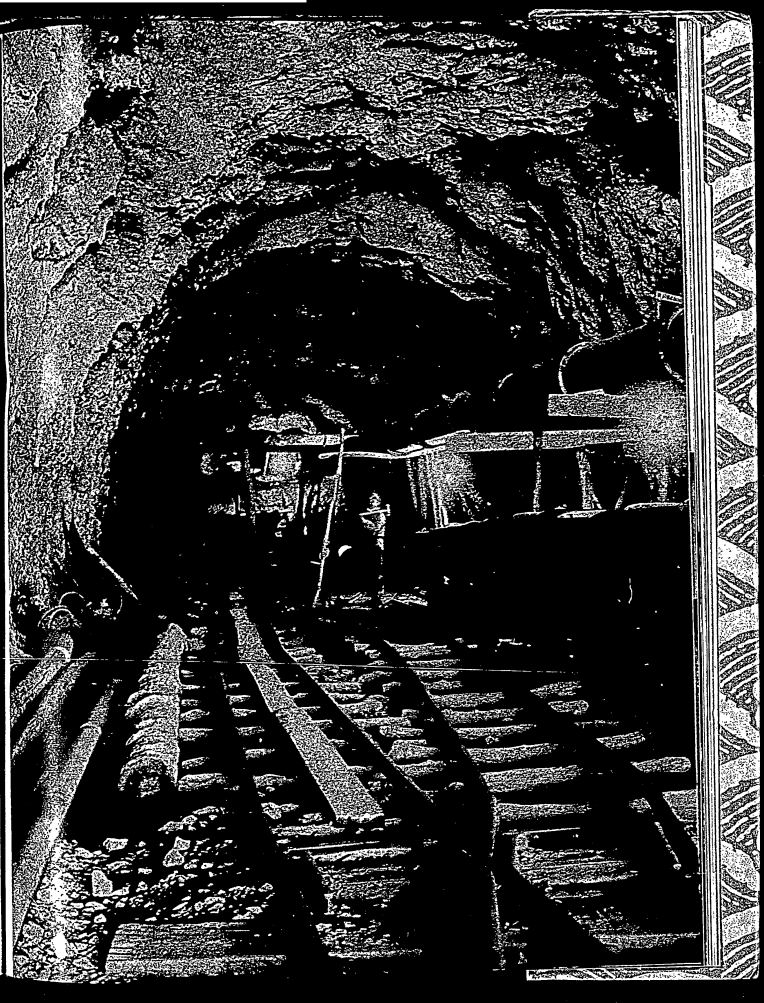


修築永定河官廳水庫土壩工程的羊脚碾滾。
A group of giant sheep-feet rollers at work in Kuanting Reservoir construction.



官廳水庫的輸水隧洞在建築中。
The outlet tunnel of the Kuanting Reservoir under construction.

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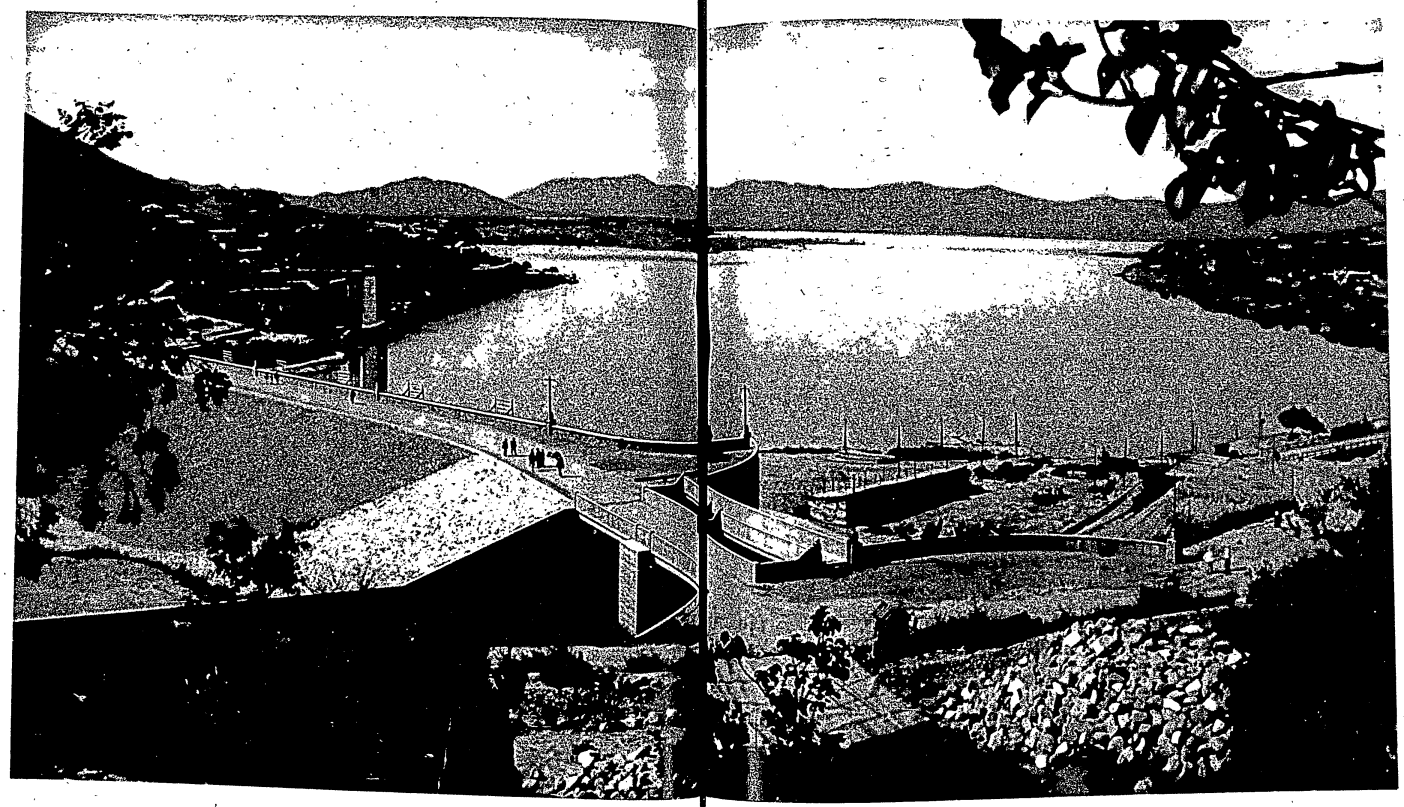

官廳水庫建成了，這個寬廣的湖面，就是蓄水二二·七億立方公尺的水庫；它對控制永定河洪水、減輕水災起着重要作用，並將供給首都以電能和工業用水。

The Kuanting Reservoir after completion. This artificial lake is capable of holding 2,270 million cub. m. of water, contributes greatly to the control of the floodwater of the Yungting River, and will provide the capital with electric power and industrial water supply.

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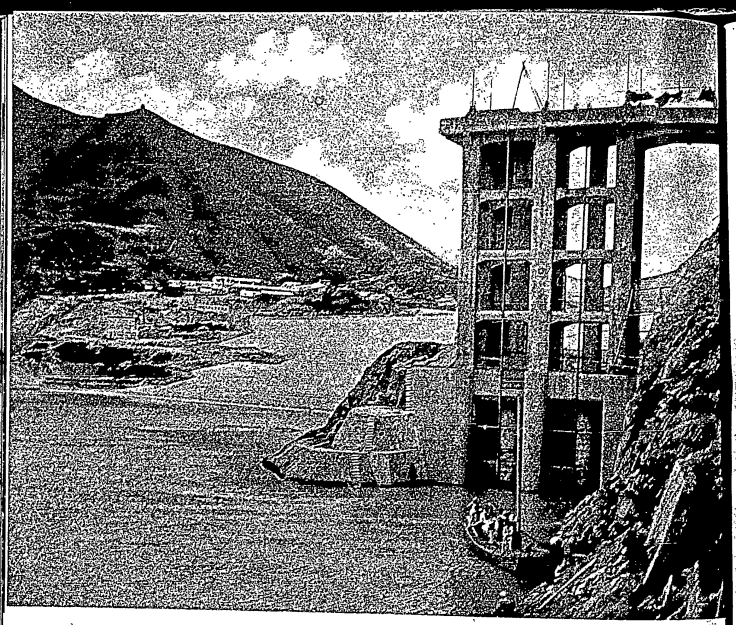

這是控制官廳水庫輸水隧洞的進水塔。
This intake tower controls the outlet tunnel of the Kuanting Reservoir.

在水庫落成典禮大會上，水利部傅作義部長將毛主席親筆題詞的錦旗授予全體職工。
During the inauguration ceremony, Minister of Water Conservancy Fu Tso-yi (right) presented the personnel with an ensign bearing Chairman Mao's inscription "Congratulations on the victorious completion of the Kuanting Reservoir".

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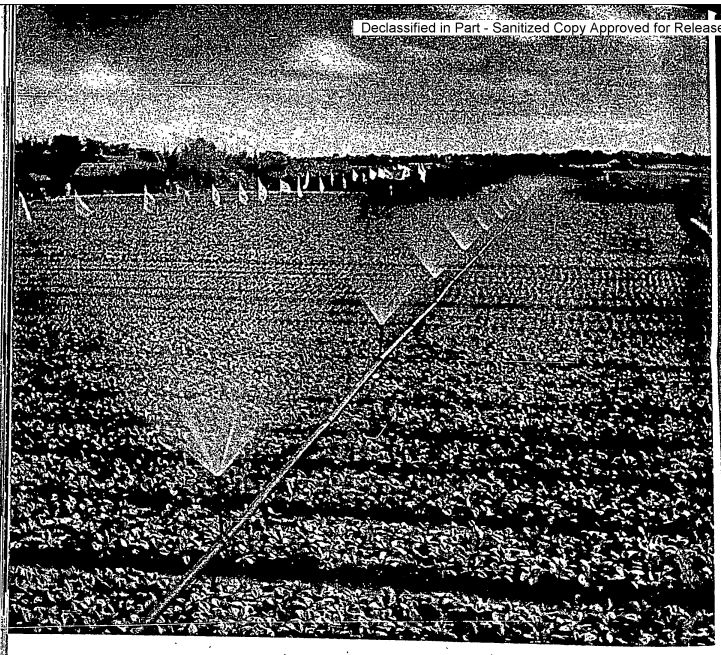

上海郊區的人工降雨站。
An artificial precipitation station in suburban Shanghai.

農田水利

在進行各河流的治理同時，農田水利工程也在我國的廣大土地上得到普遍的開展。

幾年來共計修與與修渠道、塘堰九百二十三萬處，恢復與新建較大工程二百五十餘處，挖鑿水井一百萬眼。通過這些工程設施，除改善灌溉的農田面積不計以外，總共增加灌溉面積八千三百餘萬畝。這個數字大約相當我國數千年來累計發展的水田面積五分之一。

我國的農田水利工程，多數是在民辦公助的原則下，因地制宜地發展起來的。中國共產黨和人民政府不但對農民與修水利工程，進行了強有力的組織領導，同時每年還貸出大量的貸款，幫助農民解決資金的困難。較大的工程則由政府投資舉辦，其中如：河南省引黃灌溉濟衛工程，新疆紅柳池水庫，〔八一〕勝利渠等工程。原寧夏省的唐徠渠、四川省的都江堰、青海省的東原渠、陝西省的洛惠渠、遼寧省的梨樹灌區、黑龍江省的查哈陽灌區、山西省的汾河灌區等，都對發展農業生產起着重要的作用。此外機械灌溉排水事業也得到了相當的發展，除恢復了各地原有的抽水灌溉系統外，並重點地興建了江蘇省珥陵電力抽水灌溉工程，吉林省的郭前旗抽水灌溉工程，再加各省舉辦的小型抽水機站，全國共增加了抽水機五萬三千匹馬力。對於已有的灌溉區也加強了管理，建立了制度，增建了田間工程，推廣了溝灌、畦灌等先進方法，並試行計劃用水，結合土壤改良，防止土地的鹽鹼化。

水土保持工作也是農田水利工作的重要一環。幾年來共完成山間谷坊工程一百八十多萬座，配合植樹育林等工作，在逐步地改變着山區和黃土高原地區的自然面貌，對防止水土流失起着重要的作用。

隨着農業生產互助合作運動的發展，農民發展生產的積極性有了進一步的提高，因而農田水利工作也在飛躍地進展中。

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LAND MELIORATION

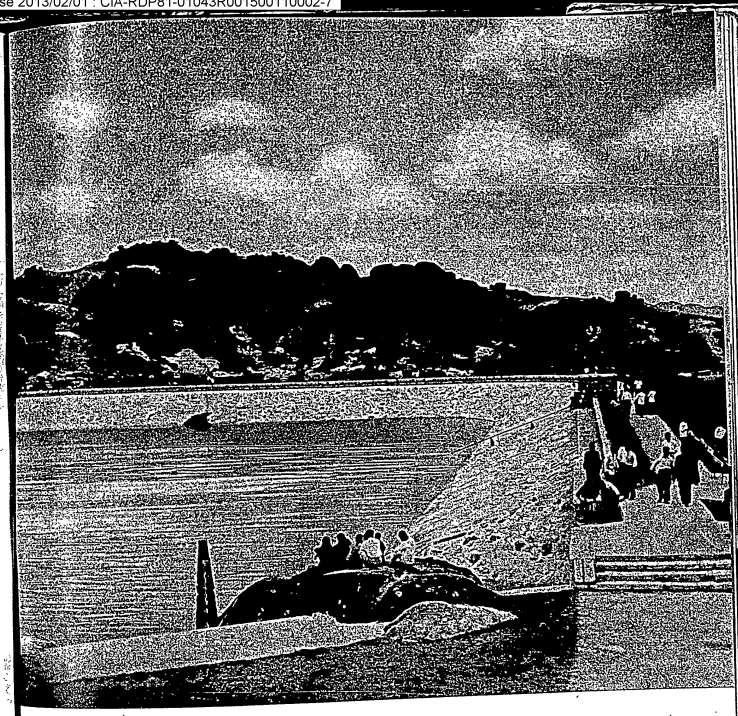
While river harnessing works are being carried on, land melioration works are also progressing on a vast scale.

During the past few years, 9,230,000 irrigation canals and ponds have been improved or dug, more than 250 major irrigation systems restored or constructed and a million wells drilled. Through these measures, we gain a total irrigated area of over 83,000,000 *mou*, not including that on which irrigation has been improved. This figure equals to about one fifth of the total accumulated irrigated area during the past thousands of years in our history.

Land melioration is mainly private undertakings done with government aid in consideration of the local needs. The Chinese Communist Party and the People's Government not only render effective organisational leadership to such work, but also make big loans every year to the farmers to help them solve their financial difficulties. The major projects are carried out with government investments. Furthermore, power irrigation and power drainage have also gained considerable progress with a total increase in pump capacity amounting to 53,000 horsepower. As for the already existing irrigation systems, their administration work has been improved, regulations have been established, progressive irrigation methods like furrow method and border method introduced, and measures for the utilization of irrigation water in a planned way have been practiced in connection with soil melioration to check alkalization.

Soil conservation is also an essential part of land melioration. The building of 1,800,000 check dams in co-ordination with afforestation has begun to change the natural features of the mountaineous regions and loess-deposit plateaus, and plays an important part in the checking of erosions.

Accompanying the progress of the mutual-aid co-operative movement in agricultural production, the peasants become more enthusiastic in the development of production, and thus the land melioration works are advancing by leaps and bounds.



在我國江南的丘陵地區，小型的水庫得到了廣泛的發展，它可以攔蓄山水，以發展農田灌溉。這是千百個小型水庫之一——福建省萬石岩水庫。
Picture shows a typical small reservoir—the Wanshihyen Reservoir in Fukien. Thousands of reservoirs like this have been built in the hilly regions south of the Yangtze for irrigation purposes.

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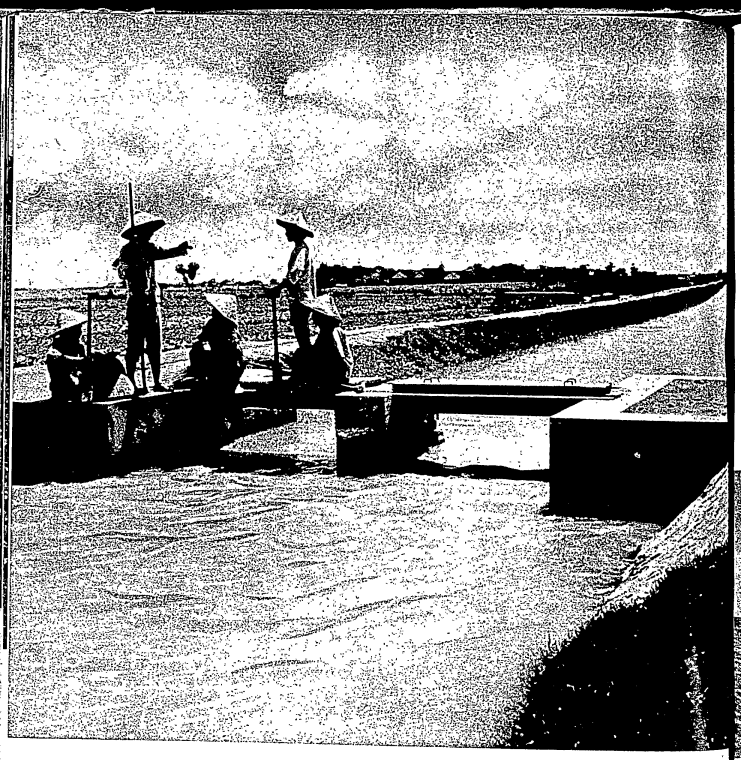
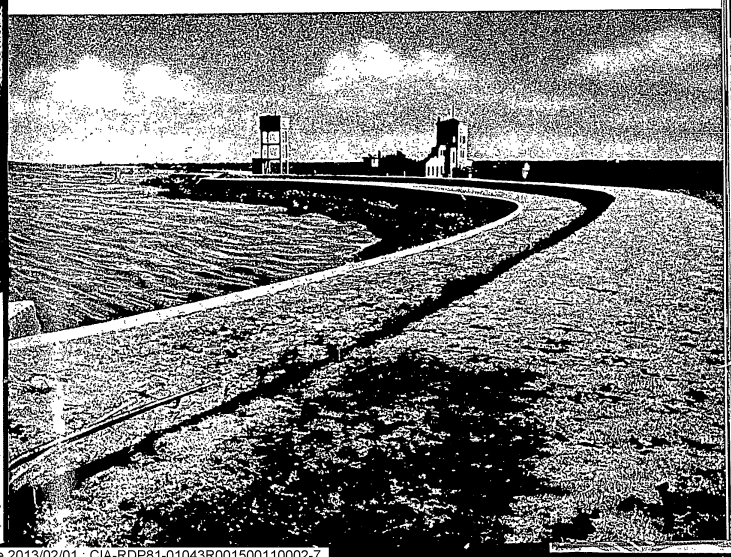


江蘇珥陵電力灌溉站建成了，抽水機代替了農民的體力勞動，圖示可以灌溉十餘萬畝田地的渠道和節制閘的景象。
Picture shows the irrigation canal and regulator to serve more than 100,000 *mou* of farmland. A pumping station at Ehling, Kiangsu, does the work which used to be done by manual labour.

我國的東部和東南部面臨大海，築了防禦海潮，沿海岸興建了許多海塘。這是建築在上海浦東海岸的海塘。
Many seawalls have been built along the coast of eastern and southeastern China to ward off tidal attacks. This is the seawall on Putung beach near Shanghai.



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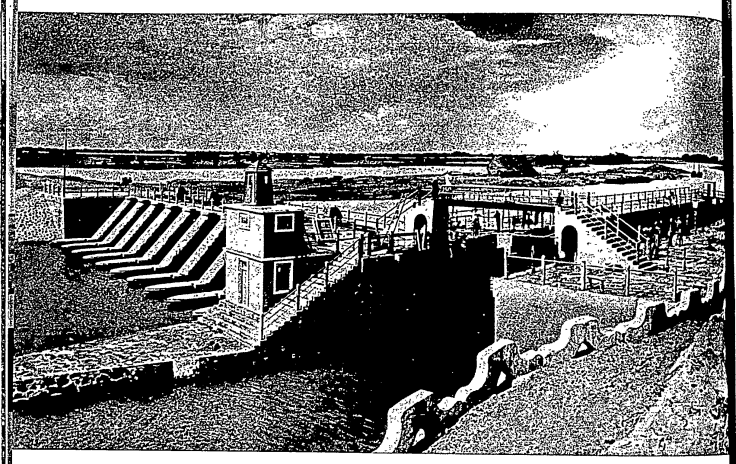
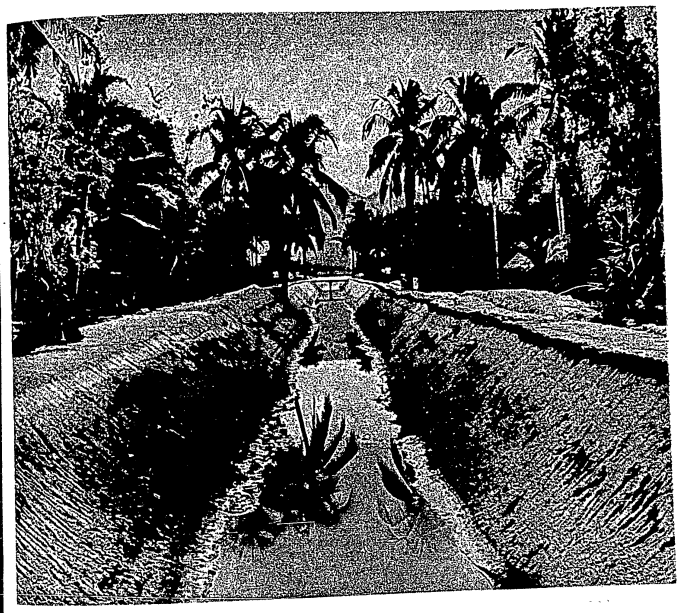


廣東珠江沿岸的樵北大圍官山閘。左面是節制閘，右面是船閘。
The regulator (left) and navigation lock (right) built at Kwanshancha on the Pearl River.



我國海南島黎族、苗族自治區的都總灌溉工程。
Irrigation works in the autonomous district of Li and Miao Minorities on Hainan Island.

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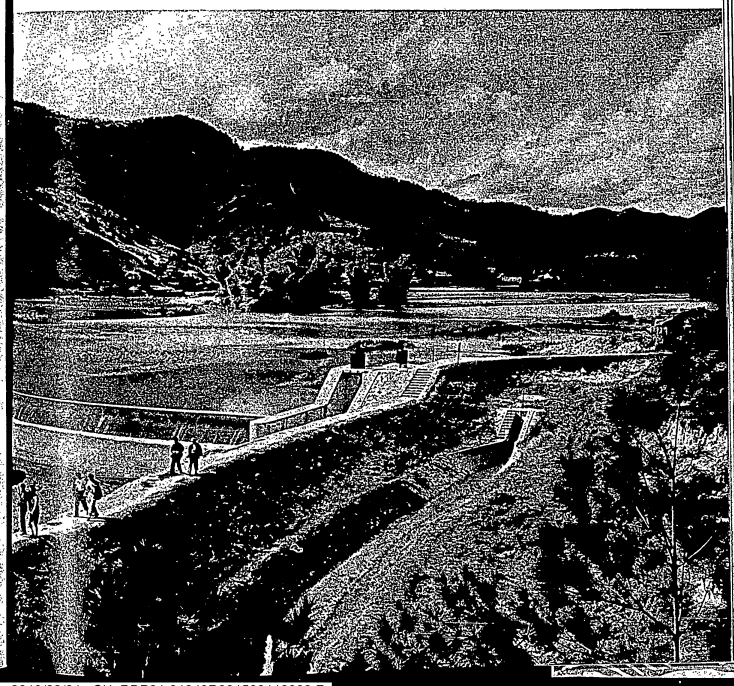
粵東梅縣爲解決七個鄉農業生產合作社的灌溉用水而建立的灌溉工程。

Irrigation work to serve seven farmers' co-ops in Meihsien, Kwangtung.



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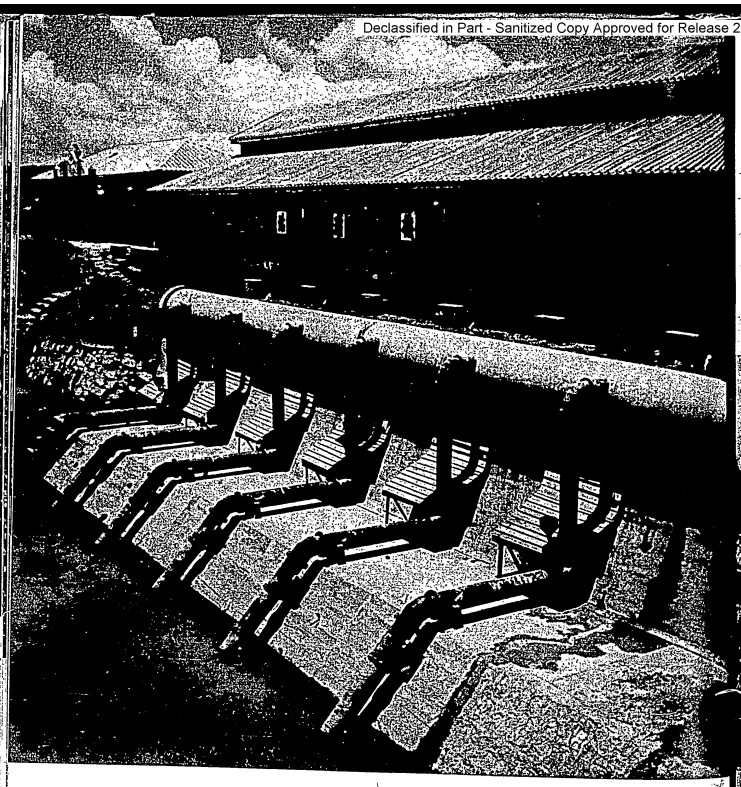
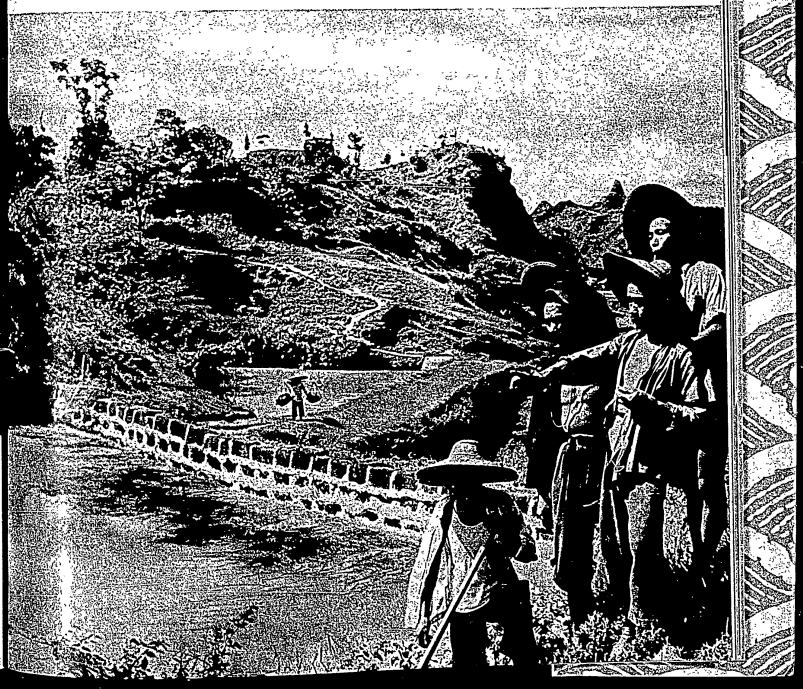


安徽省馬鞍圖烏哥勞機械排濕站外貌。
A power drainage and pumping station in Anhwei.

在湖北省廣大面積的土地上，有計劃地修築了數以萬計的塘壩，供給農業生產的用水。
Thousands of ponds have been systematically built on extensive areas in Hupeh to serve agriculture.



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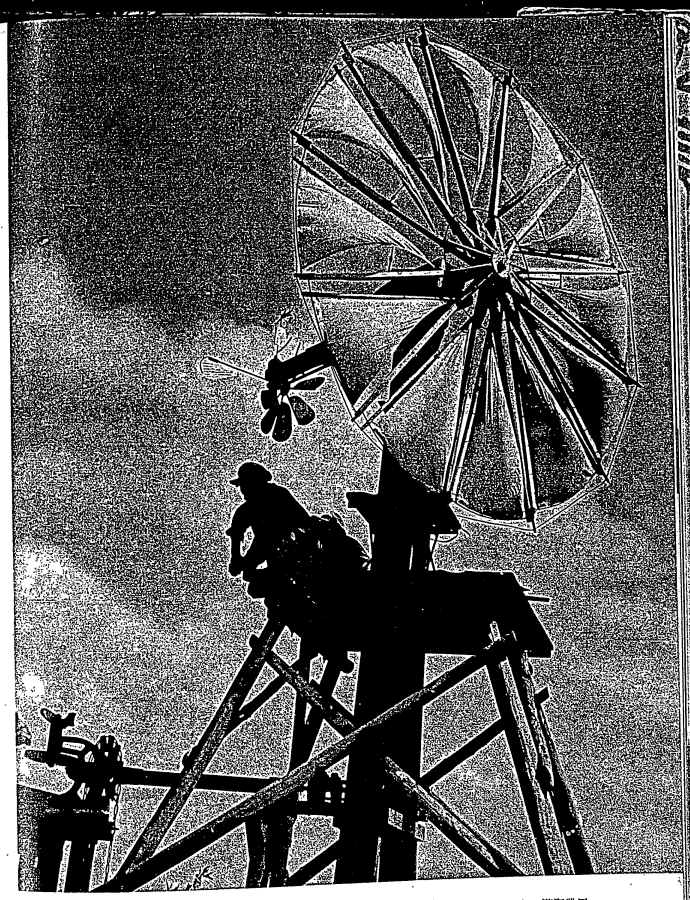
河北省寧河縣的電力揚水站，把三十萬畝荒地變成了良田。
This electric pumping station in Ningho, Hopei, has turned 300,000 *mou* of wasteland into fertile farmland.



我國東北很多地區都利用這種形式的風車來帶動水車抽水，灌溉農田。
Such windmills are widely used in Northeastern China as a prime mover for lifting irrigating water.

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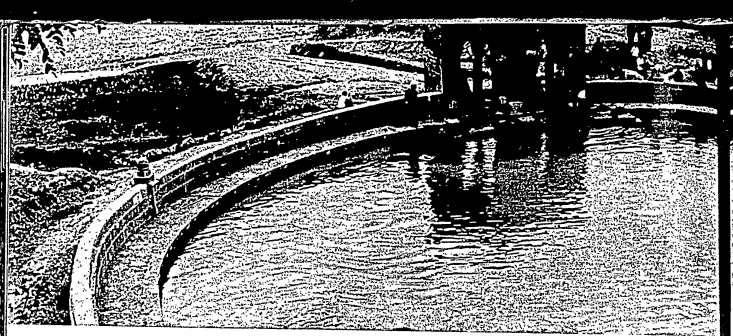
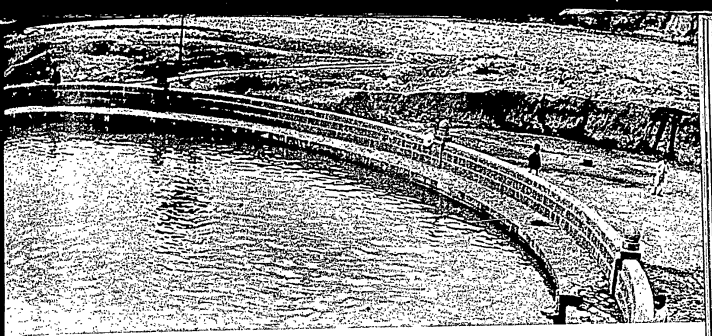


平順縣是山西省山區的縣城，幾千年來飲水困難，這是人民政府爲解決人民用水而建築的巨大蓄水池。



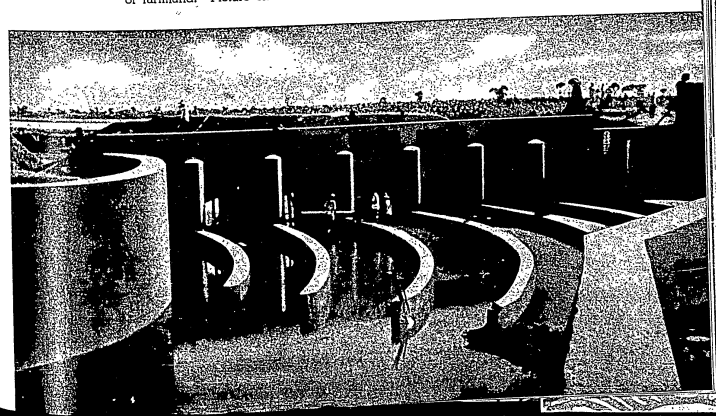
This is a storage pond built by the People's Government to supply water for people's daily need in Shansi.

甘肅省河東回族自治區，農民們興建了許多灌溉渠道和水閘。這是靈武縣樂渠新建的分水閘。

Farmers of the Moslem autonomous district in Kansu have constructed many regulators and irrigation canals. Picture shows a newly-built diversion lock.

山西汾河新建的大型灌溉工程，能灌百餘萬畝農田。圖爲該灌溉區西幹渠的冲沙閘。

A new irrigation system on the Fen River in Shansi irrigates over a million *mou* of farmland. Picture shows the scouring gate on the western main of the system.



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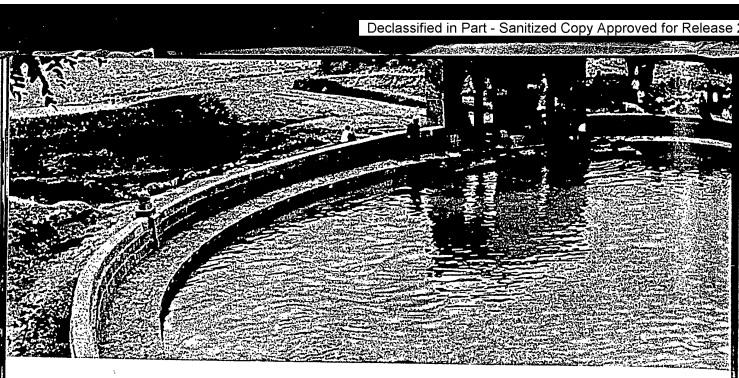

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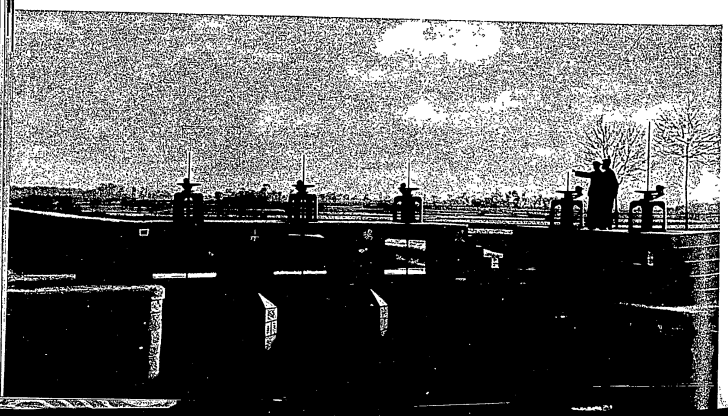

山西汾河新建的大型灌溉工程，能灌百餘萬畝農田。圖爲該灌溉區西幹渠的沖沙閘。

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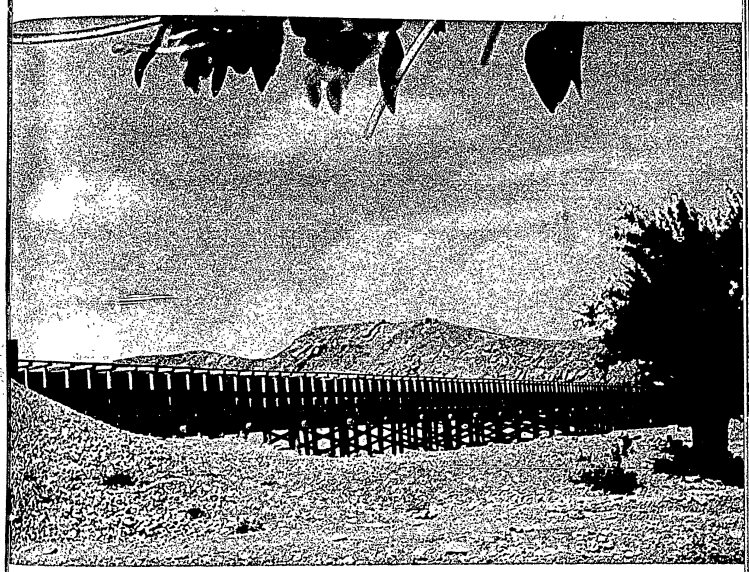
自陝西省榆林縣至甘肅省酒泉縣種植了三千里的防沙林，來與風沙進行鬥爭。圖爲榆林縣古城灘羣衆植樹情況。
A forest belt stretching 1,500 kilometers from Yulin in Shensi to Chiuchuan in Kansu is being used to fight sandstorms. Picture shows people in Yulin participating in afforestation work.



新疆紅雁池水庫和平渠的引水渡槽。
A flume on the Peace Channel in Sinkiang.

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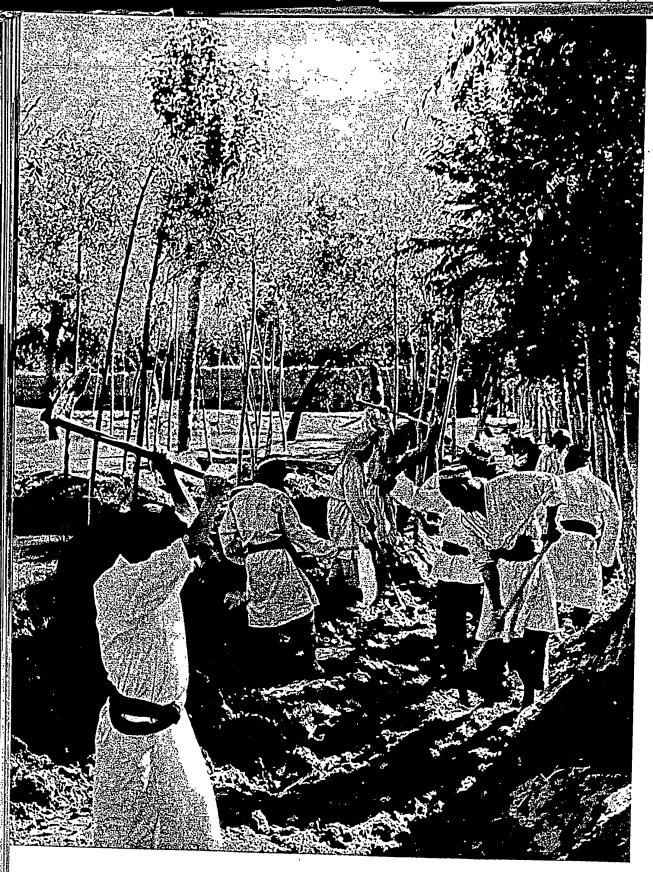
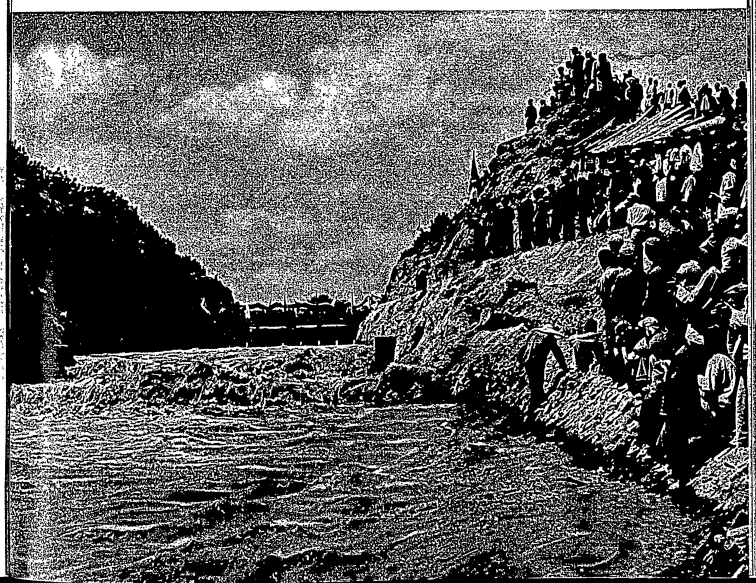


新疆喀什噶爾河畔維吾爾族農民，在人民政府領導下修築渠道，發展生產。
Uighur farmers in Sinkiang building irrigation systems under the People's Government's guidance.

新疆阿克蘇「八一」勝利渠放水盛況。
Inauguration ceremony of the "August First" Victory Canal in Sinkiang.



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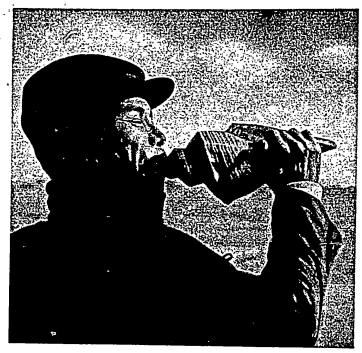
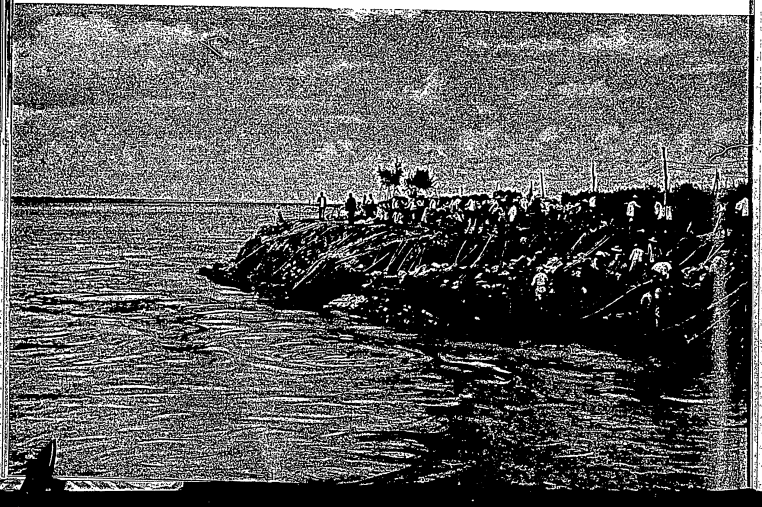


每當黃河汛期到來的時候，人們就普遍地吹起了防汛號角，有組織的防汛工作便開始了。
The horn arouses people at every flood season along the Yellow River and well-organised flood-fighting commences.



在黃河的險要堤段，人們緊張地搶險。
Battling with the floods in a critical sections on the Yellow River levee.

防汛鬥爭

一九五四年，中國人民在和自然鬥爭的歷史上寫下了空前光輝的一頁。人們和百年來最大的洪水進行了四個月的鬥爭，獲得了重大的勝利。

這次特大洪水的發生，大體是這樣的：當時入四月以後，由於氣象上的特殊情況，暴雨區就先後集中到長江與淮河流域的廣大面積上；不但來時早，而且持續長，不但雨量大，而且集中，如長江的漢口市從四月到六月的雨量，就比歷年同期雨量大百分之九十一，一月到七月雨量總和即達一千八百四十三公厘多，超過有紀錄六十一年來的全年平均雨量的百分之四十五。其他湖南、湖北、江西等地的七月份雨量，也都超過了同期降雨量數倍。淮河流域在七月不到三十天的時間內，許多地區的降雨量即超過全年的降雨量，如淮河洪水災害特大的一九三一年的六、七兩月三十九天中，洪澤湖以上的降雨量，約合七百六十億立方公尺，而一九五四年同一地區的二十九天中降雨總量竟達七百七十九億立方公尺，因而長江的中下游和淮河流域的廣大地區都先後受了洪水的威脅。另外，黃河及華北的永定河、大清河、子牙河，東北的遼河，山東、江蘇的沂河、沭河，西藏的年楚河，新疆的伊犁河等，在七、八月間也相繼發生了超過常年的洪水。我們對此次特大洪水進行了數月的艱苦鬥爭，並獲得了重大的勝利。對這個重大勝利首先起決定作用的是中國共產黨和人民政府的正確領導和巨大的組織工作，國家鐵道、郵電、交通、氣象、糧食、商業、工業、衛生等許多有關部門，都對防汛工作給予了有力的配合和積極支援，千餘萬農民、工人、幹部、學生以及人民解放軍，組成了強大的防汛大軍，堅守在汛區江河湖泊邊岸對洪水進行了艱苦而頑強的鬥爭。防汛要什麼，後方就給什麼，充分地表現了我國人民患難與共、團結一致的精神。

其次，我們幾年來所興建的水利工程都充分地發揮了作用，荊江分洪工程數次開閘分洪，配合其他措施，順利地渡過了五次險惡的洪峯，保證了荊江大堤的安全。淮河上、中游所修建的五個水庫和十幾處湖泊窪地蓄洪工程，擷蓄了一百三十餘億立方公尺洪水；對削減洪峯、緩和洪水下洩，都起了重要的作用，因而保證了淮北平原未遭洪水災害，也保證了蚌埠、淮南等市和津浦鐵路的安全。下游由於三河閘、高良澗閘、蘇北淮沭總渠的修建，使洪澤湖水位及下洩流量得以操縱控制，減輕了洪水對運河東堤的威脅，保證了蘇北裏下河地區

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的安全。一九五三年在河北省完成的獨流入海減河工程，曾分洩了大清、子牙兩河約一半的洪水，官廳水庫曾攔蓄了永定河的洪水，它們對於天津以及廣大農村的安全，都起了重要的作用。

在特大洪水的情況下，長江、淮河的提防多數都在風雨交加、前江後湖的困難條件下，加修子埝，以與洪水爭高；荆江大提二十餘萬防汛大軍夜以繼日搶堵二千餘處險工。武漢市二十餘萬軍民在百餘公里的提綫上做了五期加高加固工程和六十餘公里的防浪木排。河北省和天津市也動員了大批軍民，搶修了子埝和防浪工程。各地在防汛搶險中，還涌現出了大批的英雄、模範人物，創造了許多搶險經驗；甚至有的爲防汛搶險，貢獻出自己的生命，留下了不朽的史蹟。

STRUGGLE AGAINST THE FLOOD

In 1954 the Chinese people wrote down an unprecedentedly glorious page in their history of struggle against the nature. This struggle against the worst floods in a hundred years lasted for four months and ended in decided victory.

Beginning in April that year, unusual meteorological conditions caused heavy rainfalls over vast areas in the Yangtze and Huai basins. The rains came earlier than usual and lasted unusually long. Besides being exceedingly heavy, the rainfalls were very much concentrated. For instance, the rainfall at the city of Hankow on the Yangtze River from April to June exceeded the mean precipitation of the corresponding period for years by 91 per cent, and the total volume of rainfall from January to July that year amounted to 1,843 mm., exceeding the annual mean computed from a 61-year record by 45 per cent. In other localities, such as the Hunan, Hupeh and Kiangsi provinces, the July precipitation was also several times the corresponding mean. On the Huai River basin, the rainfall in July at many places within a period less than 30 days already exceeded the annual mean precipitation. For instance, on the Huai River basin, in the year 1931 (a year with catastrophic floods), the volume of rainfall within a period of 39 days in June and July above the Hungtze Lake was 76,000 million cub. m., while in 1954 the total volume of rainfall in the same area within a period of 29 days already reached 77,900 million cub. m. As a result, the middle and lower reaches of the Yangtze River and the vast area of the Huai River basin were all exposed to flood threats. Furthermore, in July and August that year extraordinary floods also occurred in the Yellow River, and the Yungting, Taching and Tzeya rivers in North China, the Liao River in the Northeast, the Yi and Shu rivers in Shantung and Kiangsu, and even in the rivers in Sinkiang and Tibet. A tremendous struggle lasted for several months and ended in victory. The decisive elements that led us to victory were the correct leadership and the gigantic organizational work of the Chinese Communist Party and the People's Government. The railroad, postal and telegraphic communications, meteorological, food supply, commercial, industrial, public health and many other services concerned gave effective co-ordination and active support to the struggle. A gigantic flood-fighting army of over ten million people comprising farmers, workmen, government workers, students and soldiers put up an arduous and obstinate fight along the banks of the rivers and lakes in the threatened areas. The fact that they always got whatever they needed for flood fighting from

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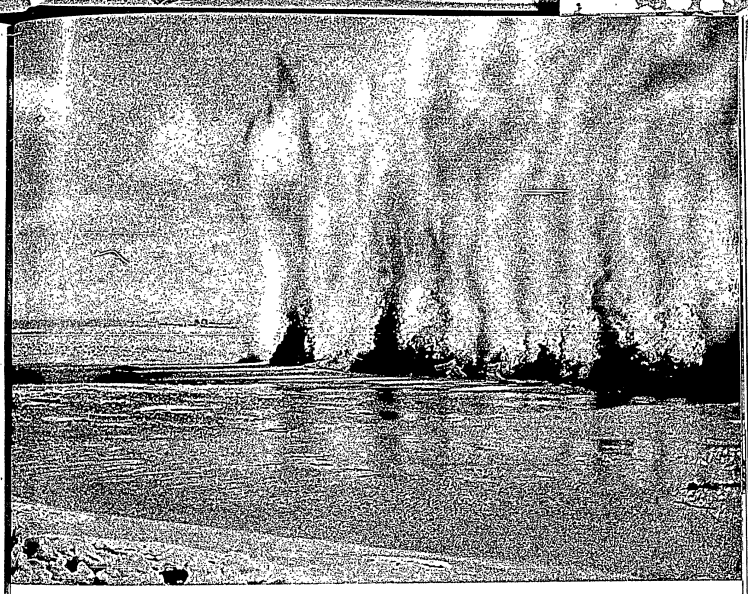
the rear fully proves the unity and solidarity of the Chinese people.

It should also be pointed out that the hydraulic works completed during the past few years all functioned during the 1954 floods according to what was expected of them. The Chinkiang Flood Diversion Basin was put into operation several times in cooperation with other measures, so that five severe flood peaks were overcome and the Chinkiang Dike kept intact. In the Huai River basin, the five reservoirs and ten odd detension basins along the upper and middle reaches controlled over 13,000 million cub. m. of flood water and thus played an important role in flattening out the flood peaks and retarding the downrush of flood water. Their function protected the northern plain of the Huai River basin from being inundated and also safeguarded cities like Pengpu and Huainan and the Tientsin-Pukow railroad. The Sanho and Kaoliangchien regulators and the Northern Kiangsu Main Irrigation Canal along the lower reaches of the Huai River made the control of the water stage and the outflow discharge from the Hungtze Lake possible, thereby reducing the flood threat to the eastern dike of the Grand Canal and protecting the Lihsiaho district in northern Kiangsu. The Tuliu escape channel in Hopei province, completed in 1953, diverted approximately half the flood volume of the Taching and Tzeya rivers; the Kuanting reservoir controlled the Yungting River flood water; both rendered decisive protection to the city of Tientsin and a vast expanse of farmland.

When the floods were at their height, parapets were speedily put up in a race with rising floods along the Yangtze and Huai dikes under severe storms and with water in front and behind. On the Chinkiang Dike, a flood-fighting army of over two hundred thousand people carried on the fight day and night and succeeded in saving more than two thousand critical spots from breaking. In the Wuhan metropolitan area, more than two hundred thousand soldiers and inhabitants raised and strengthened a dike of over a hundred kilometers five times, and constructed rafts totalling over sixty kilometers in length to ease the wave impact on the dike. In the province of Hopei and the city of Tientsin, large numbers of soldiers and inhabitants were also mobilized for putting up parapets and bank protections. In various places during the struggle, many distinguished themselves by their heroic and exemplary deeds, and numerous achievements were made in the devising of new flood-fighting measures and practices. Some even gave up their lives in the struggle; their gallantry and self-sacrifice will certainly be carried down in history for ever and ever.



黃河伏汛過去，凌汛又來，中國人民解放軍的空軍和陸軍部隊，也投入了這個鬥爭。圖爲空軍爆破冰凌所起的水柱。

The People's Liberation Army and the Chinese Air Force take part in the struggle against the winter floods of the Yellow River, which set in not very long after the summer freshet is over. Water columns run high when a bomb is hurled on an ice jam.

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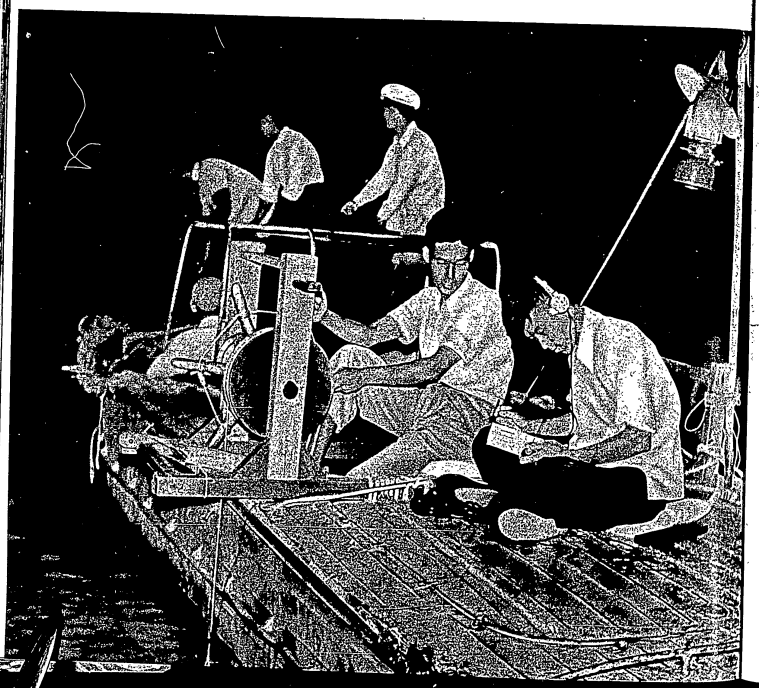
淮河與長江先後開始了緊張的防汛工作，水文工作者就這樣以船爲家，不分日夜地工作着。
During the critical struggle against floods in 1954, on the Huai River and the Yangtze River, hydrologists worked day and night, making the boat their home.



中國人民解放軍空軍部隊大力支援淮河防汛，積極向險工地段空投防汛器材。
The Chinese Air Force supported the battle against floods by dropping floods-prevention materials to critical sections.

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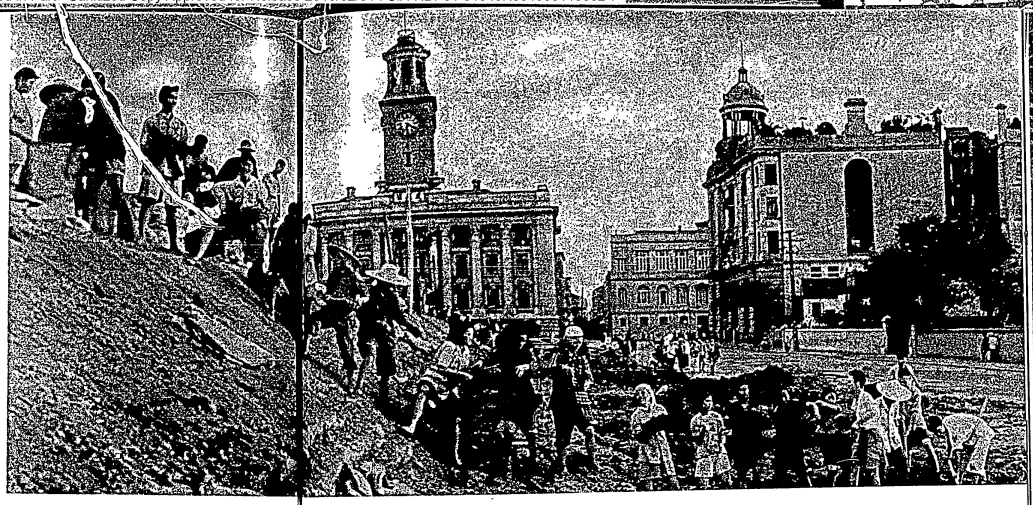
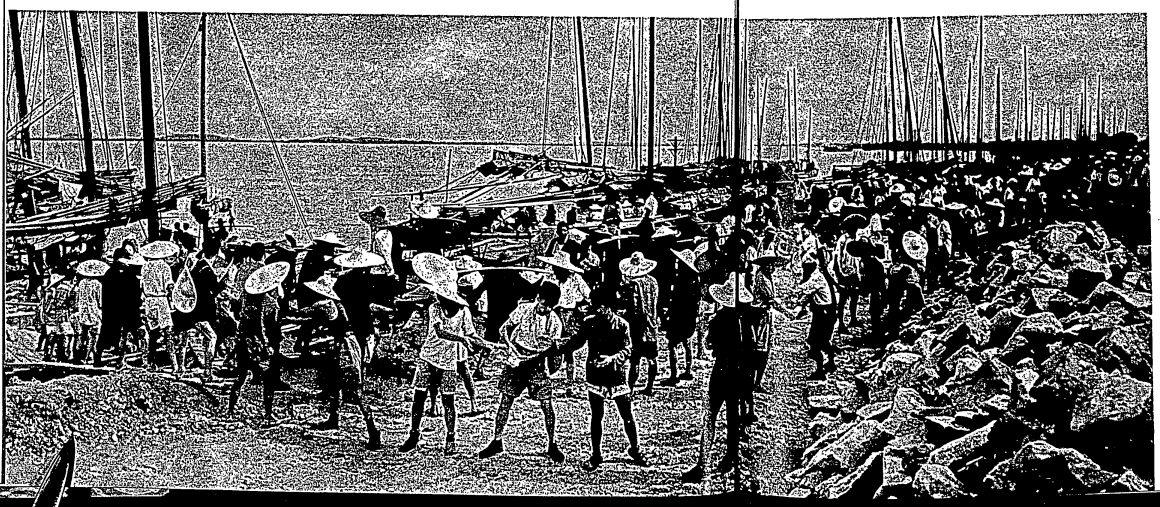
一九五四年，長江發生了特大洪水，在緊張的防汛鬥爭中，婦女們也和男人一樣日夜堅守在長江大堤上。

In 1954, very severe floods occurred along the Yangtze River. During the critical struggle with the floods, women fought shoulder by shoulder with men on the Yangtze levee.





在1水漲堤高了的口號下，武漢市人民進行五期堤防加高加固工程。

Five times the people of Wuhan raised the dike and strengthened the bank protection in 1954. Their slogan was "Race with the flood".

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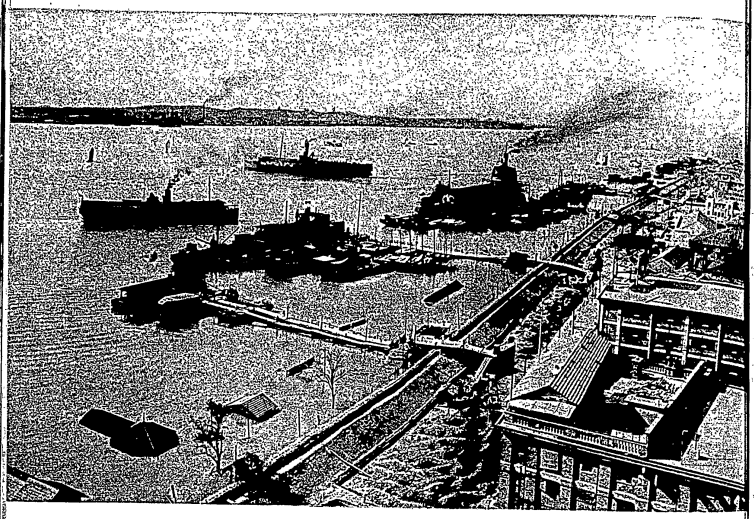

在人民羣衆的抗極搶護下，長江大堤巍然屏障着洪水，保障了武漢市的安全。
Through the strenuous efforts of the people, the levee held out and the metropolitan area of Wuhan was protected from the floods.

這位老大爺指着豐碩的麥穗對孩子們說：「治淮給我們帶來了豐收，今後好光景可長啦！」
This grandpa points out the prosperous present and a happy future to the kids.

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人們的堅强意志，加上各種水利工程的控制，蘇北平原上的人民，渡過了一九五四年的洪水期，獲得了水稻的豐收。

The firm determination of the people coupled with hydraulic engineering technique won a nation-wide victory over the 1954 floods. Farmers in Northern Kiangsu got a good autumn harvest even that year.

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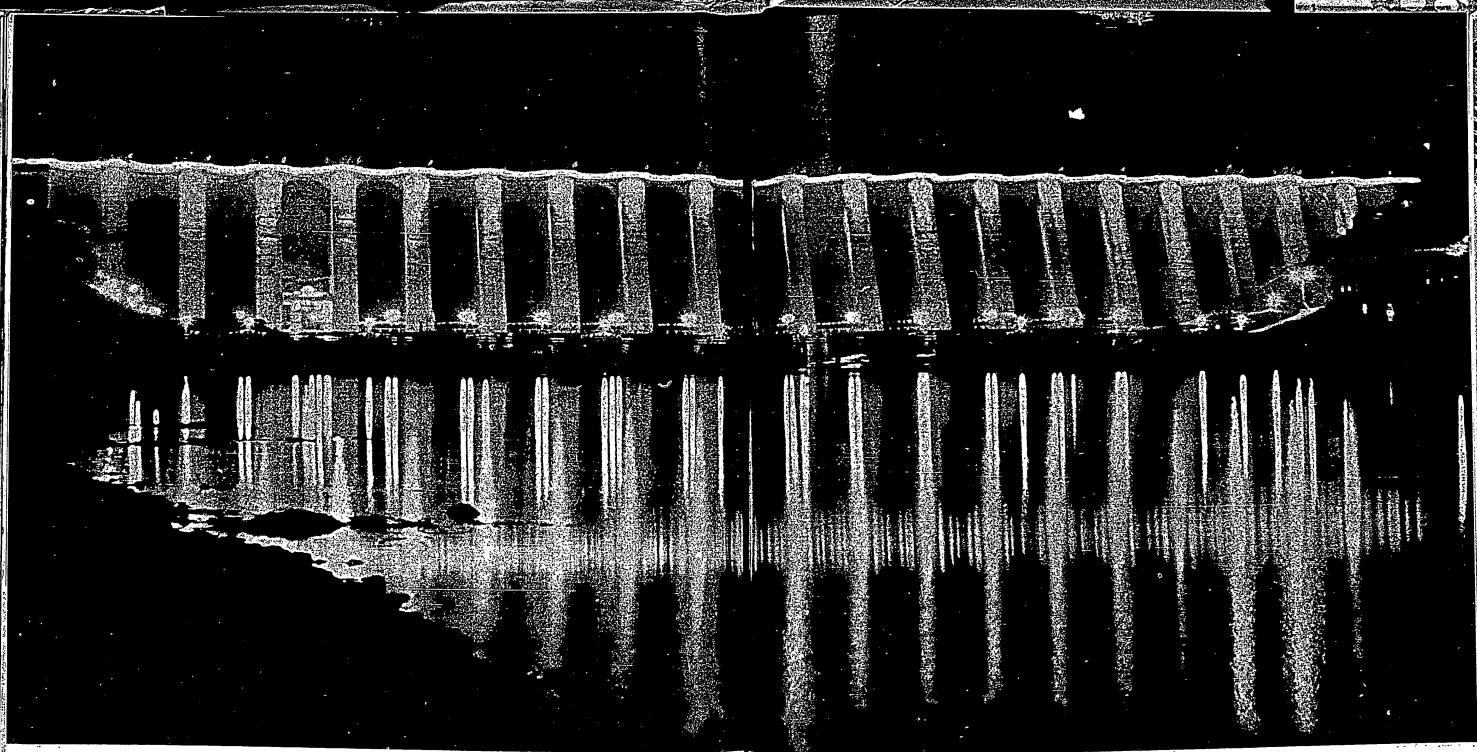

佛子嶺水庫發電站建成了。當電燈照亮着大別山的農業生產合作社、學校、工廠的時候，人們歡呼：「共產黨萬歲！毛主席萬歲！」但這僅僅是開始，今後在共產黨和毛主席英明的領導下，在社會主義旗幟的光輝照耀下，水利資源將被更廣泛更全面地開發興利用。

People yelled with delight "Long live the Communist Party! Long live Chairman Mao!" when electricity generated by the Futzeling hydroelectric plant, illuminated farmers' co-ops, schools and factories in the Tapie Mountains. But this is only the beginning. From now on, under the leadership of the Communist Party and Chairman Mao and under the banner of socialism, water resources will be more and more extensively and fully developed.

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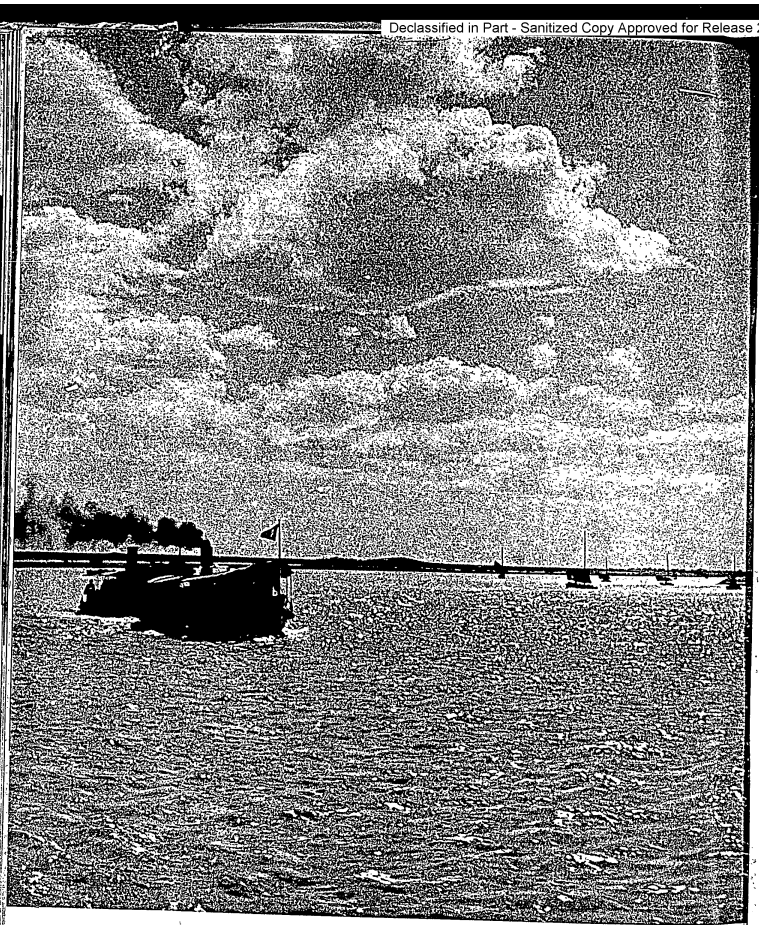

治淮開闢了廣闊的運輸線，發展航運事業。
The Huai River Project develops an extensive navigation system.

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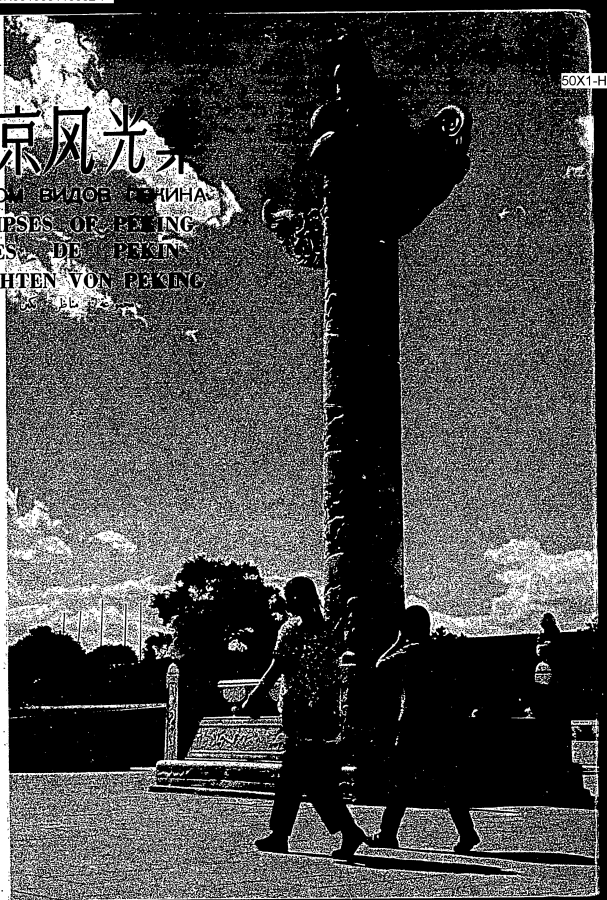
北京风光

АЛЬБОМ ВИДОВ ПЕКИНА

GLIMPSES OF PEKING

VUES DE PEKIN

ANSICHTEN VON PEKING



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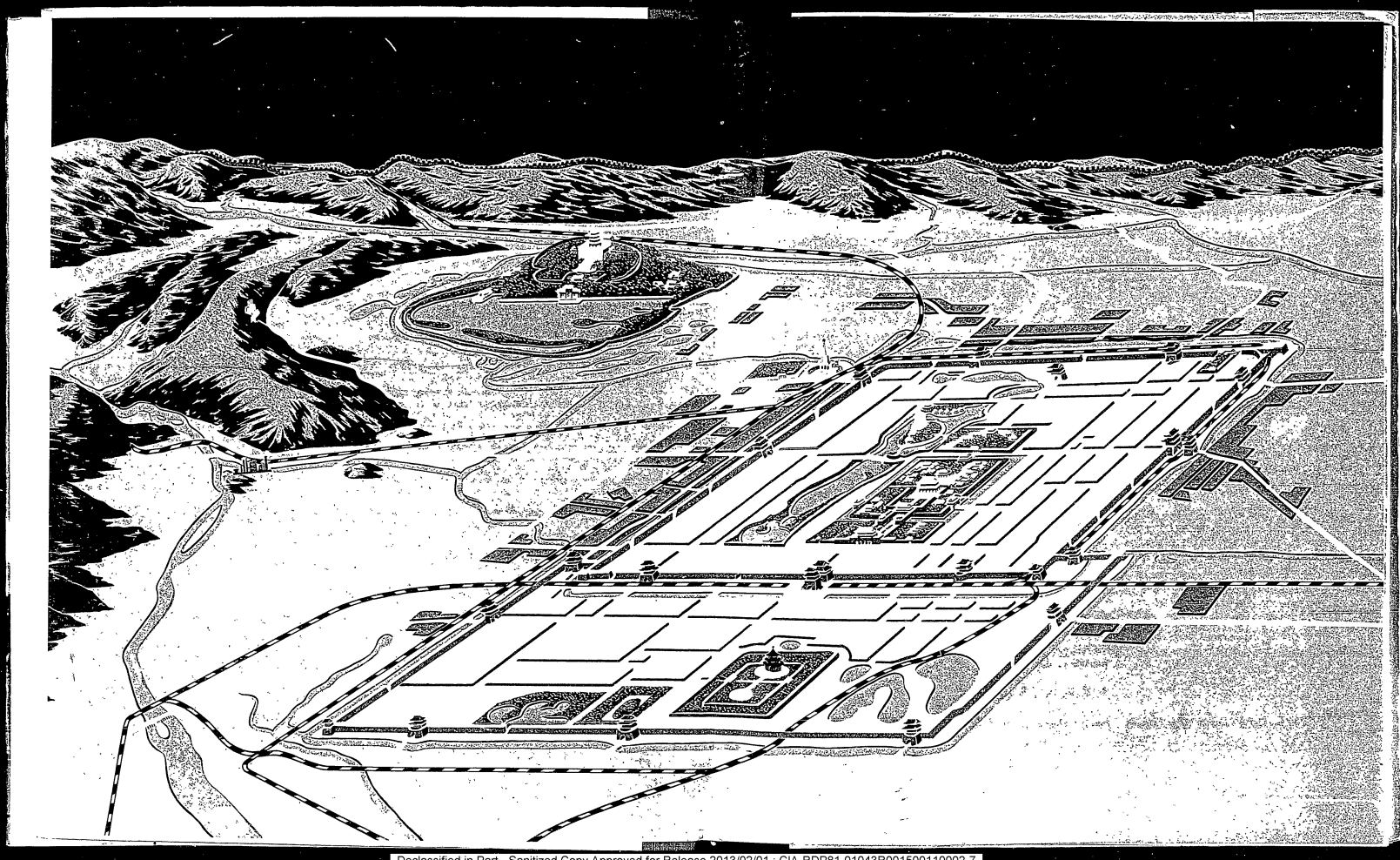

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北京风光集

АЛЬБОМ ВИДОВ ПЕКИНА

GLIMPSES OF PEKING

VUES DE PEKIN

ANSICHTEN VON PEKING

مجموعة مناظر بكين

摄影艺术出版社

Издательство «Фотоискусство».

Art Photo Press

les Editions d'Art Photographique

Verlag für Fotokunst

نشرتها دار فنون التصوير

北京 Пекин *Peking* *Pékin* *Peking* بكين

1957

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写在前面

北京这座最古老的都城，现在比任何过去的时代都显得更为年轻。历代人民所创造的那些天才的杰作，不论是瑰丽的宫殿，辉煌的寺院，还是美丽多彩的公园，不但保持了她原有的完整和本来的风格，而且进行了大力的修葺和建设，使她們变得更加完善和美丽，她們不最那个人，她們的大門是向全体人民开放的。

旧的北京正在进行迅速的改变，就是經常住在北京的人，都不能不为这种迅速的改变感到惊异。

这本北京风光集，只不过是北京风光的点滴記录。它既不能代表今天北京的整个面貌，更不能代表日新月异的北京的明天。但对于那些关心北京的人，或許能在某些方面得到些微的滿足。

Предисловие

Пекин — этот древнейший город — в настоящее время выглядит моложе, чем в любую прошлую эпоху. Созданные народом в течение ряда поколений великолепные шедевры, безразлично: будь это великолепные дворцы, блестящие монастыри или изящные пестрые парки, — все это не только сохранило свою прежнюю целостность и художественный стиль, но и приведено в порядок и отстроено, шедевры приобрели еще большее совершенство и красоту, они не принадлежат какому-нибудь отдельному лицу, их ворота распахнуты для всего народа

Старый Пекин сейчас быстро изменяет свой облик, даже постоянные жильцы Пекина не могут не выразить удивления такому стремительному изменению.

Настоящий альбом видов Пекина запечатлел лишь ничтожную часть видов Пекина, он не претендует ни на охват облика Пекина в целом, ни тем более на показ с каждым днем изменяющегося Пекина сегодня, но тем, кто интересуется Пекином, альбом может быть в каком-нибудь отношении принесет какое-то удовлетворение.

Foreword

Peking, oldest of all capital cities in China, looks younger today than ever. Her magnificent palaces, splendid temples and stately parks, masterpieces the ingenious people built in the course of Chinese history, have not only been left intact and retained their original style, but have also undergone great reparation and face-lifting and have become even more beautiful. They no longer belong to any individual. Their doors are opened to the public.

Old Peking is changing rapidly, the speed of which has astonished even the inhabitants of Peking.

This little book contains only glimpses of Peking. It does not presume to show you Peking's many-faceted life today, nor does it try to vision the Peking of tomorrow. But to those who like and care for Peking, it may satisfy them in some respects.

Introduction

Pékin, capitale antique, paraît plus jeune à présent qu'à n'importe quelle époque du passé. Les chefs-d'œuvre créés par le peuple au cours de l'Histoire: temples et palais admirables, jardins charmants et variés, ont subi nombre de réfections et aménagements, mesures qui ont largement contribué à leur mise en valeur, tout en préservant leur intégrité et leur caractère. Ces monuments ne sont pas la propriété de tel ou tel particulier et ouvrent tout grand leurs portes au public.

Le vieux Pékin se transforme rapidement, chose qui frappe même ses habitants.

Ce recueil de vues de Pékin ne reflète que bien modestement les différents aspects de la ville. Il ne peut ni représenter l'ensemble du Pékin d'aujourd'hui, ni à plus forte raison, donner une idée de ce que sera le Pékin de demain. Néanmoins, nous espérons qu'il parviendra à satisfaire dans une certaine mesure ceux que Pékin intéresse.

Vorwort

Die uralte chinesische Metropole, Peking, sieht jetzt jünger aus, als sie zu jeder Zeit der Vergangenheit gewesen ist. Alle von alters her vom Volke meisterhaft geschaffenen Bauwerke, sei es die erhabenen Paläste, die glänzenden Klöster, oder die prachtvollen Anlagen, sie haben nicht nur die ursprüngliche Vollkommenheit und das eigene Gepräge behalten, sondern auch aktive Reparatur und weiteren Aufbau erfahren, sodass sie noch vollständiger und reizender als bisher wurden. Sie gehören keinen Einzelnen; ihre Tore stehen dem ganzen Volk offen.

Das alte Peking ist jetzt im Prozess einer raschen Änderung. Selbst die Leute, die jahrelang in Peking gewohnt haben, müssen über solche rasche Änderung erstaunen.

Das vorliegende Album ist nichts mehr als ein Fingerzeig auf die äusserst zahlreichen Sehenswürdigkeiten und schöne Partien von Peking. Kaum das ganze Antlitz der Stadt von heute, noch weniger das Morgen des immer fortschreitenden Peking kann es darstellen. Trotzdem wird es hoffentlich denen, die sich für Peking interessieren, in einigen Hinsichten gewisse Freude bereiten.

مقدمه

ان مدينة بكين ــ هذه العاصمة الاقدم ــ اصبحت احدث سنا من اى عصر من العصور القديمة، وان المنتجات العبقرية التى خلقها الشعب فى العصور الماضية ــ سواء أكانت القصور الزاهرة ام المعابد الفاخرة ام الحدائق الساحرة ذات الالوان المختلفة الزاهية، لم يحفظ على كمالها الماضى وأسلوبها الاصلى فحسب بل رممت وأصلحت بجهود جبارة، جعلتها اجمل وأكمل وليست خاصة ماى شخص بل تفتح ابوابها لجماهير الشعب كلهم جميعا.

ان ملامح بكين القديمة تتغير سريعا حتى سكانها الذين يقطنون فيها يشعرون بهذا التغير السريع

وليست هذه المجموعة إلا تسجيلا لقليل من مناظر بكين لاتمثل ملامح بكين الكاملة فى الوقت الحاضر ولاتمثل مستقبل بكين التى تتغير كل يوم ولكنها ستفيد الذين يعتنون بمدينة بكين وقد يجدون فيها ما يكفى حاجتهم فى ناحية من النواحى

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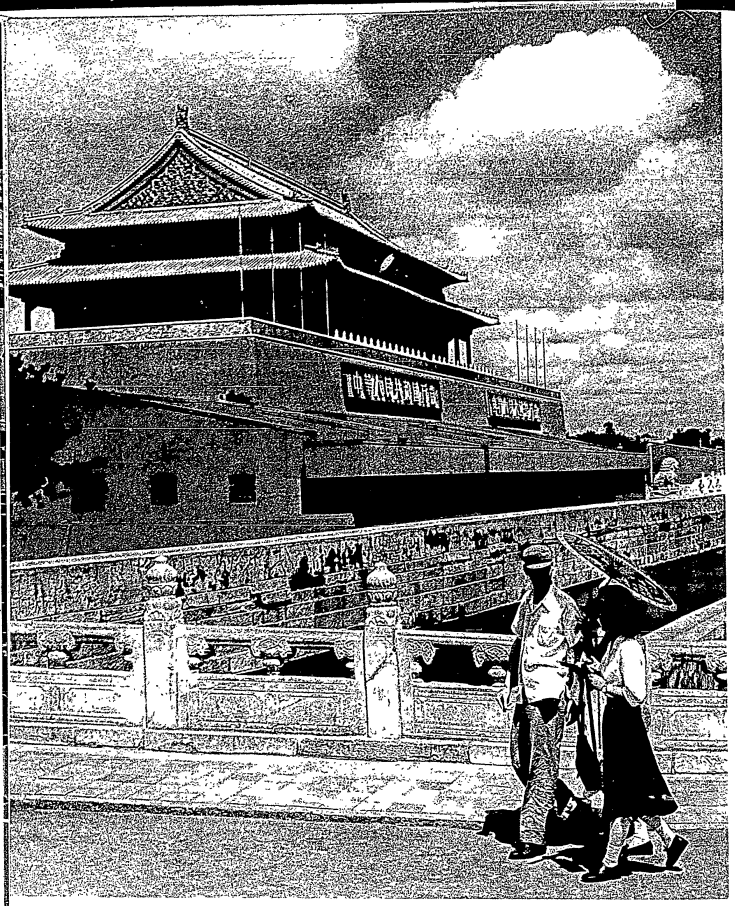

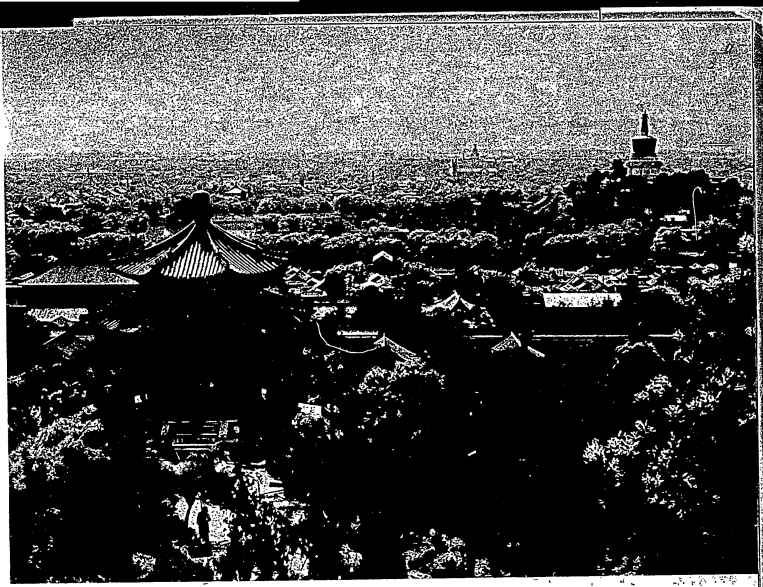

北京鸟瞰

Вид Пекина с птичьего полета,

Bird's-eye view of Peking.

Vue de Pékin à vol d'oiseau.

Peking aus der Vogelperspektive.

منظر عام لبكين.

天安門

Тяньаньмынь.

Tien An Men.

Le Tien-An-Men.

Tien-An-Men (Tor zum himmlischen Frieden).

تيان آن بين – اى بوابة الامن السماوى.

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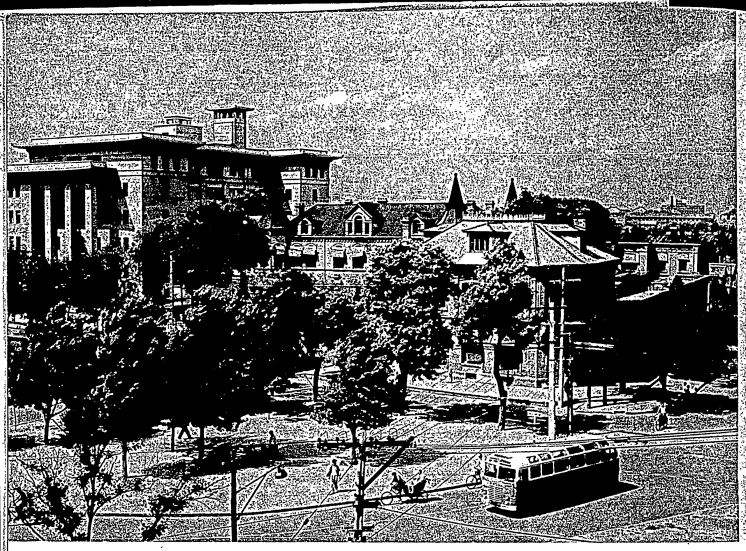


崇文門內景色。左边是扩建的同仁医院病房

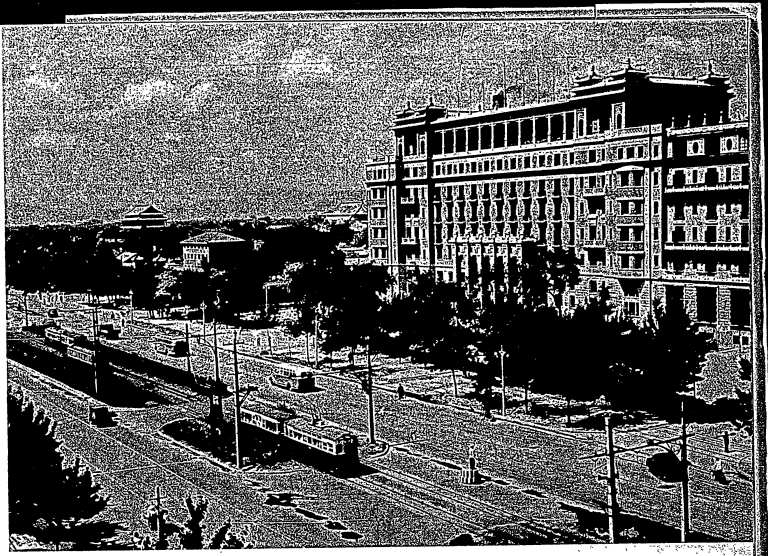
Пейзаж у ворот Чунвэньмынь. Слева расширенный и реконструированный корпус больницы Тунжэнь.

Inside Chung Wen Men, the south-eastern city gate, showing the new extension of Tung Jen Hospital at left.

Devant la Porte Tchoung-Ouen: à gauche les bâtiments d'hospitalisation de l'Hôpital Toung-Jen après leur extension.

Ansicht hinter dem Tschungwen-Tor Links: Der fortgebaute Krankensaal des Tungdjen Krankenhauses.

منظر ق داخل بوابة تشونج وين مورب
وال الشمال عنابر المرضى التى بنيت زيادة
على العنابر القديمة لمستشفى تونج ين.



通向天安門广場的东長安街。右边是扩建的北京飯店

Улица Дунчаньаньцзе, ведущая к площади Тяньаньмынь. Справа расширенная и реконструированная гостиница «Пекин».

Tung Changan Chieh that leads to Tien An Men, showing the newest extension of Peking Hotel at right.

L'avenue Toung-Tchang-An-Tzié qui mène au Tien-An-Men (à droite le nouveau bâtiment de l'Hôtel de Pékin).

Die zum Tien-An-Men Platz führende Ost-Tschang-An-Strasse.
Rechts: Fortbau vom Hotel Peking.

شارع تشانج آن الشرقى الذى يؤدى الى
ميدان بوابة السلام السماوى وال اليمين
لوكنده بكين بعد توسيع البناء.

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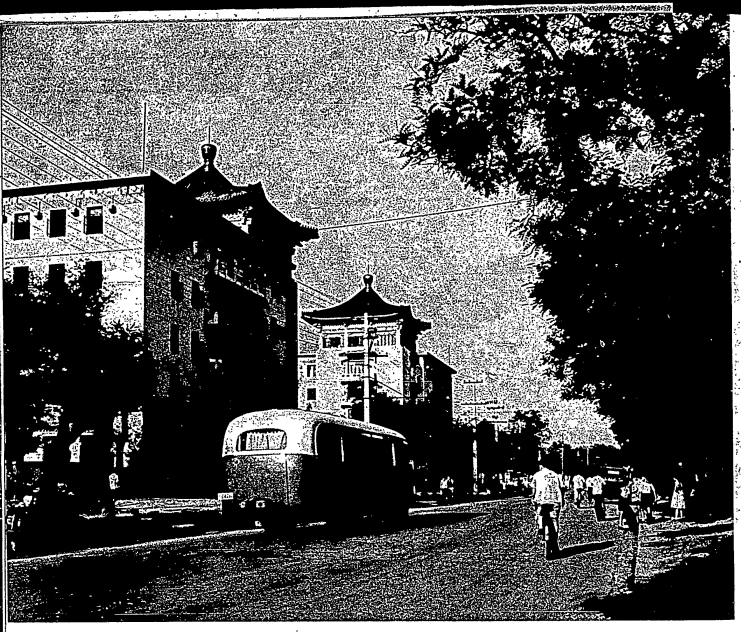


今日的景山后街

Вид улицы за Цзиншанем сегодня.

Chingshan Back Street of today.

L'avenue Tzing-Chan Ho-Tzié (derrière la Colline de Charbon) telle qu'elle se présente aujourd'hui.

Die Kohlenhügel-Hinterstrasse von heute.

شارع وراء جبل جين شان اليوم.

地安門大街。圖中正面建築是北京少年宮

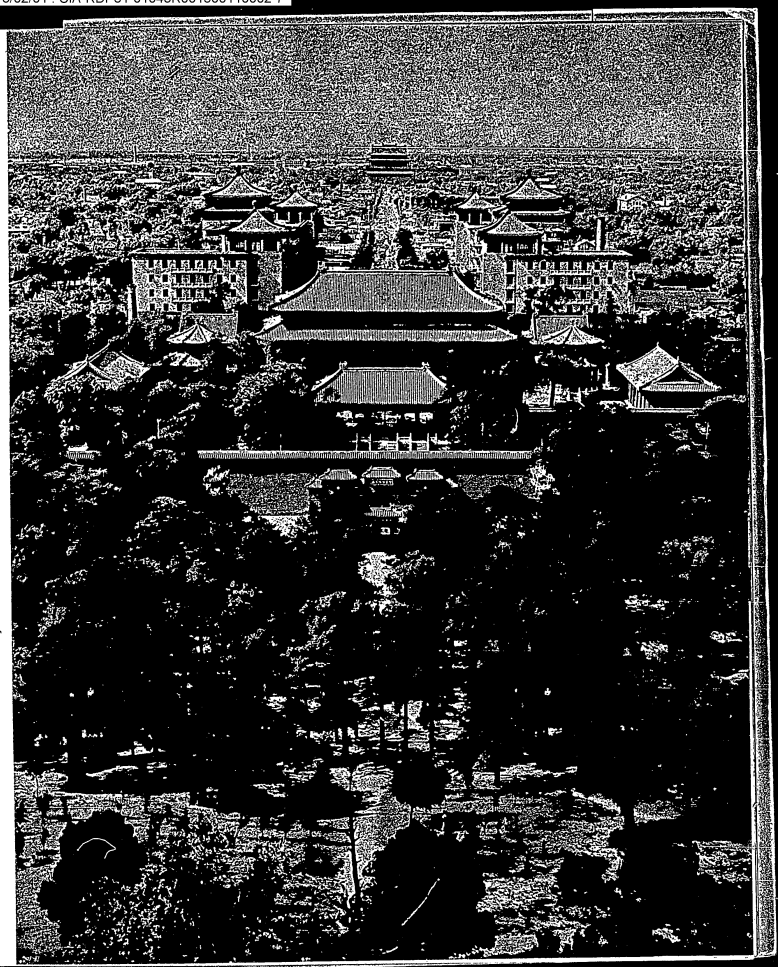
Проспект Дианьмынь. На снимке фасад здания Дворца пионеров.

Ti An Men Street in the distance. In the middle is the Peking Children's Palace.

L'Avenue Ti-An-Men. Le bâtiment au centre est le Palais des Pionniers de Pékin.

Die Ti-An-Men Strasse. Im Vordergrund: Der Pekinger Pionierpalast.

شارع دي‌ان‌مون ويري ي وسط القصر الاطفال يكون



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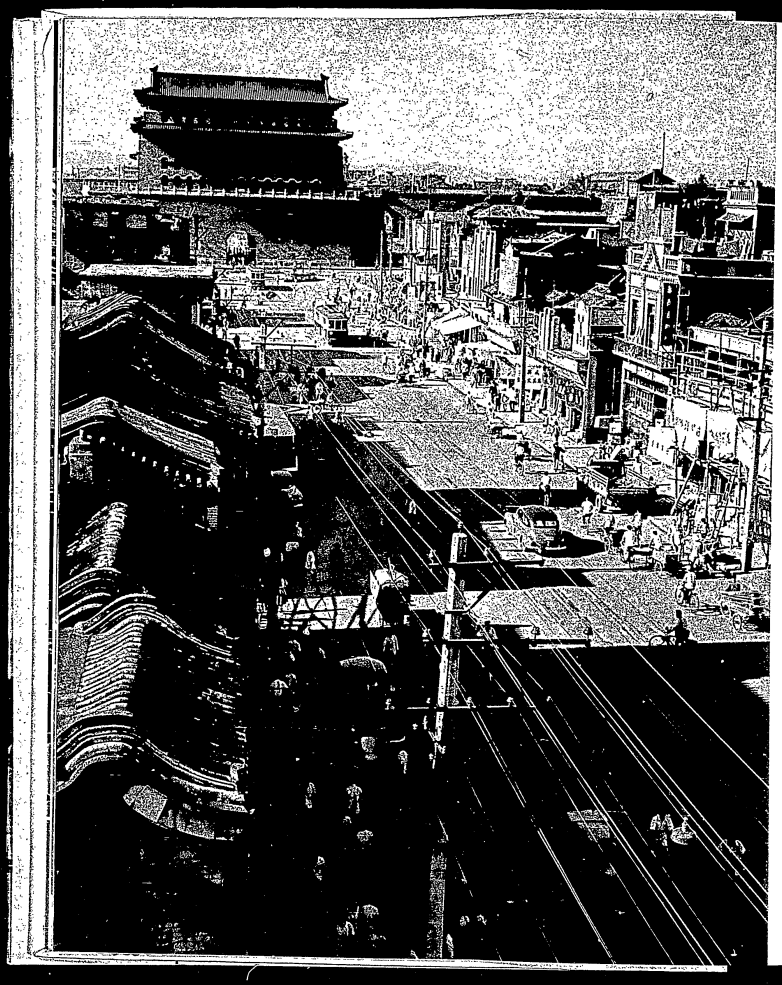

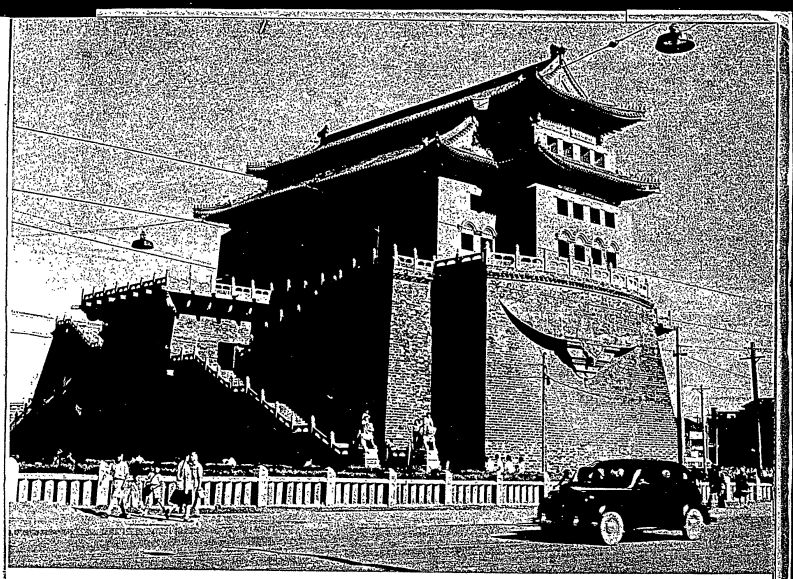

前門箭樓	Chien Men Archery Tower.	„Der Pfeilturm", Bollwerk zum Tschiän-Men (Vordertor).
Стрелковая башня Цянь-мынь.	Le Pavillon de la Flèche, à T'sien Men.	قلة «شيان مرب» ـ اى كات موصح اطلاق السهم دفاعا عن تكى
前門大街	Chien Men Street.	Die Tschiän-Men Hauptstrasse.
Проспект Цяньмынь.	L'Avenue T'sien-Men.	شارع تيان مون

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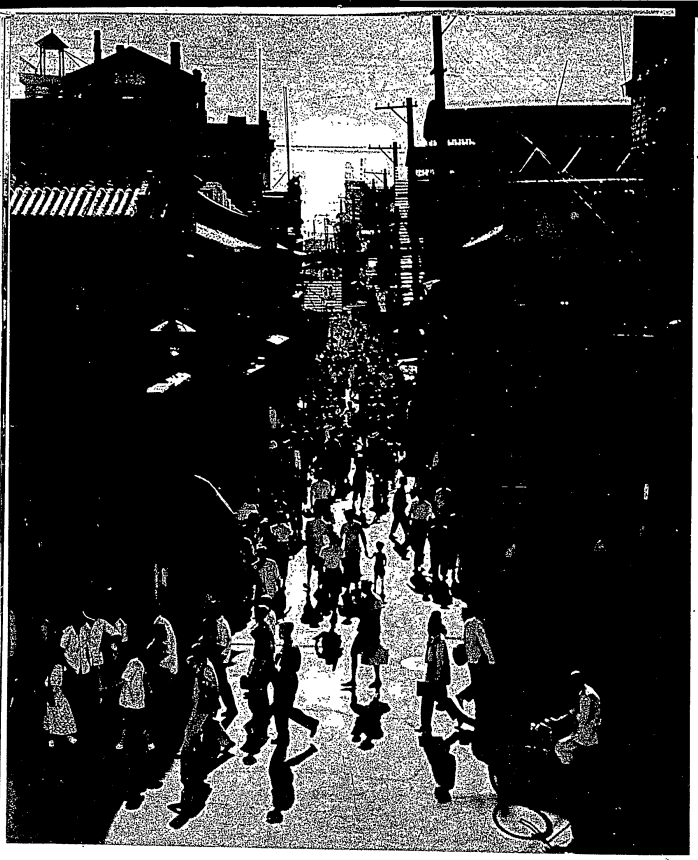

古老的北京小街—大栅栏

Ta Shih La — an ancient Peking street.

Древняя маленькая улица Пекина — Дачжалань.

Une vieille rue de Pékin: Tachalar.

Ta-Schi-La, eine lebhafte Gasse in Peking.

داسار لان — شارع من الشوارع القديمة بمدينة بكين.

西交民巷大街

Hsi Chiao Min Hsiang Street.

Проспект Сицзяоминьсян.

L'Avenue de Si-Dziao-Min-Siang.

Die Hauptstrasse in Hsi-Djiao-Min-Hsiang (West-Gesandtschaftsviertel).

شارع شي جاومين شانغ

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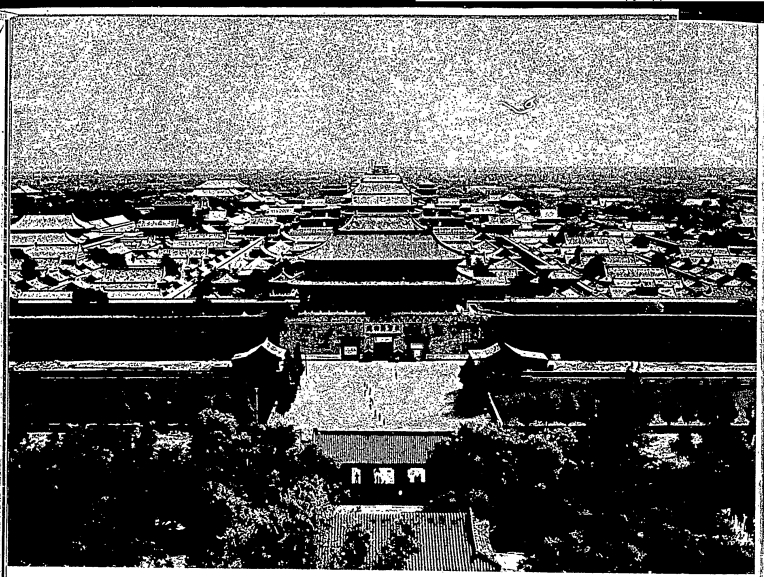


故宮博物院全景

Общий вид музея «Гугун».

Panorama of the Palace Museum.

Vue générale sur le Musée de Kou-Goung (Palais Impérial).

Gesamtbild des Palast-Museums Peking.

ناظر كلية المتحف التاريخي في القصور الملكية القديمة

故宮午門（五鳳樓）

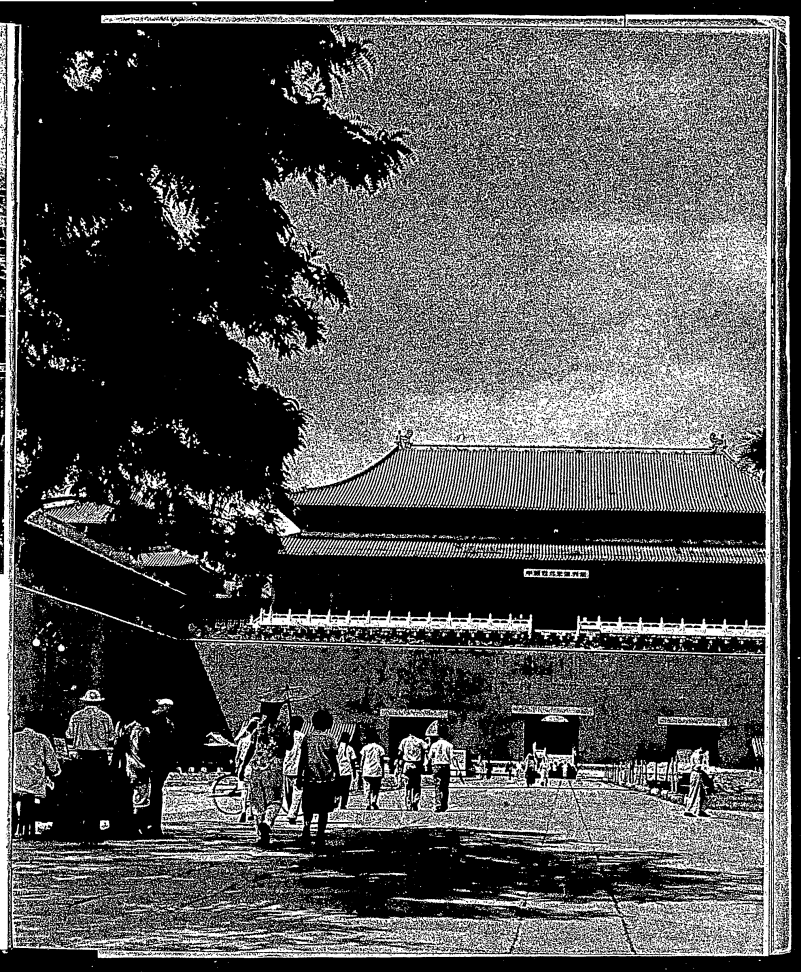
Ворота Умынь музея «Гугун» (башня Уфын).

The Meridian Gate (Five-Phoenix Pavilion), Imperial Palaces.

La Porte du Midi au Palais Impérial (Bâtiment des Cinq Phénix).

Tor von Meridian, Palast Peking.

أومون ـ بالقصور الملكية القديمة ويسمى قصر خمسة عنقاء ايضا



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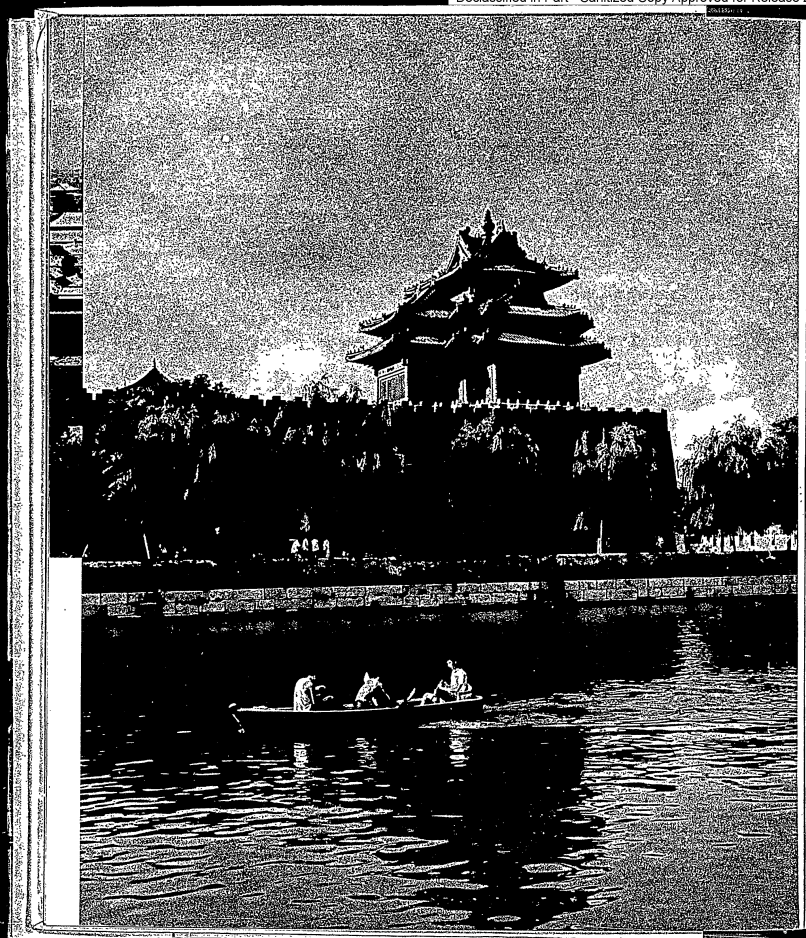

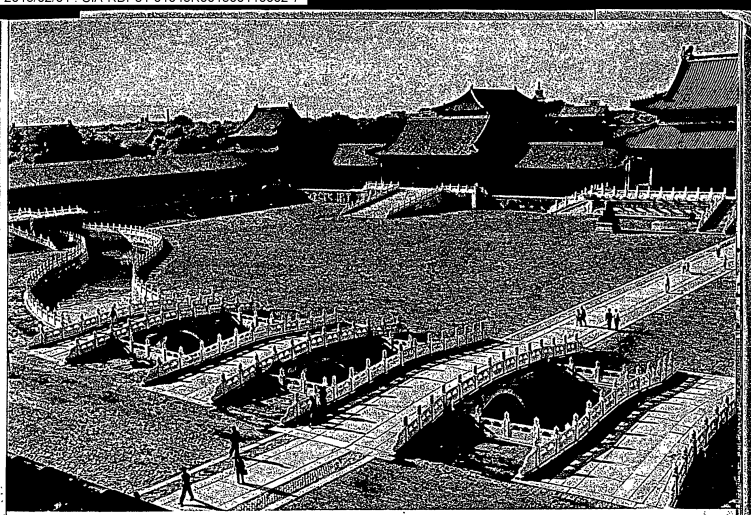

故宮大和門前的金水橋

Gold River Bridge in front of Tai Ho Men (Gate of Supreme Harmony), Imperial Palaces.

Die Goldfluss-Brücke vor dem Tai-Ho Tor, Palast Peking.

Мост Цзиншуй перед воротой Тайхэ музея «Гугун».

Le pont de la Rivière d'Or (Tsing-Choué-T'siao) devant la Porte de la Suprême Harmonie (Tai-Ho Men)

الجسر جين شوية تشاو أمام باى هومون بالقصور الملكية القديمة

北京紫禁城上的角樓

Watch tower of the Forbidden City.

Ein Eckturm auf der Mauer des Palastviertels, Peking.

Угловая башня «Запретного города» в Пекине.

Pavillon d'angle de la Cité Interdite.

أحد أبراج كشك على زاوية سور المدينة المحرمة

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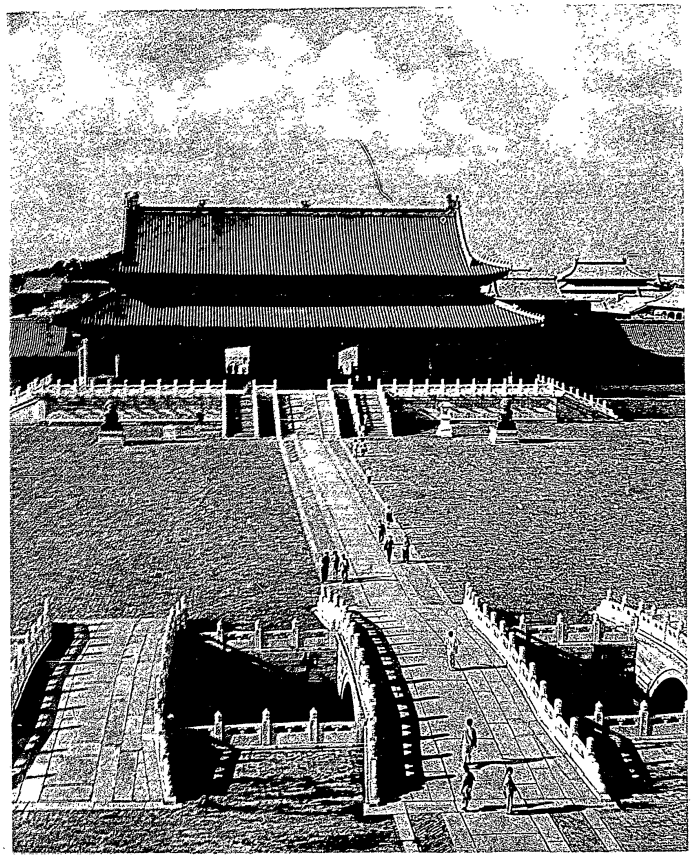

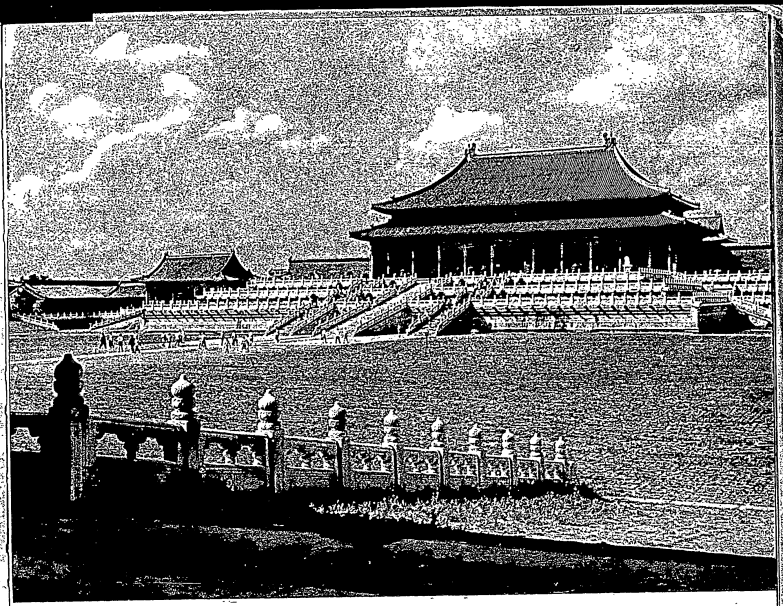

故宮太和殿（金鑾宝殿）前

Before the Tai Ho Tien (Throne Hall), Imperial Palaces.

Vorderhof des Tai-Ho Saals.

Зал Тайхэ музея «Гугун» (Цзинь-ланьбаодян — золотой трон).

Façade principale du Palais de la Suprême Harmonie (Palais Impérial).

أمام القصر تاي هوديان بالقصور القديمة

故宮太和門

Tai Ho Men, Imperial Palaces.

Das Tai-Ho Tor, Palast Peking.

Ворота Тайхэмынь музея «Гугун».

La Porte de la Suprême Harmonie (Palais Impérial).

تاي هومون بالقديمة

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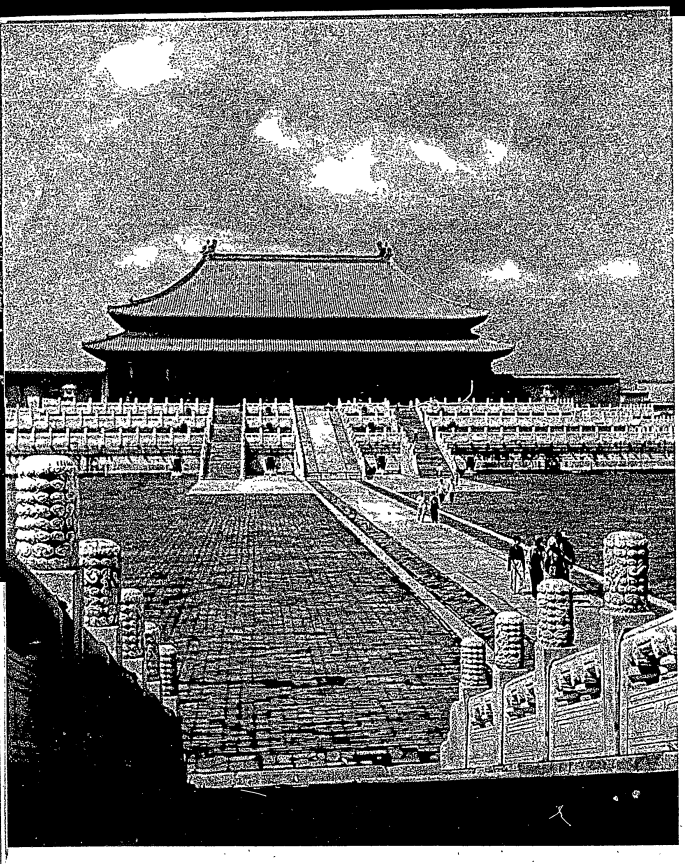


故宫太和殿正观

Фасад зала Тайхэ музея «Гугун».

Front view of Tai Ho Tien.

Le Palais de la Suprême Harmonie.

Vorderansicht des Tai-Ho Saals, Palast Peking.

نظرة الواجهة لقصر تاى هو ديان

铜狮

Медный лев

Bronze lion

Lion de cuivre

Der Bronzelöwe

الاسد النحاسى أمام القصر تاى هو ديان

铜鹤

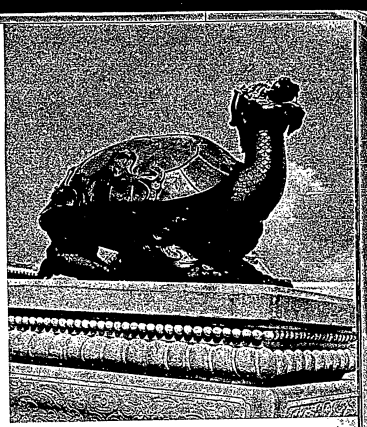
Медный журавль.

Bronze crane.

Grue de bronze

Der Bronzekranich

الترنج النحاسى



铜龟

Медная черепаха.

Bronze turtle.

Tortue de bronze

Die Bronzeschildkröte

السلحفاة النحاسية

石雕

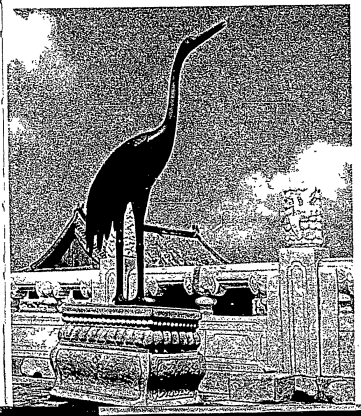
Каменная скульптура.

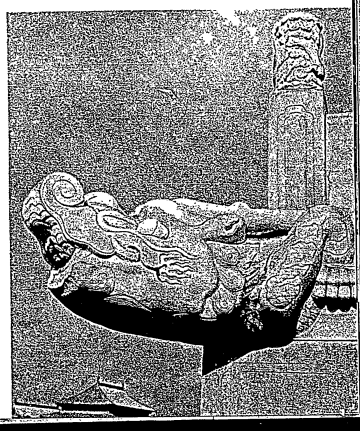
Stone carving.

Sculpture sur pierre

Steinschnitt

النحت الحجرى





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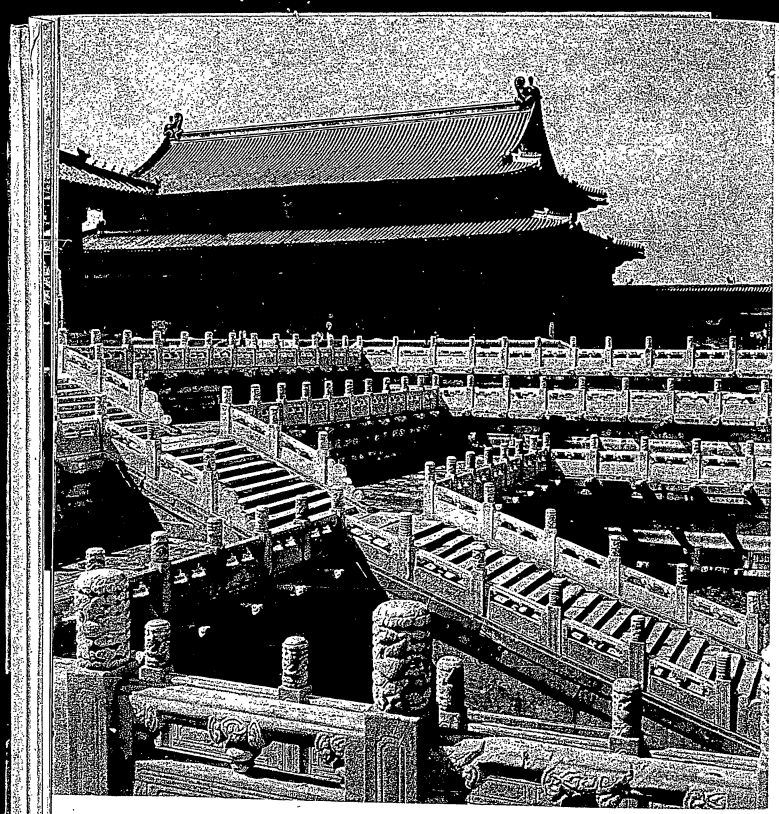


故宮保和殿之玉石欄杆

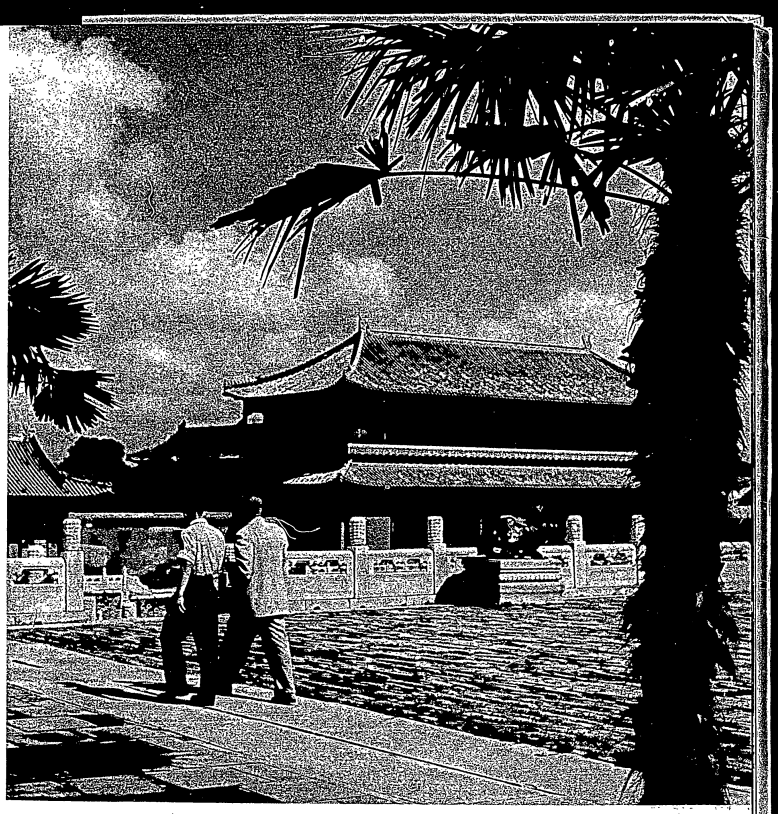
Мраморные балюстрады вокруг зала Баохэ в «Гугуне».

Marble balustrades around Pao Ho Tien (Hall of Preserving Harmony), Imperial Palaces.

La balustrade de marbe du Palais de l'Harmonie Exaltée (Palais Impérial).

Weissmarmorgeländer vor dem Pao-Ho Saal, Palast Peking.

الدرابزين والحواجز المرمرية حول قصر باوهو دیان بالقصور القديمة



故宮內小景

Уголок музея «Гугун».

A view inside the Imperial Palaces.

Un coin du Palais.

Eine Ansicht im Palast Peking.

ركن من أركان القصور القديمة

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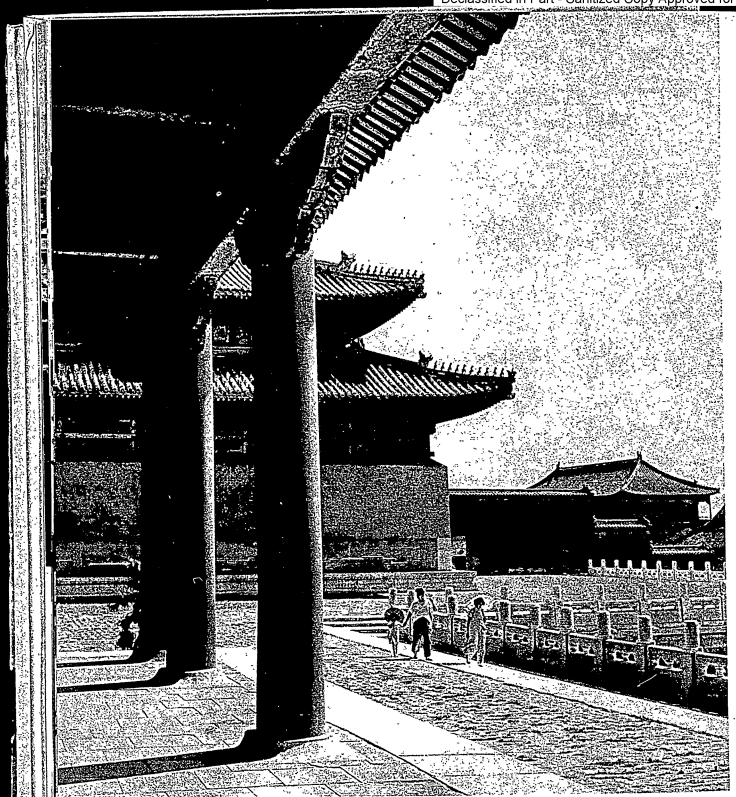


故宮內之廊檐

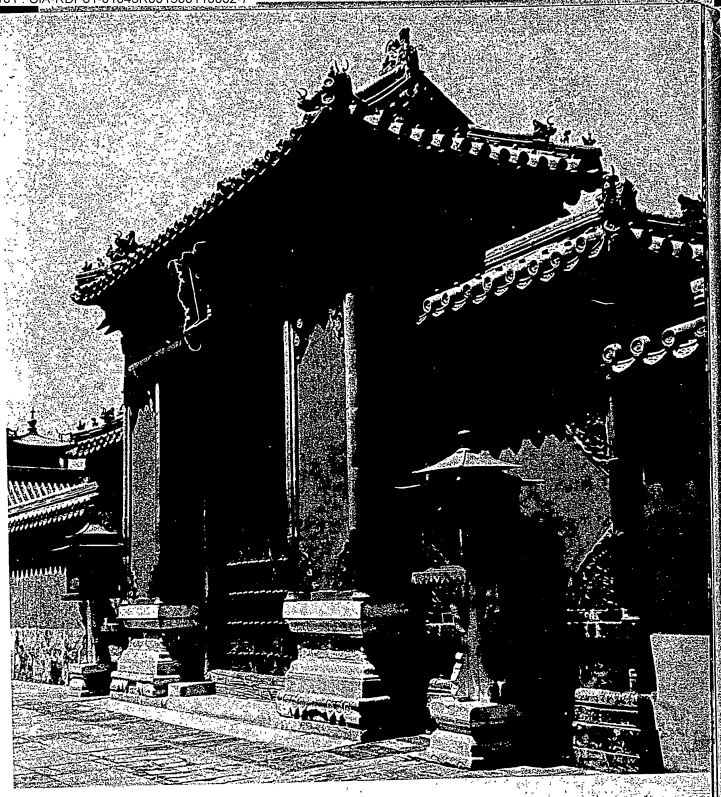
Галлерея в «Гугуне».

Eaves and corridors of the Imperial Palaces.

Une galerie (Palais Impérial).

Ein Veranda im Palast Peking.

طنرف وسطح السارات
ق القصر الندية



故宮內之永壽門

Ворота Юншоумынь в «Гугуне» (ворота Долголетия).

Yung Shou Men (Gate of Longevity), Imperial Palaces.

La Porte de la Longévité Eternelle (Palais Impérial).

„Tor von Langlebigkeit" im Palast Peking.

الباب ـ يون تشيه مون ـ (باب
الخالد بالقصور الندية

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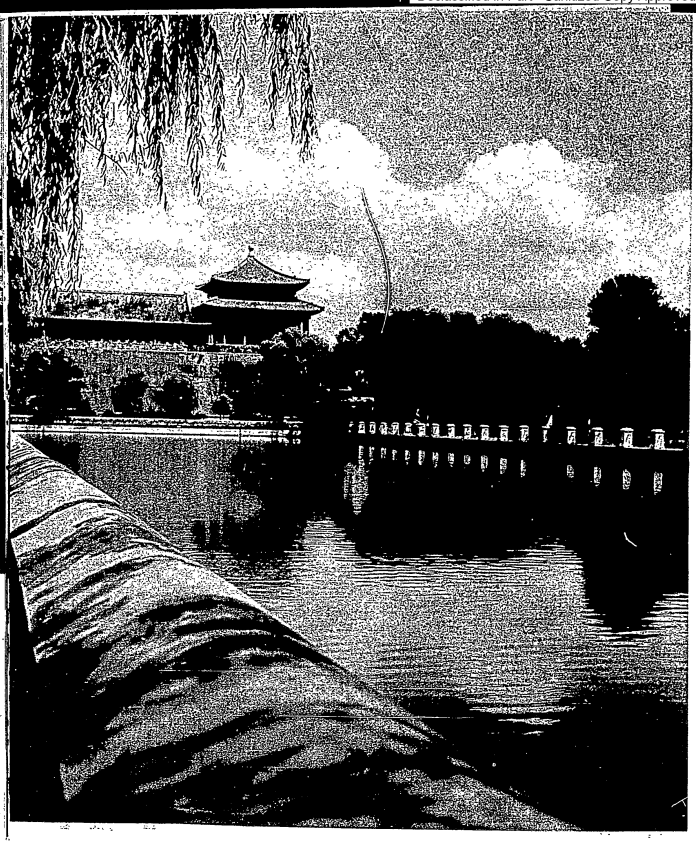


故宮外的御河

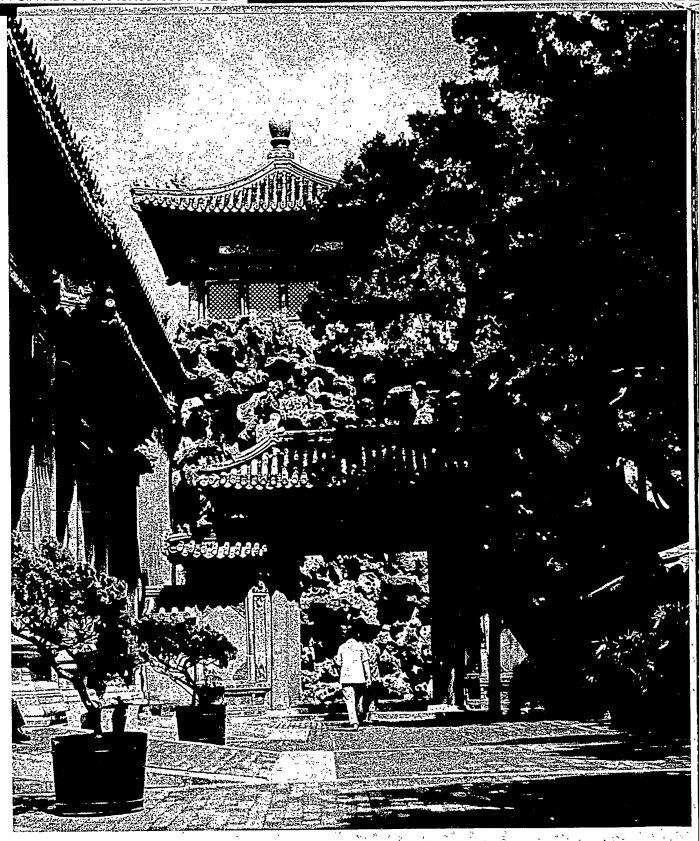
The moat surrounding the Imperial Palaces.

Graben rings um den Palast Peking.

Юйхэ за «Гугуном».

Le canal du Palais Impérial

جدول امبراطوری حول القصر القديمة



故宮御花園之延和門

Yen Ho Mén (Gate of Extending Harmony), leading to the Imperial Garden, Imperial Palaces.

Das Jen-Ho Tor des Hofgartens, Palast Peking.

Дверь Янхэмынь в сад Юй в «Гугуне».

La Porte Yen-Ho dans le jardin de la Fleur Impériale (Palais impérial).

الباب يانهومون ـ جنينة امبراطورية في القصور القديمة

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景山晚霧

Цзиншань в утреннем тумане.

Chingshan in morning mist.

Brumes matinales sur la Colline de Charbon.

Der Kohlenhügel im Morgennebel.

الضباب الصبحى جبل جين شان .

團城初雪

Первый снег в Туанчене.

First snow on the Round City, near Peihai Park.

Premières neiges sur le T'oan-Tcheng.

Der erste Schneefall im Schlösschen Tuan-Tscheng.

يسقط الثلج لاول مرة سور توان تشين.

團城上的白皮松

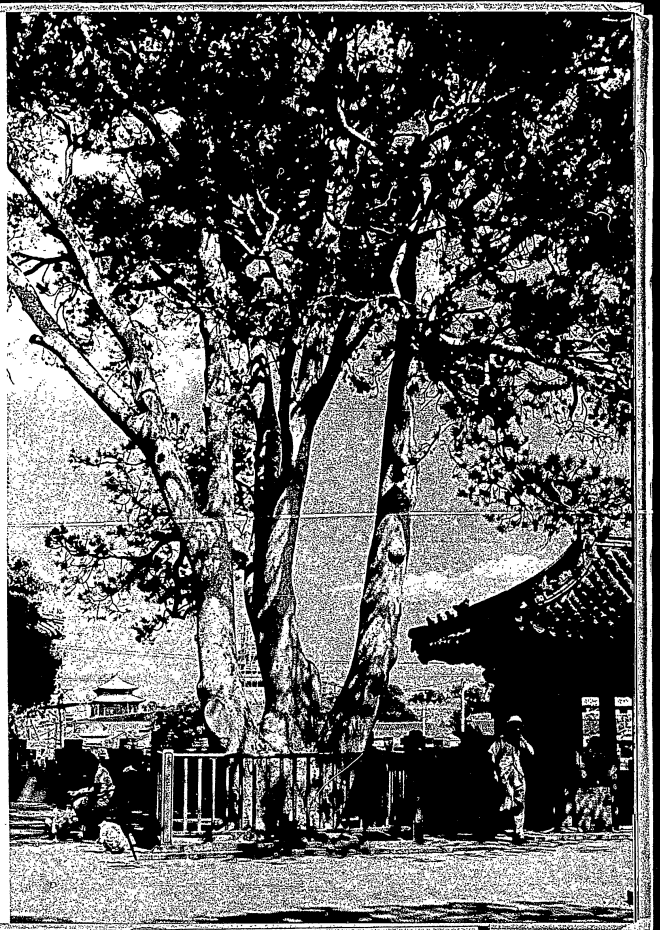
Сосна в Туанчене.

Lace-bark pine in the Round City.

Pins à tronc blanc sur le T'oan-Tcheng.

Weiss-Kiefer im Schlösschen Tuan-Tscheng.

الصنوبر ذوجلد أبيض فى سور توان تشين



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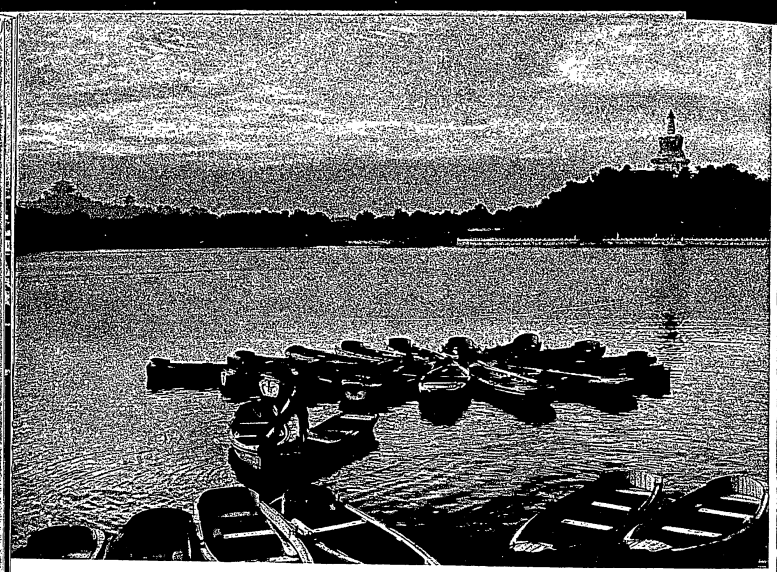


北海公园的早上

Утро в парке Бэйхай.

Morning in Peihai Park.

De bonne heure le matin au Parc du Pei-Haï.

Der Morgen im Peihai-Park.

الصباح فى حديقة القصر الشتوى

北海公园一角

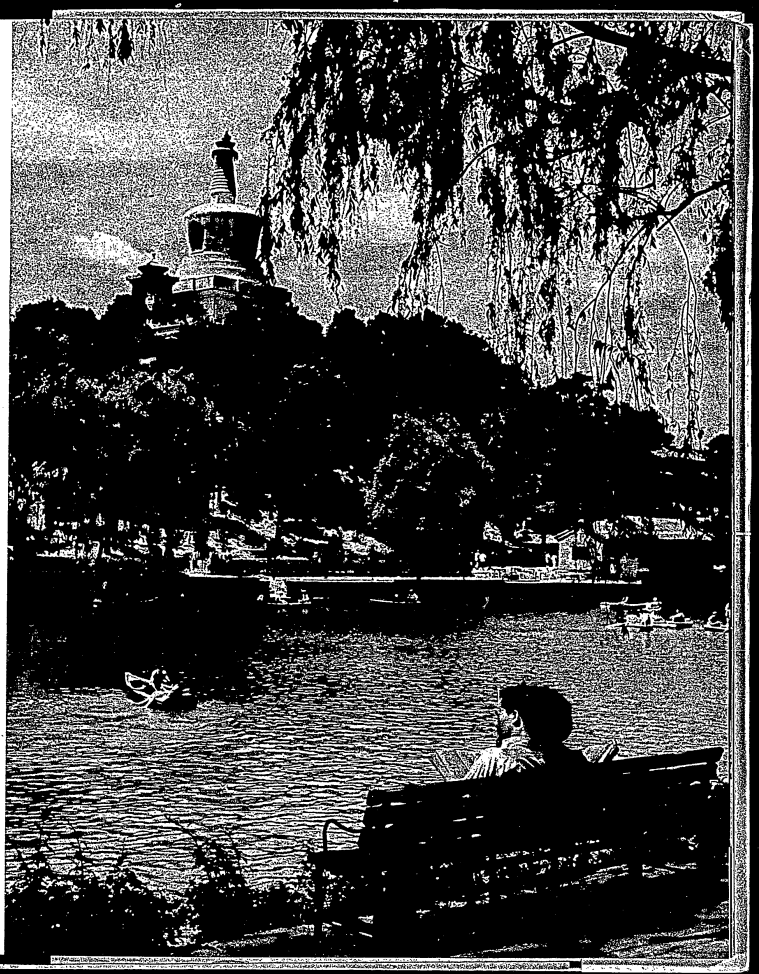
Уголок парка Бэйхай.

A view of Peihai Park.

Un coin dans le Parc du Pei-Haï.

Eine Ansicht im Peihai-Park.

ركن من اركان القصر الشتوى



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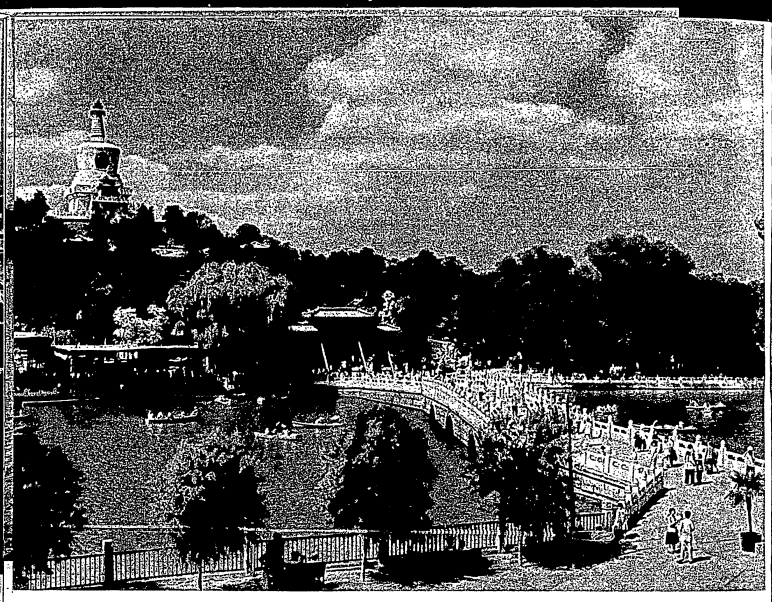


北海公园内的堆云积翠桥

Tui Yun Chi Tsui Bridge, Peihai Park.

Die Tui-Jün-Dji-Tsui Brücke im Peihai-Park.

Мост Дуйюньцзицуй в парке Бэйхай.

Le Pont des Nuages et de la Verdure (Pei-Haï).

جسر ى النصر الشتوى

北海公园琼岛白塔前的晓望亭

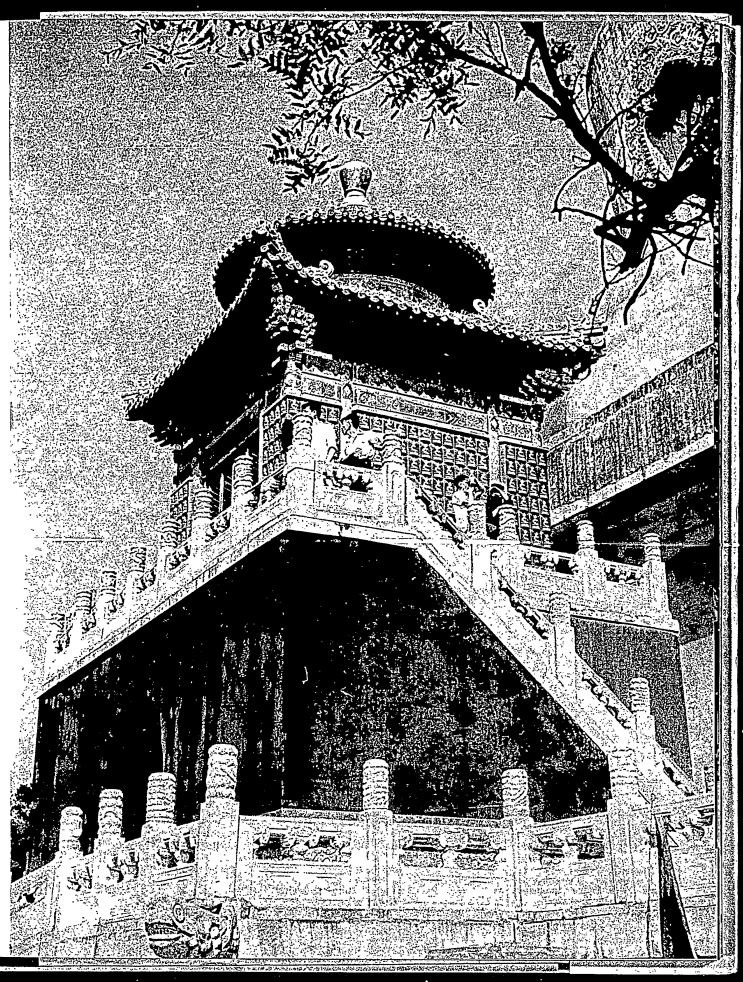
Watch tower in front of the White Dagoba, Jade Island, Peihai Park.

Der Aussichtsturm vor dem Weissdagoba auf der Jadeninsel, Peihai-Park.

Беседка наблюдений перед белой башней Чундао в парке Бэйхай.

Le belvédère de l'ile T'sioung (Pei-Haï)

ى جزيرة جونج النصر الشترى كشك المطلة امام البرج الابيض ى



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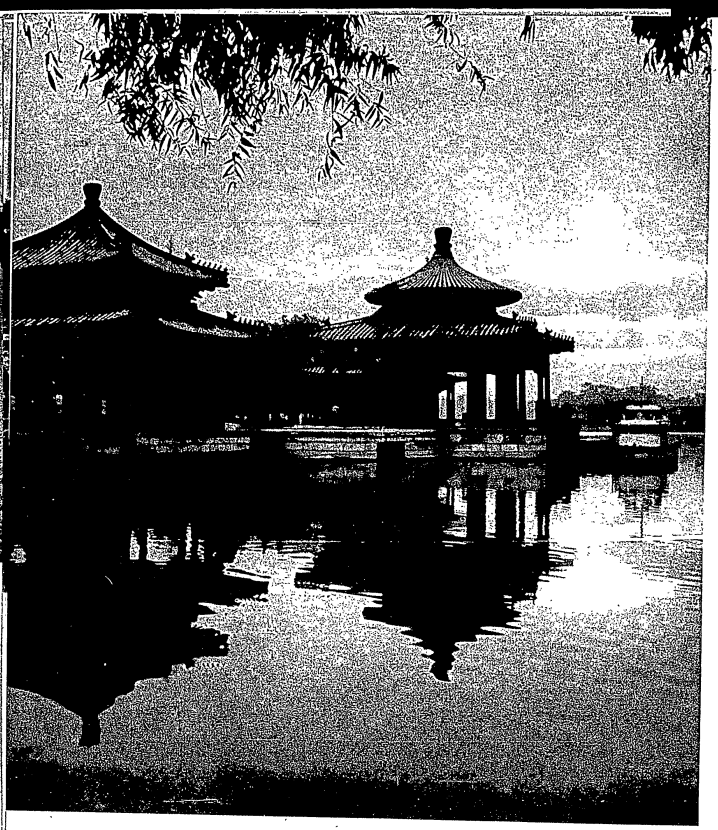


北海公园的五龙亭

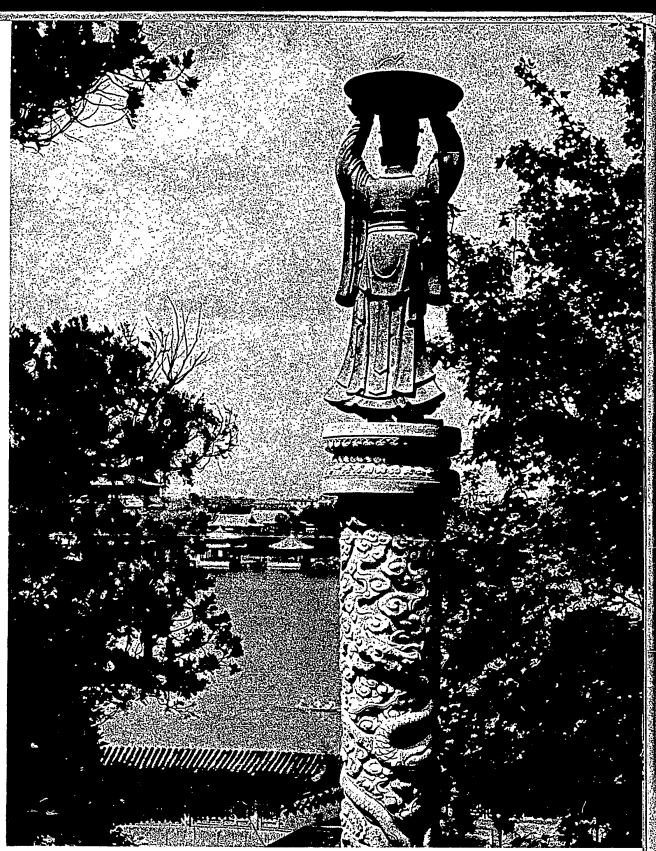
The Five-Dragon Pavilions, Peihai Park.

Der Fünfdrachen-Pavillon, Peihai-Park.

Беседки Улун (пяти драконов) в парке Бэйхай.

Les Pavillons des Cinq Dragons (Pei-Hai)

الكشك أوولوح دين بالنصر الشتوى
ـ أي الكشك خمسة تنانين



北海公园琼岛上的接露盘

Dew-Receiving Plate on Jade Island, Peihai Park.

Das Tauempfangsbecken auf der Jadeninsel, Peihai-Park.

Сосуд для росы на Чундао в парке Бэйхай.

Le "Plat où l'on recueille la Rosée" (île T'sioung dans le Parc du Pei-Hai).

الطبق تشيلو بان ـ اي طبق
اتلقى الندى ى جزيرة جيوع
بالنصر الشتوى

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北海公园的九龙壁

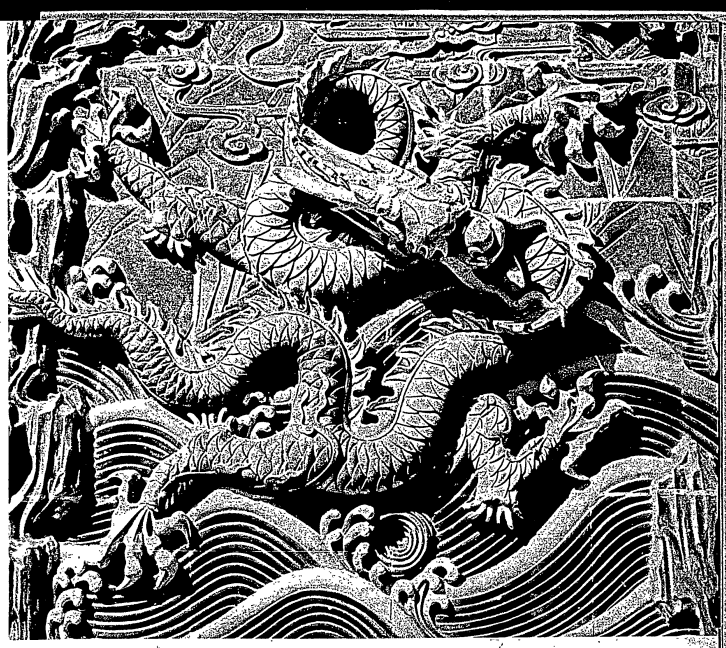
Сцена «Девяти драконов» в парке Бэйхай.

Nine-Dragon Screen, Peihai Park.

Le Mur des Neuf Dragons (Pei-Hai).

Die Neundrachenmauer, Peihai-Park.

جدار ذو تسعة تنانين بالقصر الشتوى



九龙之一

Один из девяти драконов.

Close-up of one of the nine dragons.

L'un des dragons.

Einer der Neundrachen an der Mauer, Peihai-Park.

احد من تسعة تنانين

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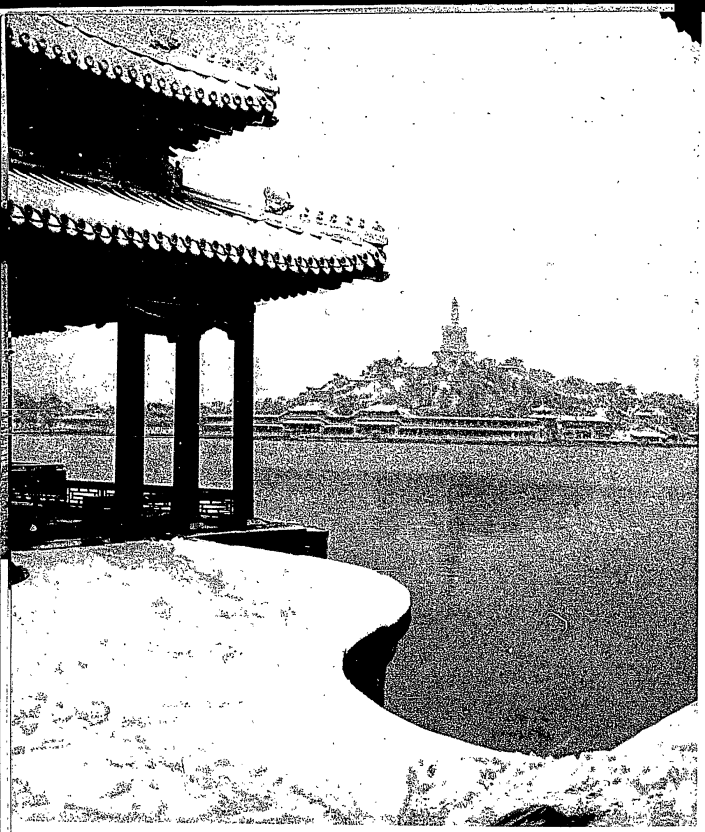


北海初雪

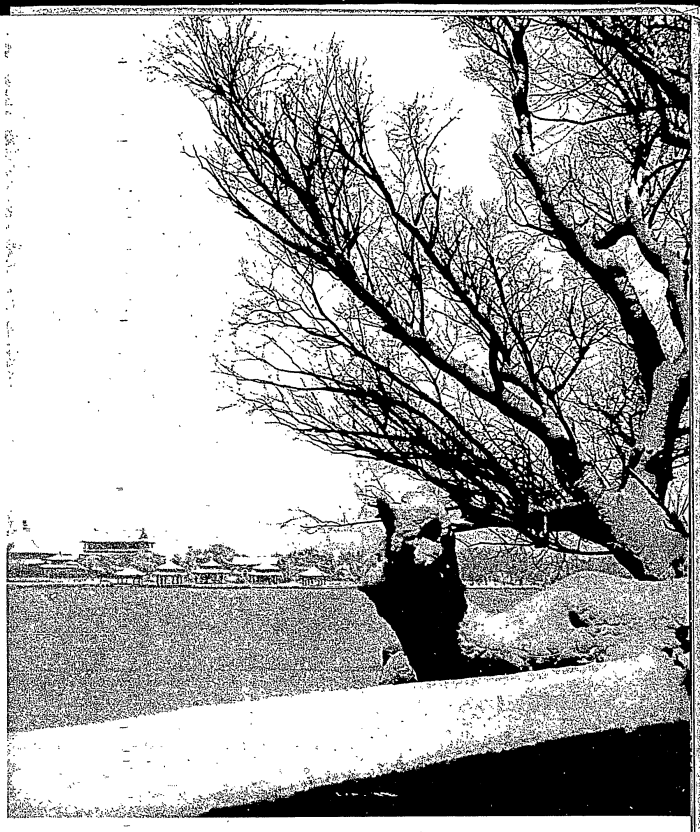
First snow at Peihai Park.

Der erste Schneefall im Peihai-Park.

Первый снег в парке Бэйхай.

Premières neiges sur le Pei-Haï.

رزول الثلج لاول مرة بالقصر الشتوى



远望北海小西天

Distant view of the Temple of Little Western Heavens, Peihai Park.

Blick auf den „Kleinen Westhimmel", Peihai-Park.

Западный уголок парка Бэйхая издали.

Vue sur le Pavillon du Petit Ciel de l'Ouest.

مطلع ان شيارشي ينغ (مناظر في جهة شمالية) بالقصر الشتوى

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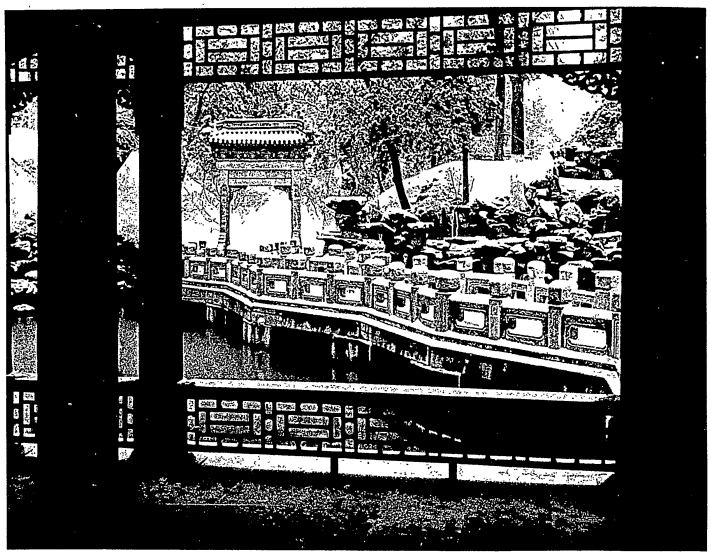


北海公園內的滾滾瀾

Hao Po Chien (Stream of Grand Waves), Peihai Park.

Der Grosswellenbach, Peihai-Park.

Поток Хаобо в парке Бэйхай.

Le Torrent Ecumeux (Pei-Haï).

البدول هاوه بوجاين ـ أحد الشاطر بالجهة الشرقية فى القصر الشتوى

北海公園瓊島雪景

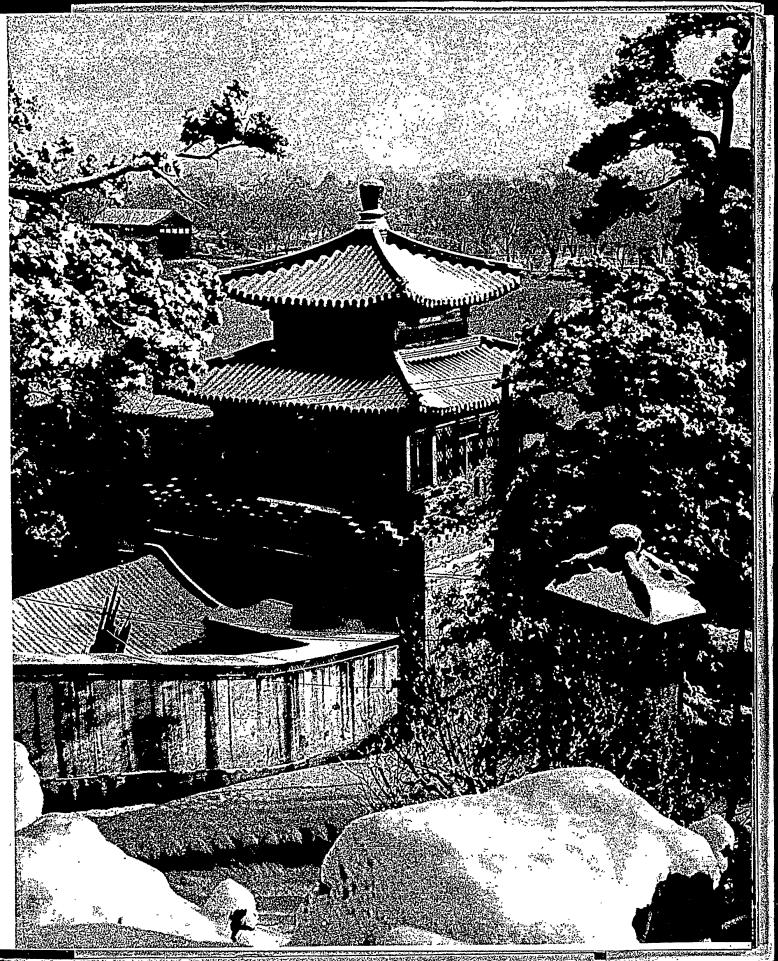
Snow view of Jade Island, Peihai Park.

Die schneebedeckte Jadeinsel, Peihai-Park.

Чунцао в парке Бэйхай в снегу.

Paysage de neige sur l'île T'sioung (Pei-Haï).

الشاطر اللى جزيرة جونغ ى القصر الشتوى



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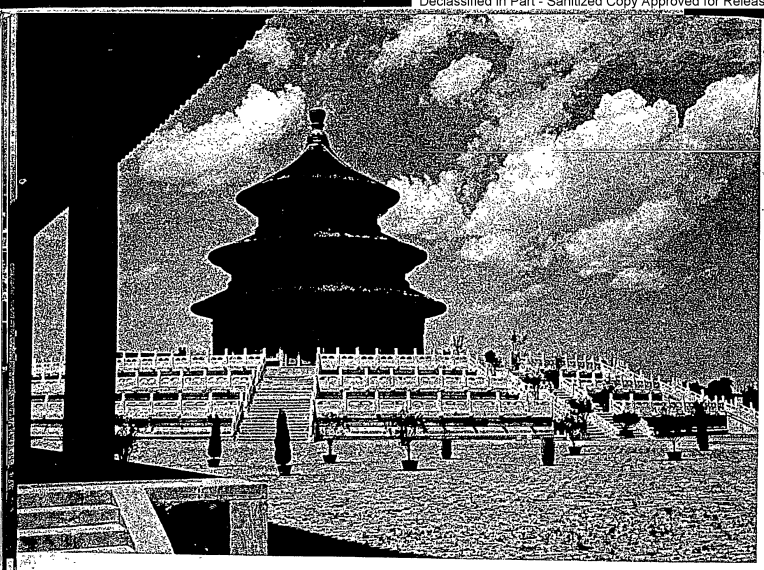


天坛祈年殿

«Цинйньдянь» («Храм молитвы за годовую жатву») в «Храме неба».

Chi Nien Tien (Hall of Prayer for Good Harvests), Temple of Heaven.

Palais des Prières Annuelles (Temple du Ciel).

Die Rotunde für Erntegebet, Tempel des Himmels.

القصر جيين ديان بمعبد السماء
(يعبد الامبراطور فى أول يسوم
من كل السنة اجداده وآباءه فيه)

祈年殿内部结构

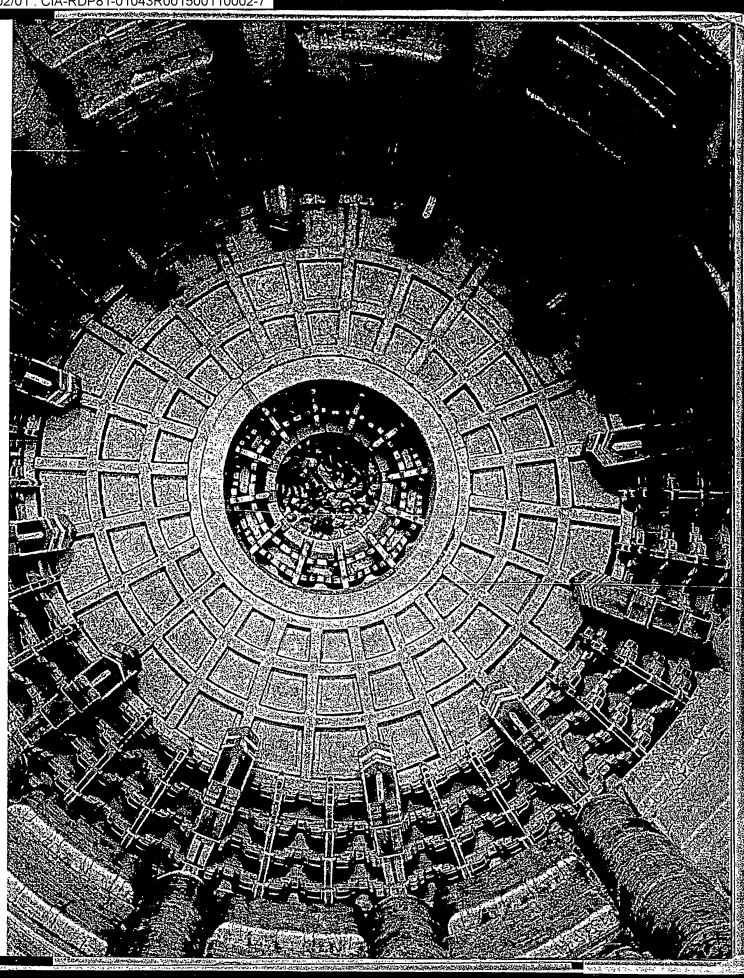
Внутреннее устройство «Цинянь-дяну»

Vault of Chi Nien Tien.

Structure intérieure (Temple du Ciel).

Die Deckenkomposition der Rotunde für Erntegebet.

منظر للفن الهندسى البيار بداخل
قصر جيين ديان



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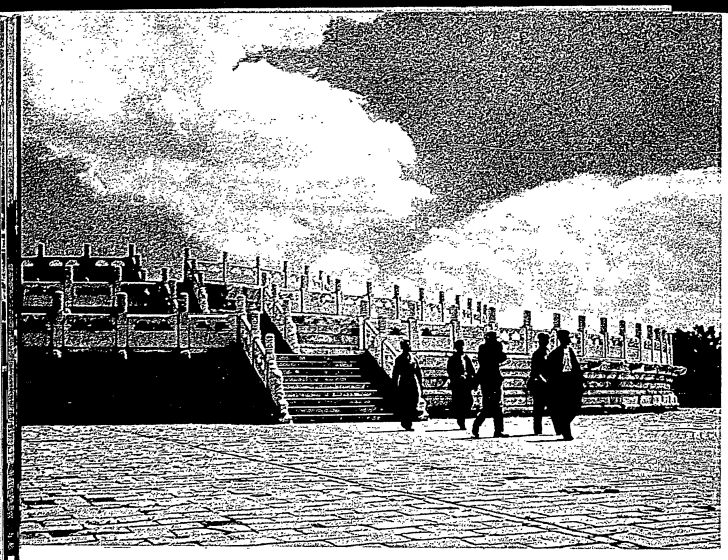

天壇的圜丘

Круглый курган в «Храме неба».

The Circular Mound Altar, Temple of Heaven.

Autel Yuan-T'siou (Temple du Ciel).

Der Rundaltar, Tempel des Himmels.

الذرة الدائرة (في اول من
كل الة اعذ الامبرا طور
للرحات الكثيرة اساسا
اجداده التي وضعت في هاتع
كونغ يري ويخشى بناة هنا
احتراما لاجداده)

天壇皇穹宇

Здание Хуанчун в «Храме неба».

The Imperial Arched Canopy, Temple of Heaven.

Le Pavillon de l'Univers (Temple du Ciel).

Das Kaiserliche Gewölbe, Tempel des Himmels.

هونغ كونغ يري احد البناي
بمعبد السما. بني سنة ١٢٥ سنة
.وضع به لوحات تكثرة فيها
أسما. اجداد الامبراطور

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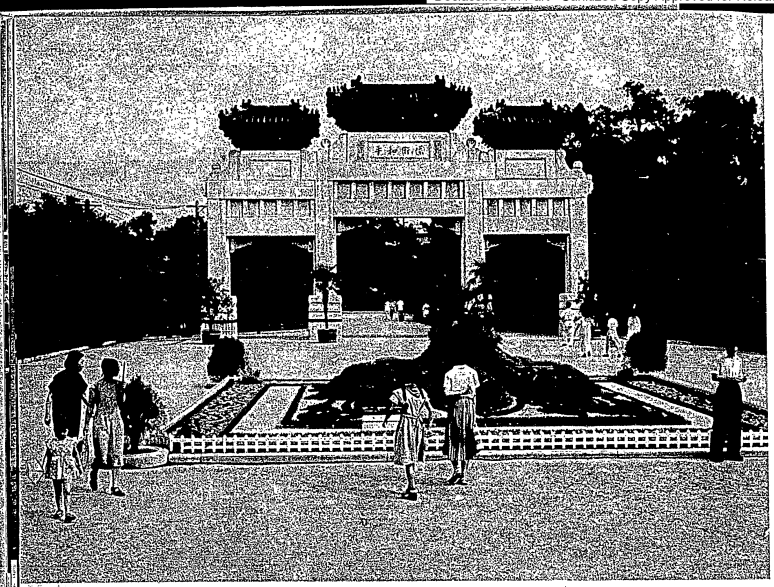


中山公园的保衛和平坊

Площадь «Защиты мира» в парке имени Суи Ят-сена.

The "Defend Peace" Memorial Arch, Chungshan Park.

L'Arc de la Défense de la Paix (Pare Sun Yat-sen).

Die Pforte des Friedenschutzes, Sun Yat-sen Park.

قوس النصر الدفاع عن السلم في حديقة جون شان

中山公园中的千年古柏

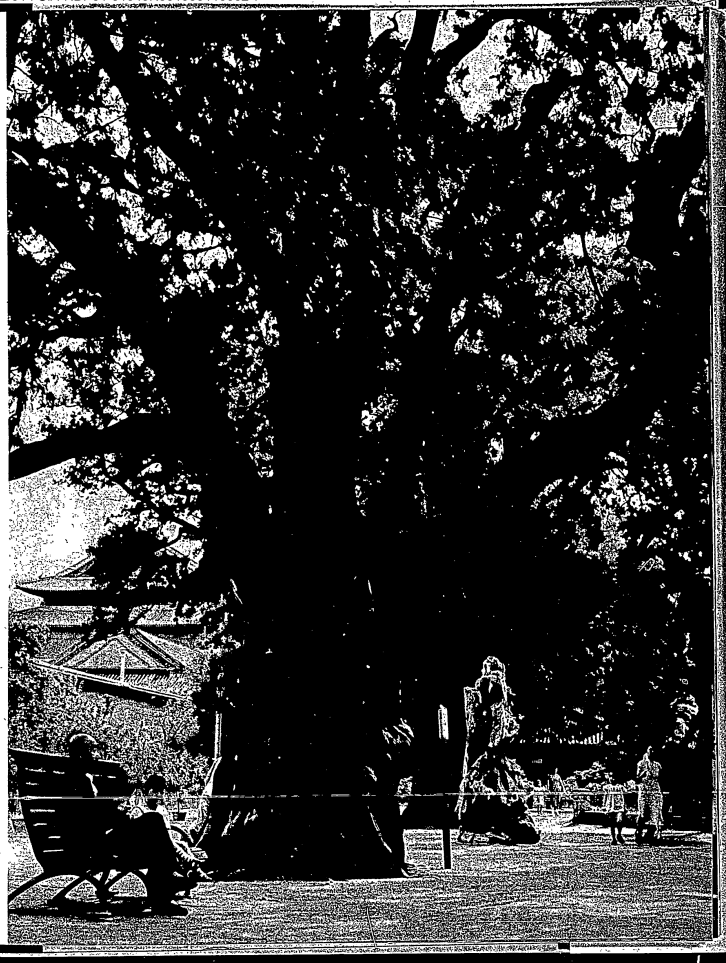
Тысячелетний кипарис в парке имени Суи Ят-сена.

Thousand-year-old cypresses, Chungshan Park.

Le Cèdre Millénaire (Pare Sun Yat-sen).

Eine uralte Zypresse im Sun Yat-sen Park.

شجرة السرو القديمة التي عمرها الف سنة في حديقة جون شان،ويسمى منها اكثر من خمسمائة وسبع منها اكثر من الف سنة)



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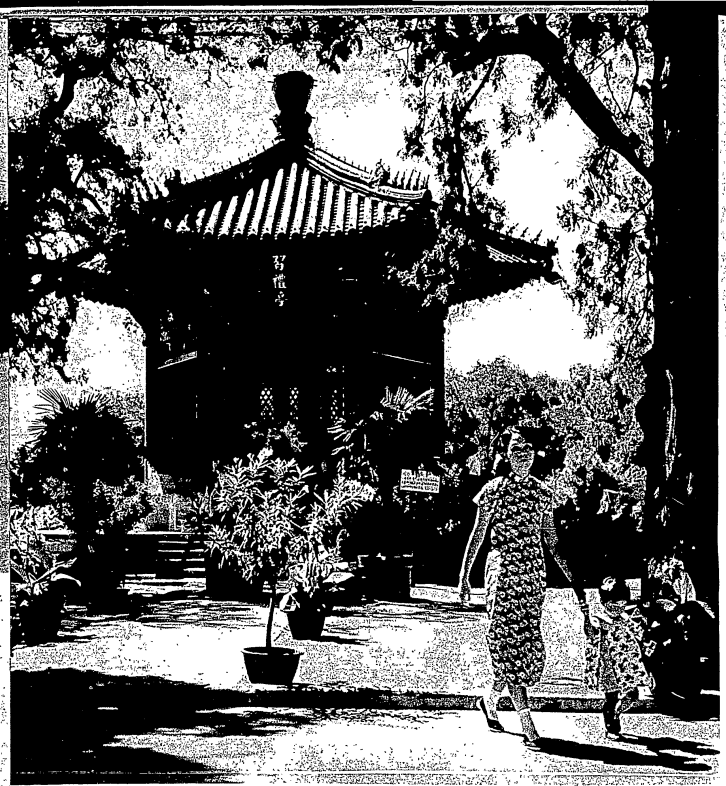


中山公园的誓礼亭

В парке имени Сун Ят-сена. Беседка Ситинь.

Shi Li Ting Pavilion, Chungshan Park.

Le Kiosque Sililing (Parc Sun Yat-sen).

Pavillon zur Einübung der Hofzeremonie, Sun Yat-sen Park.

حديقة جون شان
كشك اسـه شي
ليي تين

中山公园的春天

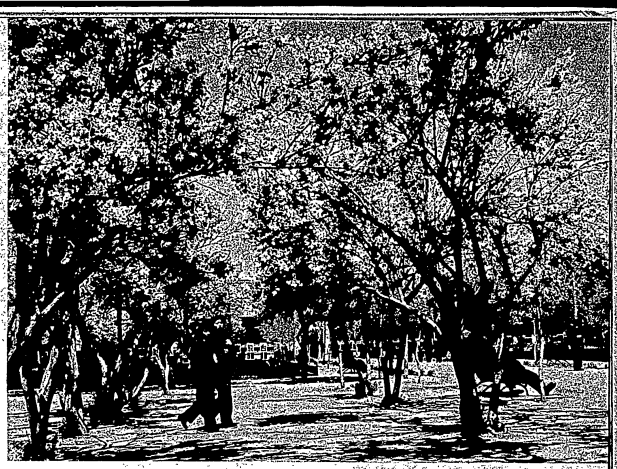
Весна в парке имени Сун Ят-сена.

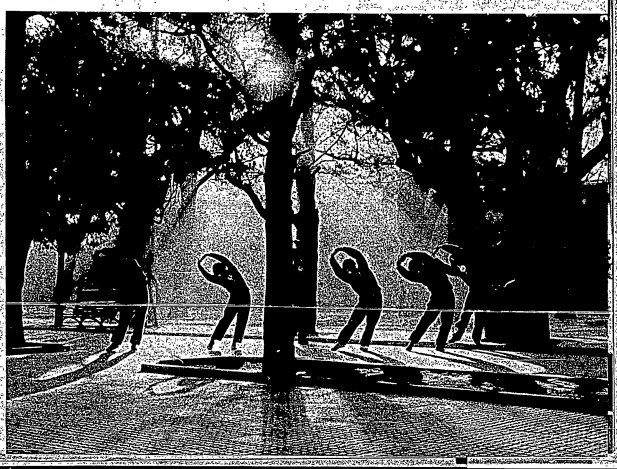
Spring comes to Chungshan Park.

Le Parc Sun Yat-sen au printemps.

Frühling im Sun Yat-sen Park.

الربيع و حديقة جون شان





在中山公园的古柏树下

Под древним кипарисом в парке имени Сун Ят-сена.

Under the old cypresses of Chungshan Park.

Sous les vieux cèdres du parc.

Unter den alten Zypressen im Sun Yat-sen Park.

تحت ظل شجرة السرو القديمة بحديقة جون شان

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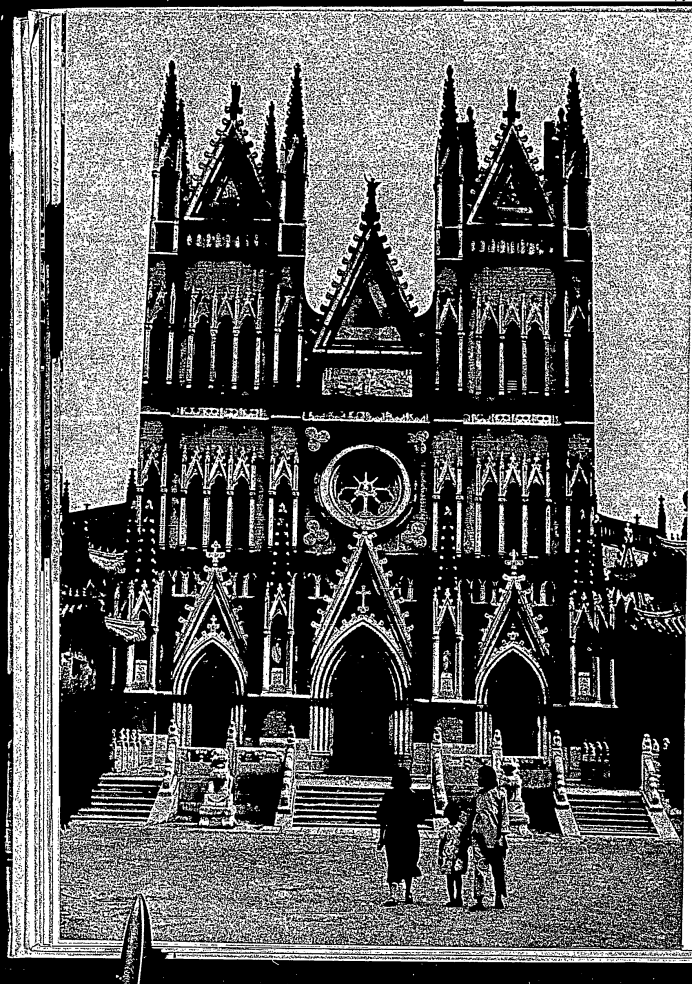


北京天主教北堂外观

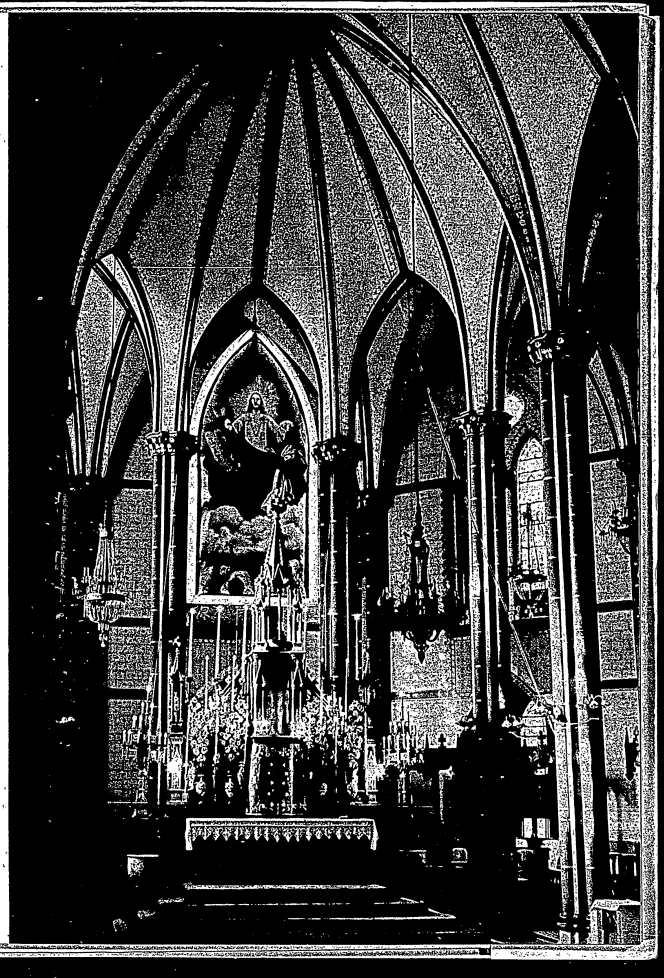
Внешний вид костела Бэй - Тан.

Pei Tang (North Cathedral).

L'église catholique du Pei-T'ang.

Die katholische Nord-Kirche.

أمام الكنيسة الكاثوليكية الشمالية بيكين



北堂的內景

Внутренний вид костела.

Inside North Cathedral.

L'intérieur de l'église du Pei-T'ang.

Innenseite der katholischen Nord-Kirche.

الباطن الداخلية للكنيسة الكاثوليكية الشمالية بيكين

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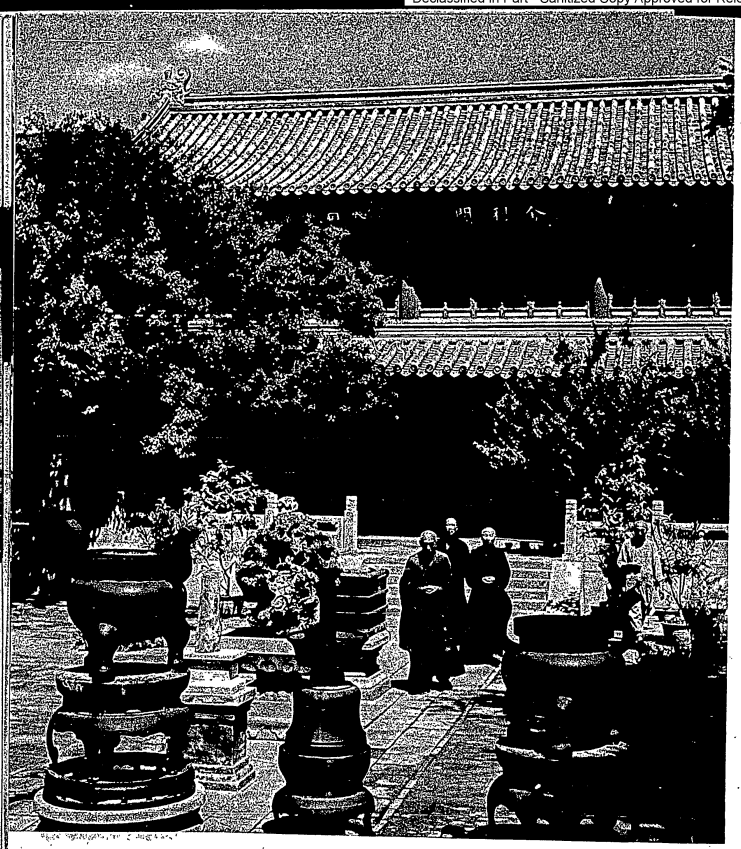


修耳一新的广济寺正殿

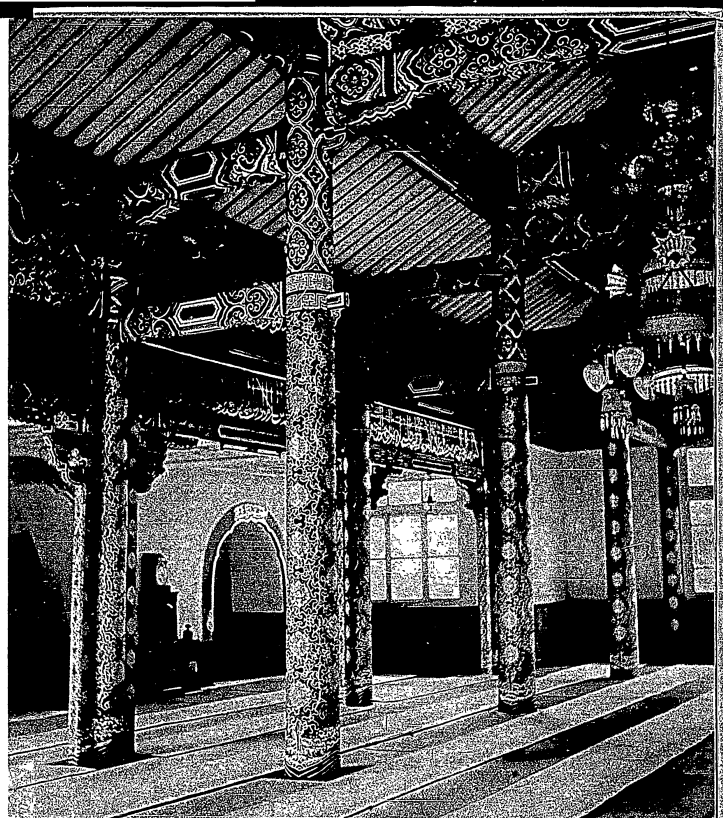
Парадная часть заново отстроенного монастыря Гуанги.

Main hall of the newly repaired Kuang Chi Sze (Temple of Broad Charity).

Le bâtiment principal du Temple Kouang-Tsi-Seu après sa remise à neuf.

Die vollständig restaurierte Haupthalle des Klosters Kuangdji.

قاعة رئيسية بالهيكل البوذى
بعد الترميم حديثا



修耳一新的东西清真寺内部

Внутренняя часть заново отстроенного мусульманского монастыря в Дунсы.

Inside the newly painted Tung Sze Mosque.

L'intérieur de la Mosquée de Toung-Seu, également remise à neuf.

Innenseite der vollständig restaurierten Moschee in Tung-Seu-Pai Lou, Peking.

داخل مسجد توتشى بايلو بعد
الترميم حديثا

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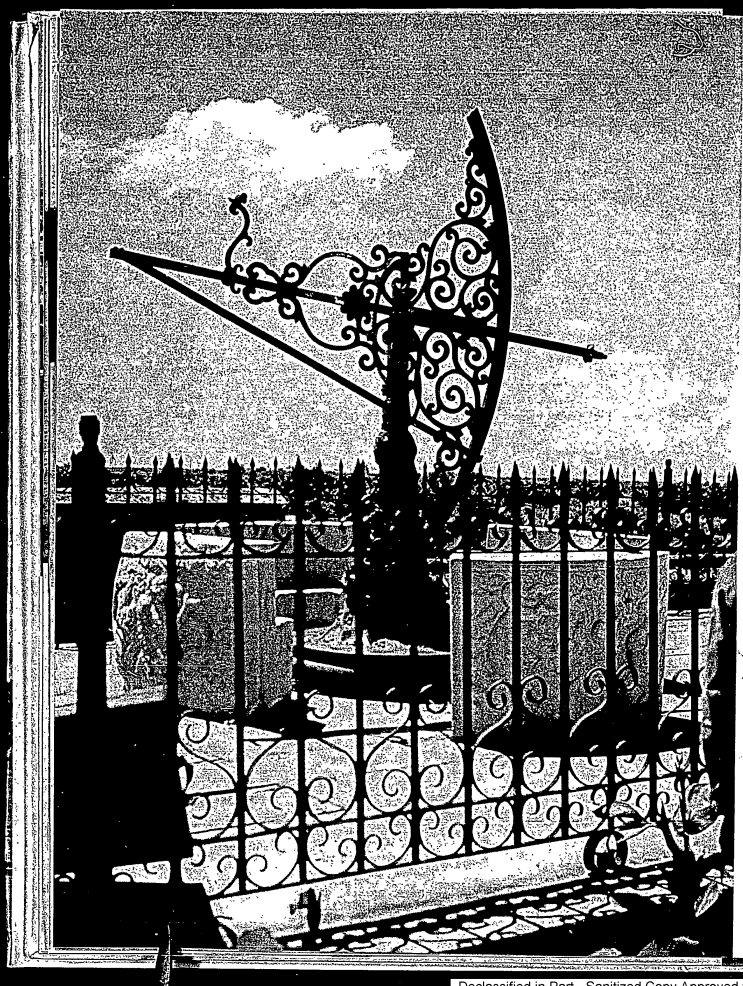

北京天文馆中古老的大文仪器之——朱限仪

Один из астрономических приборов древних Пекинского астрономического музея. —

One of the ancient astronomical instruments at the Peking Observatory — the Quadrant

L'antique quadrant de l'Observatoire de Pékin.

Quadrant—eines der alten astronomischen Instrumente in der traditionellen Sternwarte, Peking.

الة من الالات الية القديمة لمرصد بكين

大球仪

Небесный глобус.

The Celestial Globe.

Un autre instrument antique: le globe céleste.

Himmelglobus—eines der alten astronomischen Instrumente in der traditionellen Sternwarte, Peking.

الة فلكية

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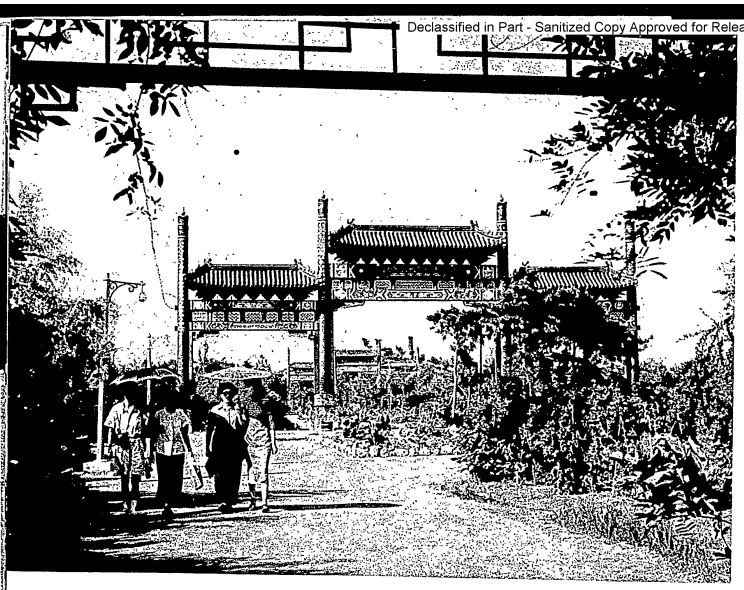


新建的尚然亭公园一角

A part of the Tao Jen Ting (Joyous Pavilion Park).

Eine Ansicht im neuerbauten Taojanting Park.

منظر لناحية حديثة تاولان
ين الذى بنيت من جديد

Уголок нового парка Таожань-тинь.

Un coin du nouveau Parc de Tao-Jan-Ting.

尚然亭公园中新建的云绪楼

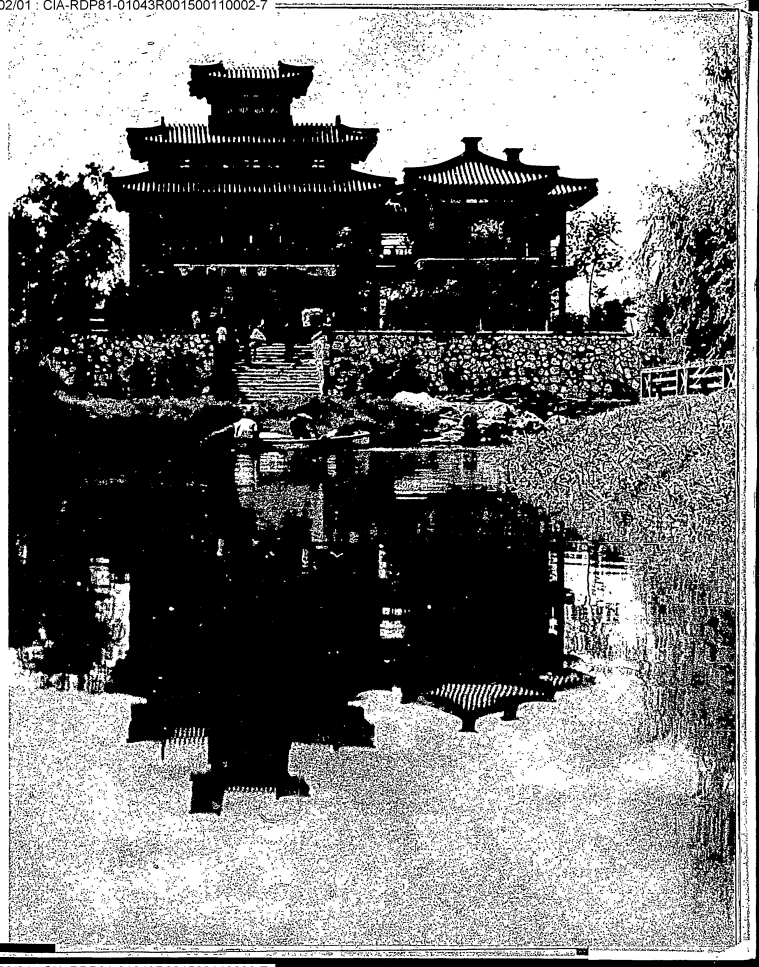
The recently built Yun Hui Lo Tower, Joyous Pavilion Park.

Der Junhui-Pavillon—ein Neubau im Taojanting Park.

Башня Юнхуйлоу, заново отстроенная в парке Таожаньтинь.

Le Pavillon de Nuage nouvellement construit bans le Parc "Tao-Jan-Ting".

عمارة يونغ خوى الذى بنيت
جديدة بحديقة تاولانتيز



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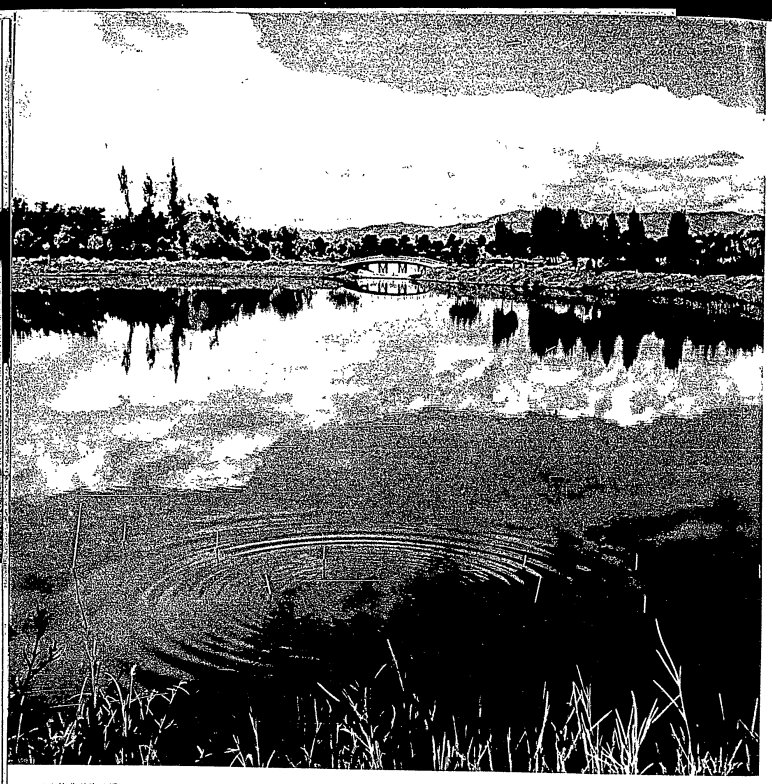


新建的紫竹院公园

Новый парк «Цзыцзуюань»

Tze Chu Yuan (Garden of Purple Bamboo)—a new park

Le nouveau Parc de Tze-Tjou-Yuan

Der neuerbaute Tsedjuüan Park

حديقة زيه جيوان التي ست
جديده ومي سمع ل صاحبه
حكي العربيه

五塔寺

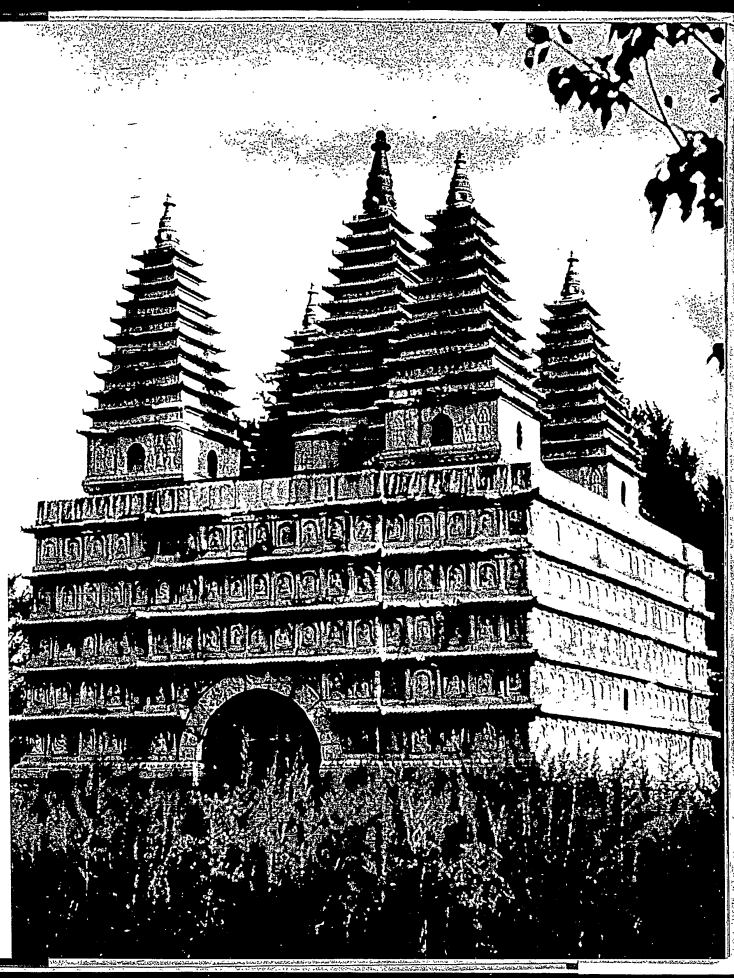
Храм с пятью башнями.

Temple of Five Dagobas

Le Temple des Cinq Tours (Gu-Ta-Seu)

Das Fünfpagodenkloster

معبد أو تاي ـ اي معبد دو
خمسه ابرجه



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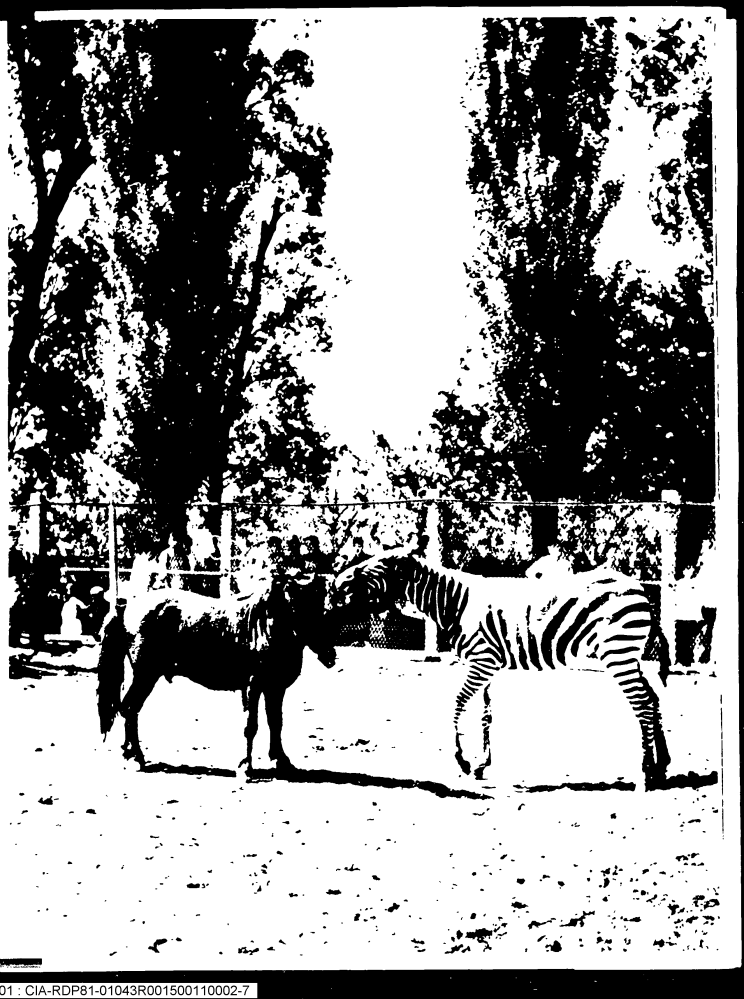

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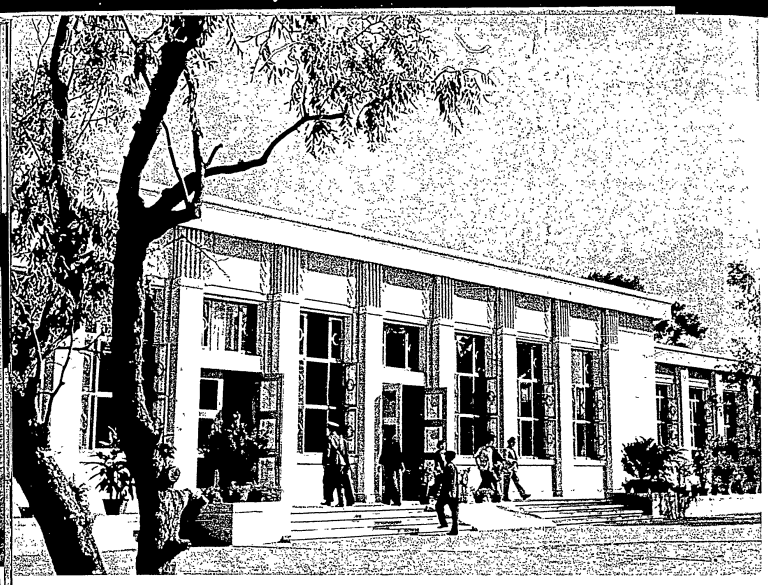


新近开放的鲁迅博物馆

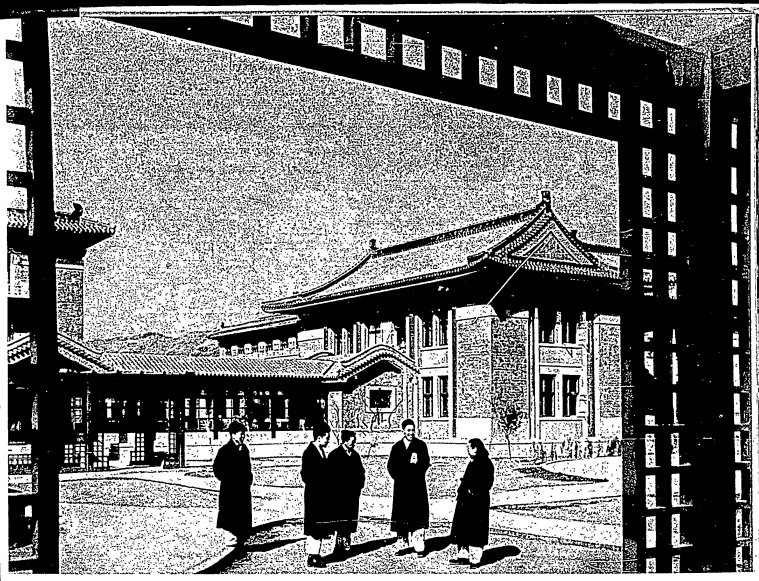
Недавно открытый музей Лу Синя.

Lu Hsun Museum, recently opened to public.

Le Musée Commémoratif Lou Sun, récemment ouvert au public.

Das neueingeweihte Lu-Hsün-Museum.

متحف لاكزي لوشير افتتح حديثا



亚洲学生疗养院

Санаторий для студентов Азии.

Asian Students' Sanatorium.

Le Sanatorium des Etudiants d'Asie.

Das Lungensanatorium der asiastischen Studentenschaft.

مصحة سنوصف لطلاب آسيا

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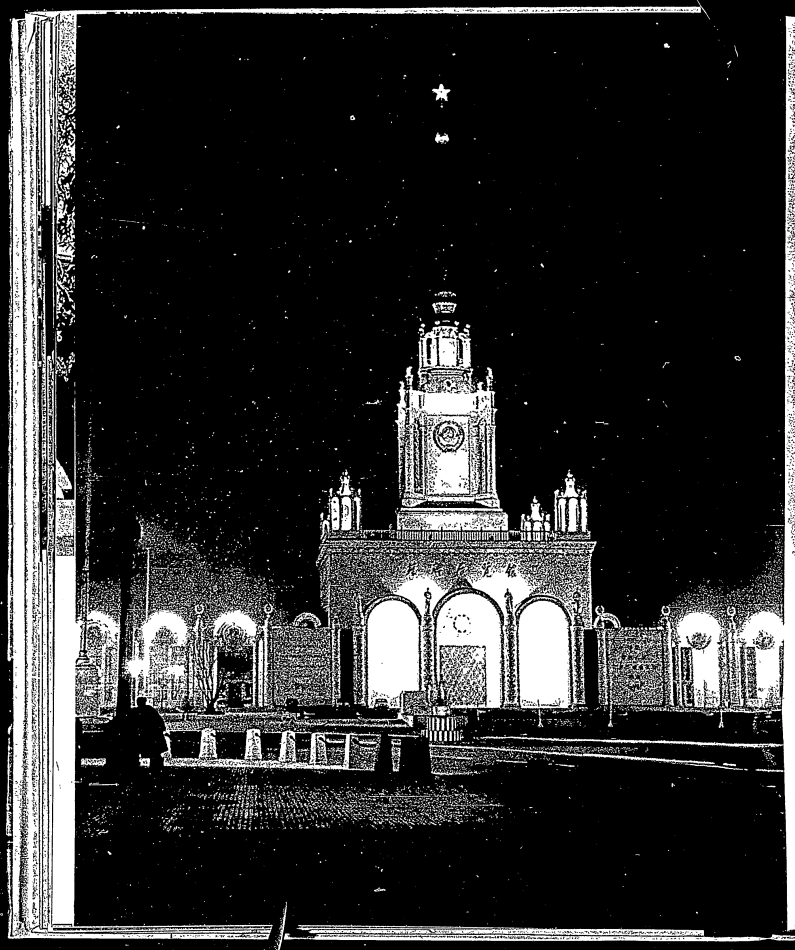
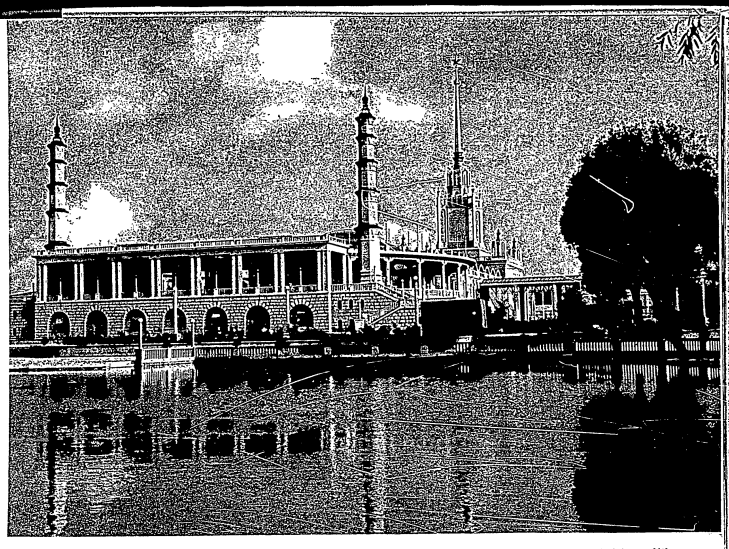


苏联展览馆夜色

Вид Советской выставки ночью.

Night scene of the Soviet Exhibition Centre.



苏联展览馆后视

Вид Советской выставки сзади.

Back view of the Soviet Exhibition Centre.

Façade nord du Palais soviétique des Expositions.

Rückseite des Sowjetischen Ausstellungsgebäudes, Peking.

منظر الوراء للمعرض السوفياتي

Vue nocturne du Palais soviétique des Expositions

Das Sowjetische Ausstellungsgebäude, Peking.

لمنظر الليلي للمعرض السوفياتي في بكين

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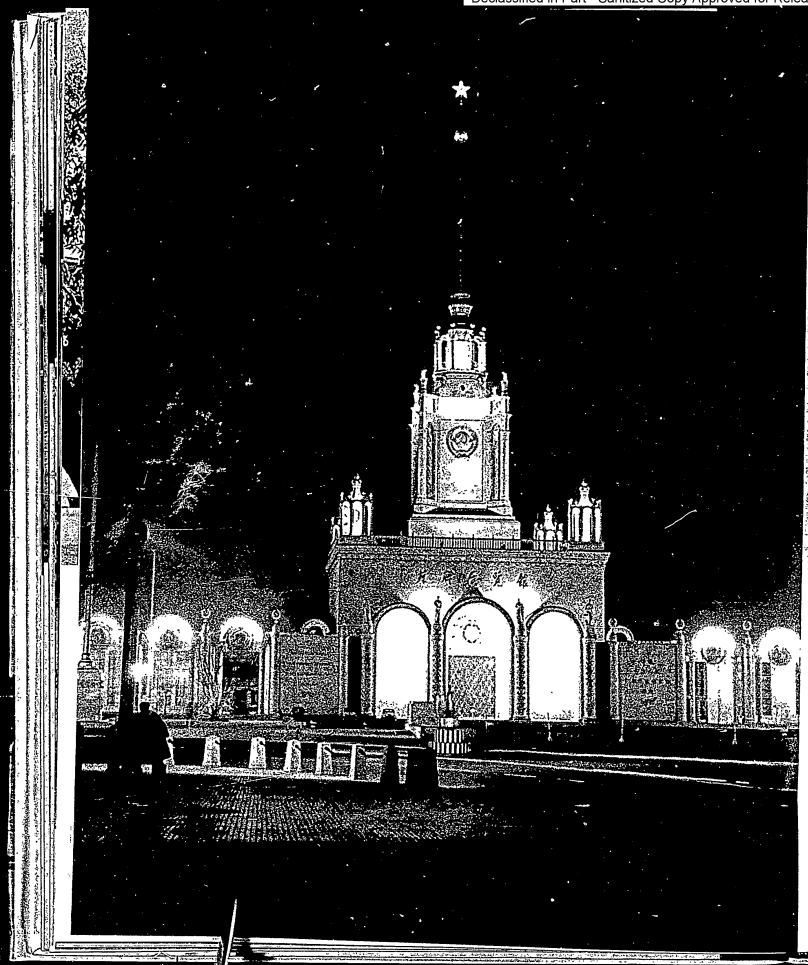

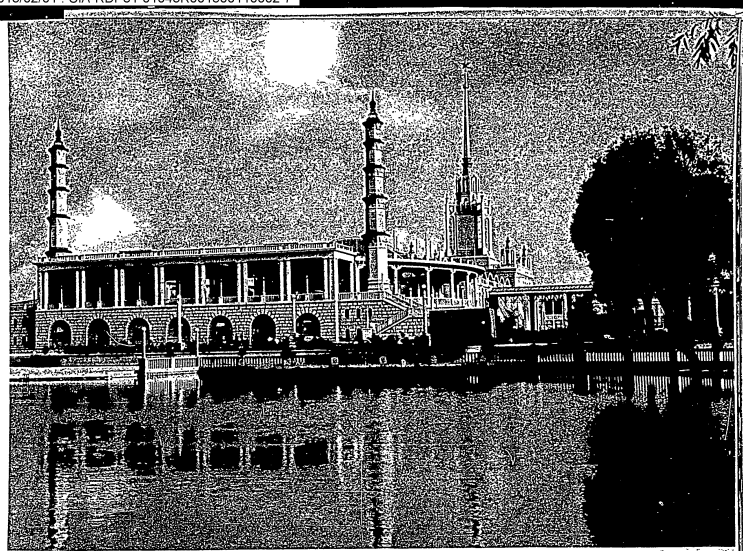

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苏联展览馆的夜色

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Das Sowjetische Ausstellungsgebäude, Peking.

لمنظر الليل للمعرض السوفياتي في بكين

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圆明园遗址

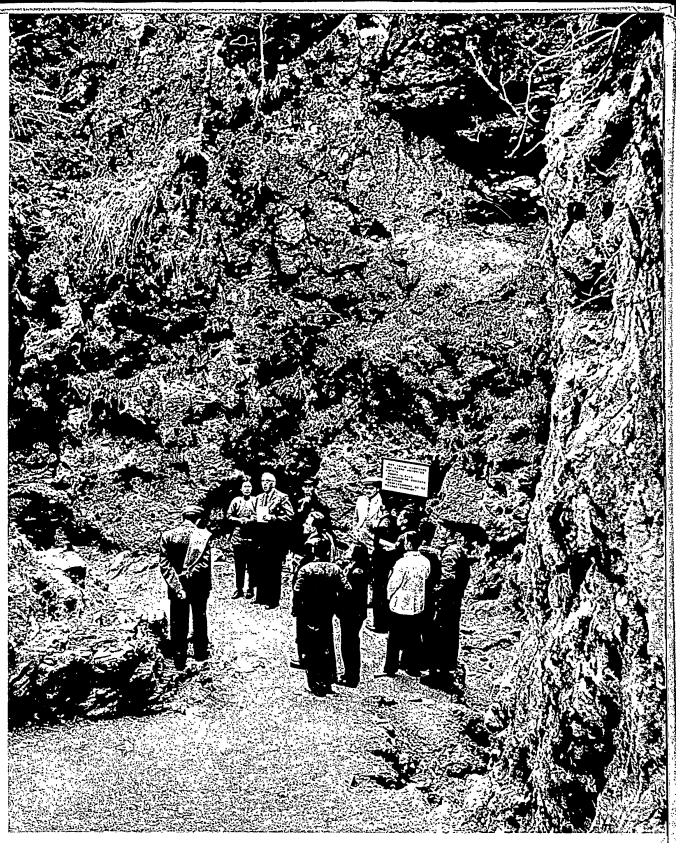
Остатки Юаньминюани.

Ruins of Yuan Ming Yuan.

Les ruines du Yuan-Ming-Yuan.

Ruine des Palastes Jüanning-jüan.

آثار وأطلال فى حديقة يوان منج يوان



中国猿人产地——周口店第一号挖掘地

Место раскопки человеко-обезьяны Китая — Чжоукоуцзянь

No. 1 site of Choukoutien where the Peking Man was found.

Fouille n°1 de Tcheou-Ko-Tien où fut découvert le Sinanthrope.

Ausgrabungspunkt Nr. 1 in Djoukoutien, Heimat des Peking-Menschen.

چيوكو ديان – اول مكان صيني كشف فيه الفرد الانساني – رجل بكين وري في الصورة مكان الحفر رقم الاول

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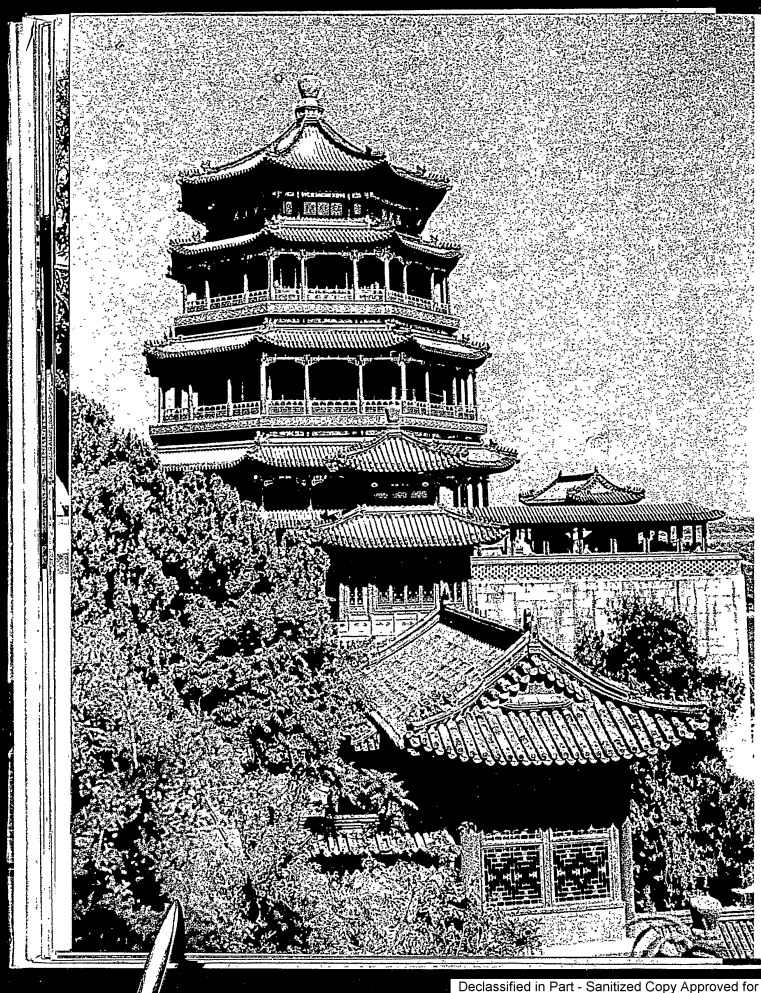

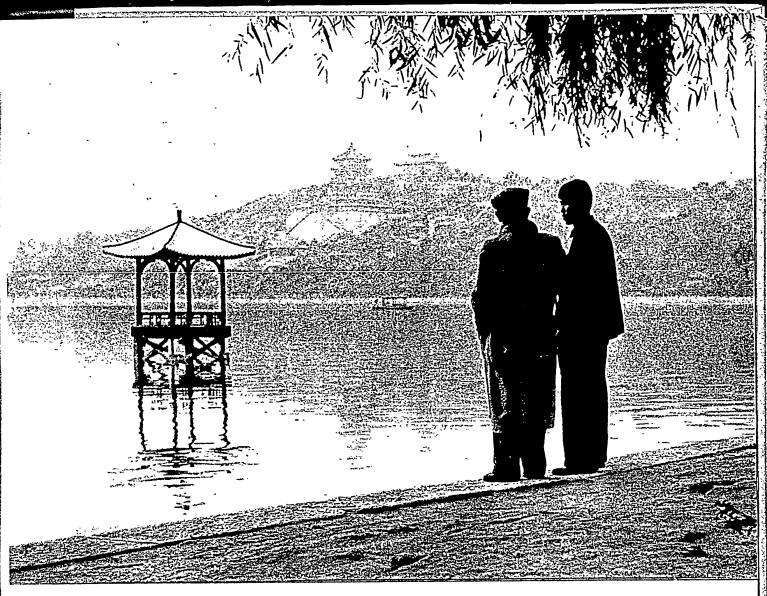

颐和园之晨

Dawn over Summer Palace.

Morgenfrische des Sommerpalastes.

Утро в парке «Ихэюань» (Летний дворец).

L'aurore au Palais d'Eté.

الصباح فى حديقة القصر الصيفى

万寿山的佛香閣

Fuhsiangko (Pavilion of the Fragrance of Buddha) on the top of Wan Shou Shan (Hill of Longevity), Summer Palace.

Fo-Hsiang-Ko, der Buddhatempel auf dem Hügel, Sommerpalast.

Фусянгэ на Ваншоушане.

Le Temple des Nuages et du Parfum de Bouddha (Palais d'Eté).

فوشيان كو بناء فاخر بحديقة القصر الصيفى

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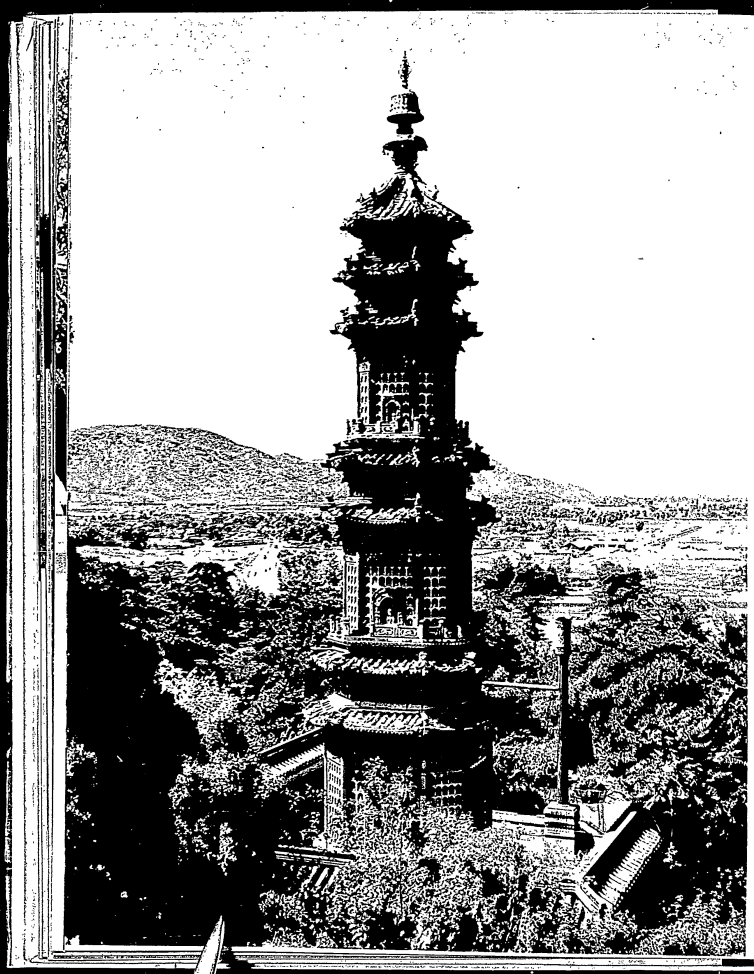


万寿山后的琉璃宝塔

Глазурная башни за Ваншоушанем.

Pagode en céramique vernissée sur le versant nord de la Montagne de Wan-Cho-Chan (Palais d'Eté).

The Glazed Pagoda at the back of Wan Shou Shan, Summer Palace.

Pagode aus glasierten Bausteinen hinter dem Hügel, Sommerpalast.

برج خلف جبل وان تشو شان.

頤和園昆明湖上的十七孔桥

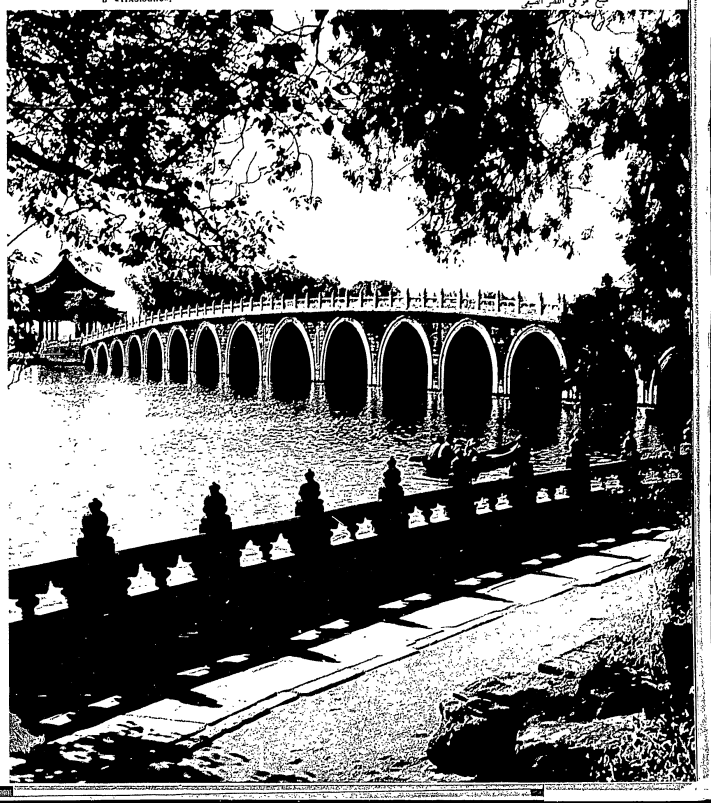
17-пролетный мост на Куньминьху в «Ихэюане».

Le Pont aux Dix-Sept Arches (Palais d'Eté).

The Seventeen-Arch Bridge on Kunming Lake, Summer Palace.

Brücke von Siebzehnbogen über dem Kunming-See, Sommerpalast.

الجسر ذو ١٧ عقدا على بحيرة كوان منج في القصر الصيفي



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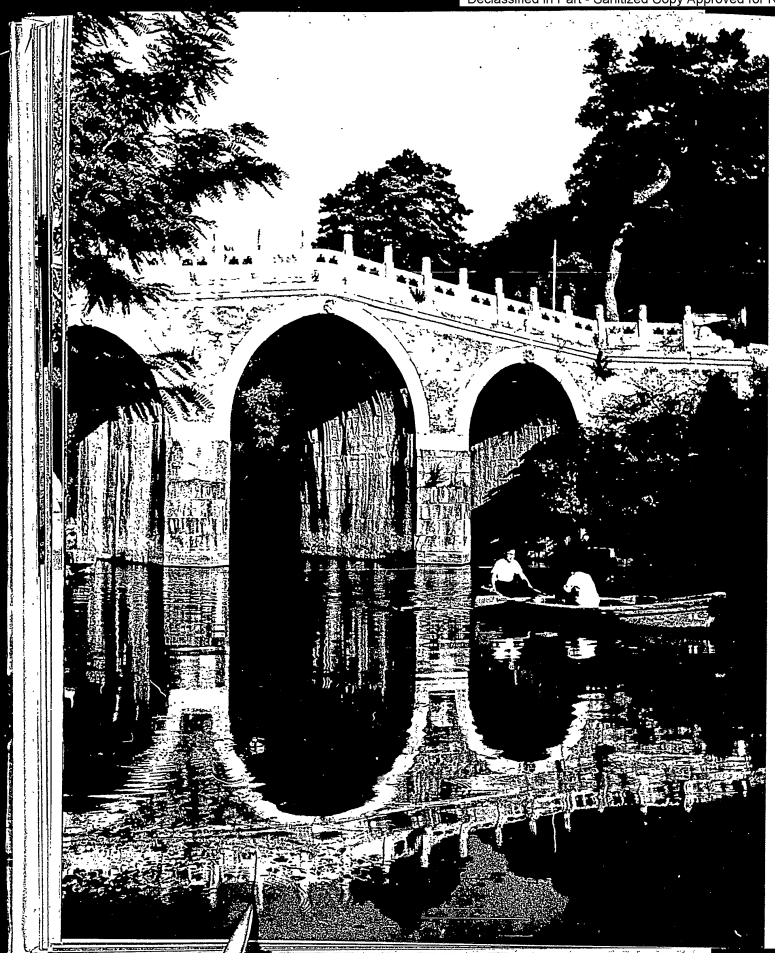

颐和园排云殿前的牌坊

Arch in front of Pai Yun Tien (Cloud Dispelling Temple), Summer Palace.

Pforte vor der Paijün-Halle, Sommerpalast.

Мемориальная доска перед Пайюндянем в парке «Ихэюань».

Arc de triomphe devant le Palais des Nuages Dentelés (Palais d'Eté).

باب قوس النصر امام براى يون ديان بحديقة "حسر الصيفي

颐和园苏州河上的石拱桥

Stone Arch Bridge over Soochow River, Summer Palace.

Steinbrücke über dem „Sudschou-Strom", Sommerpalast.

Мост Шикунчао на Сучжухэ в парке «Ихэюань».

Pont voûté en pierre sur le canal Sou-Tchéou (Palais d'Eté).

جسر حجرى على شكل قوس الدائرة فوق نهر سو شار بحديقة القصر الصيفى

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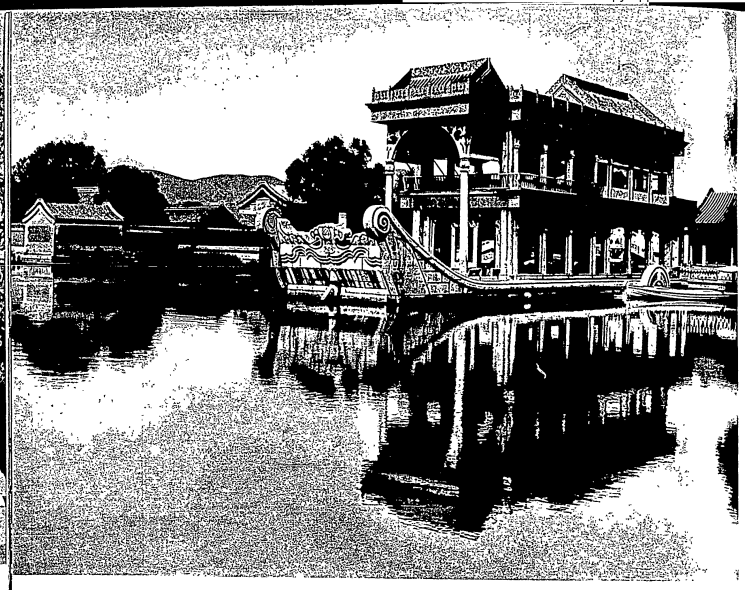

颐和园的清宴舫 | The Marble Boat (Ching Yen Fang), Summer Palace. | Das Marmorschiff im Sommerpalast.

Чиняньфан в парке Ихэюань. | Bateau de marbre (Palais d'Eté). | سفينة سين يان فان ـ اى الصفية الحجرية بحديقة القصر الصيفى

颐和园的长廊 | The Long Gallery, Summer Palace | Der lange Korridor, Sommerpalast.

Галлерея в парке «Ихэюань». | Galerie couverte (Palais d'Eté). | السرة الرئيسية بحديقة القصر الصيفى

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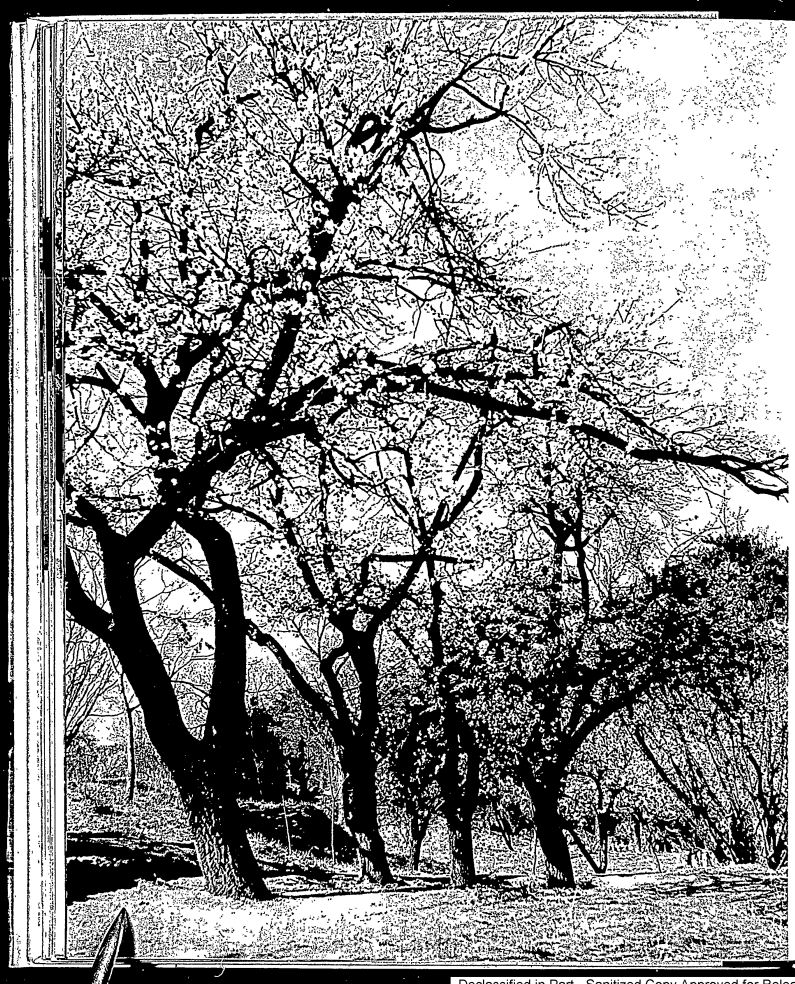

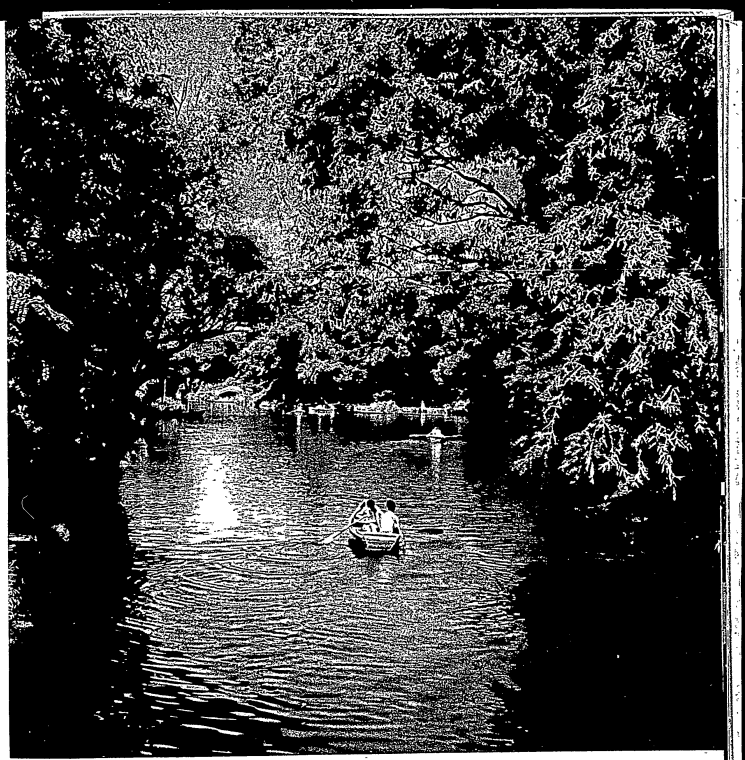

颐和园苏州河上的小舟

Лодка, плывущая по Сучжухэ, в парке Ихэюань.

Boating on the Soochow River.

Barque sur le Canal de Sou-Tchéou (Palais d'Eté).

Boote auf dem „Sudschou-Strom", Sommerpalast.

رودق على نهر سو تشاو

春之颐和园后山

Весенний «задний холм» в парке Ихэюань.

Spring at back hill, Summer Palace.

Versant nord de la Montagne de Wan-Cho-Chan au printemps (Palais d'Eté).

Hinterhügel des Sommerpalastes im Frühling.

مناظر الربيع جبل وانغ شاوشان في حديقة القصر الصيفي

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在頤和園的昆明湖上

На озере Куньминху в парке «Ихэюань».

On the Kunming Lake, Summer Palace.

Sur le lac de Kouen-Ming (Palais d'Eté).

Bootfahrt auf dem Kunming-See, Sommerpalast.

فوق صفحة بحيرة كوان مينغ
بحديقة القصر الصيفي

頤和園之画中游

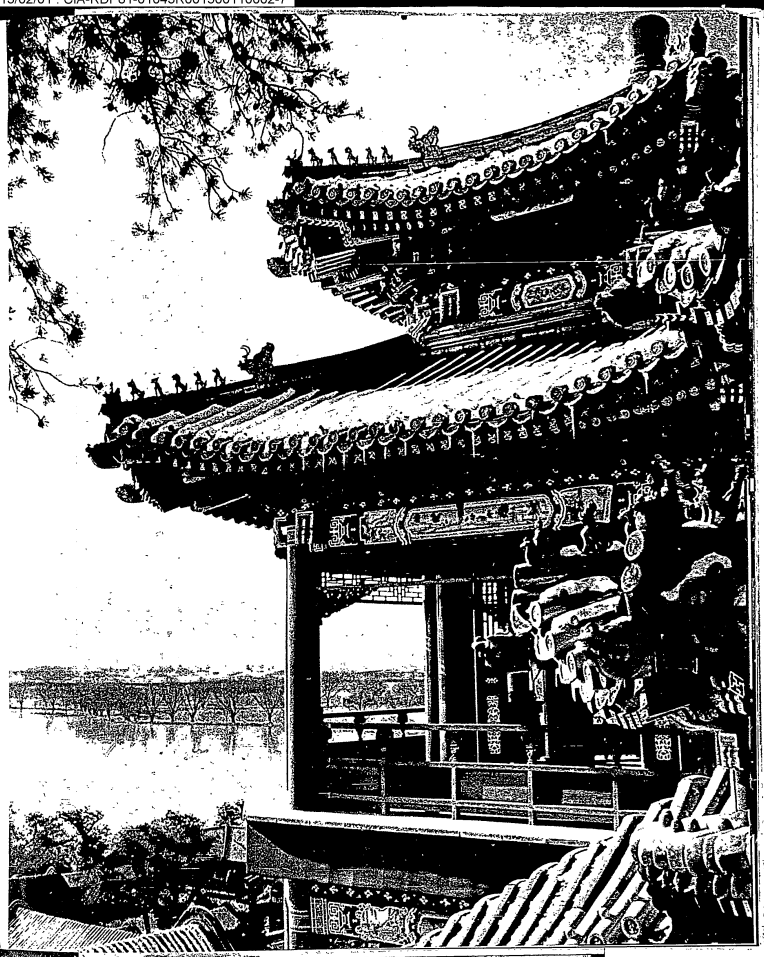
По живописным местам Ихэюаня.

Travel in the Picturesque Land, Summer Palace.

La Promenade des Beaux Paysages (Palais d'Eté).

Man ergeht sich im Sommerpalast wie in einem Bilde.

هوا تمشون بر بحديقة القصر الصيفي
(يمشي كما السائحون يسيحون في
الصورة الساحرة)



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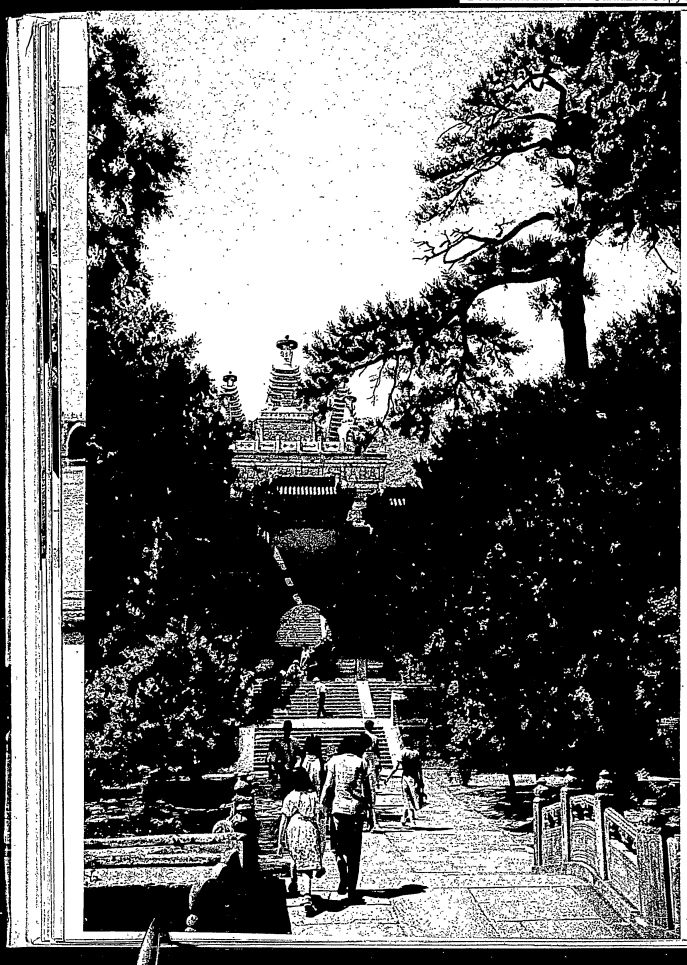


碧云寺景色

Пейзаж Пиюнши.

Temple of Azure Clouds.

Le Temple des Nuages de Jade Vert.

Kloster Pijün-ssu.

ناظر لمعبد بيرانسي يقع في ضاحية كيكن القرية

碧云寺之石刻

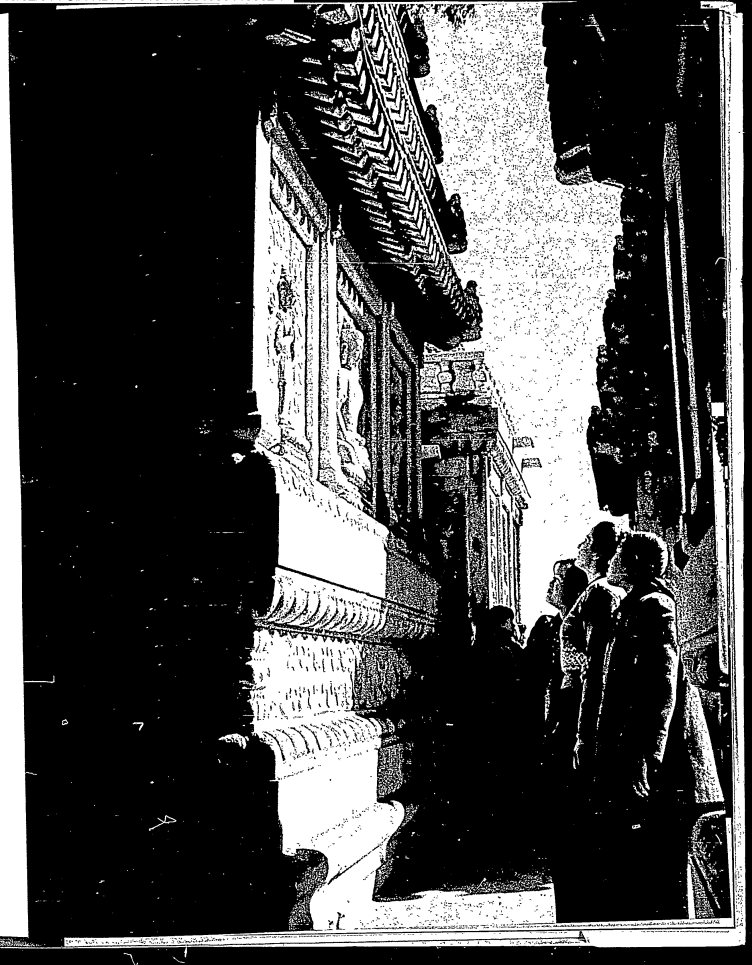
Каменная скульптура Пиюнши.

Stone carving on walls of Temple of Azure Clouds.

Bas-reliefs du Temple des Nuages de Jade Vert.

Steinschnitt im Kloster Pijün-ssu.

نمائل حجرية منحوتة على جدار معبد بيرانسي



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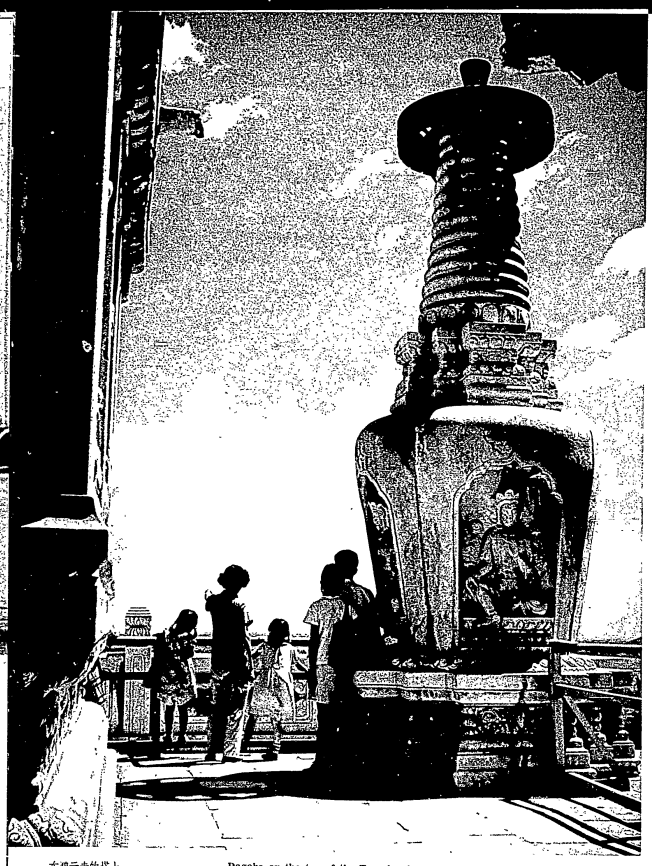


在碧云寺的塔上

На башне Пиюнши.

Dagoba on the top of the Temple of Azure Clouds.

Sur la tour du Temple des Nuages de Jade Vert.

Dagoba im Kloster Pijün-ssu.

فوق برج معبد بيراسي

修葺一新的臥佛寺的性月恒明殿

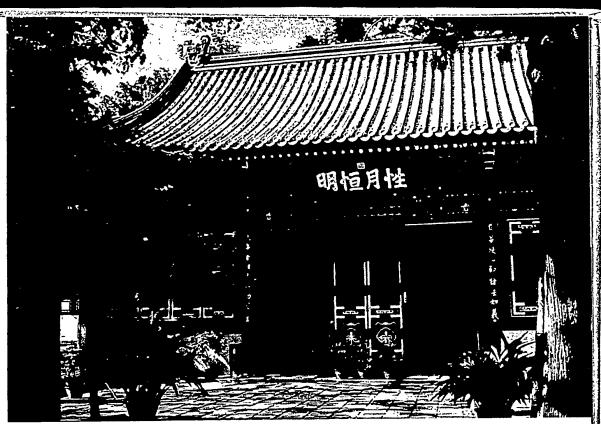
Синюсэнминдянь в новом храме лежачего Будды.

Hall of Ever Bright Nature, Temple of the Sleeping Buddha.

Le Pavillon de l'Eternelle Lumière Spirituelle dans le Temple du Boudâha Couché, entièrement restauré.

Der vollständig restaurierte Hsingjüchengming - Saal, Kloster vom Liegenden Buddha.

قاعة سي. يرى-جنج مينج
فى معبد الصنم المضطجع
بعد الاصلاح



殿内之臥像

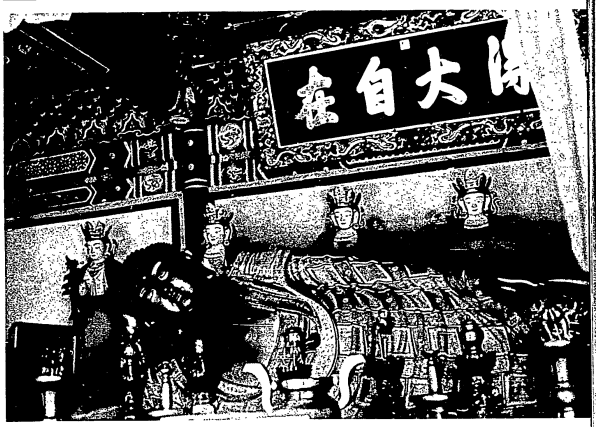
Трон лежачего Будды.

The Sleeping Buddha inside the hall.

Le Bouddha Couché, à l'intérieur du temple.

Der Liegende Buddha.

الصنم المضطجع فى داخل القاعه



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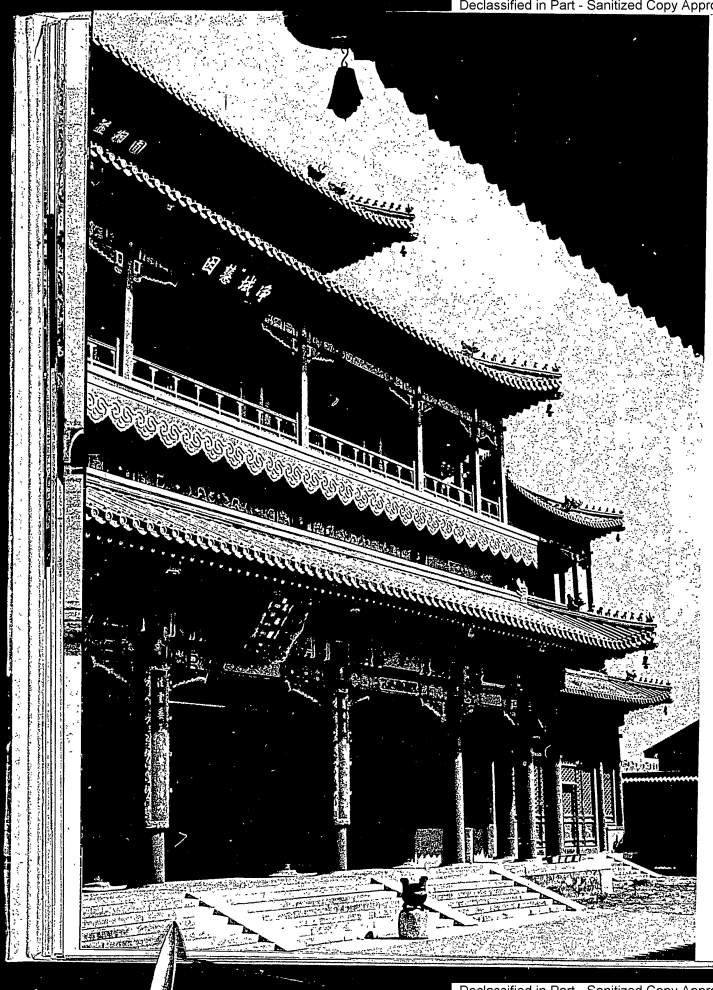


修耳一新的理和宮万福閣

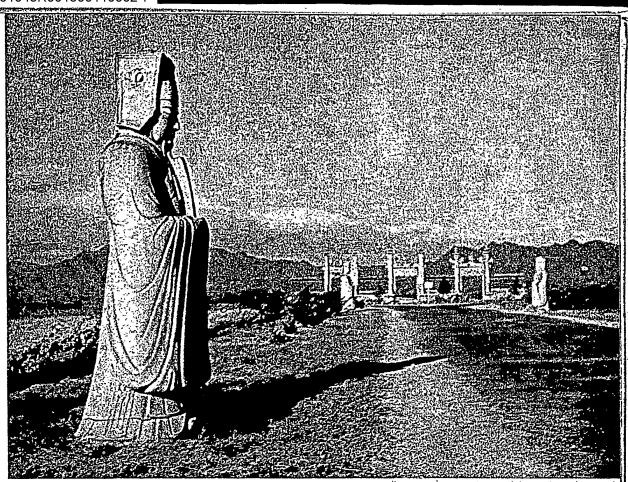
Вапьфугэ в новом дворце «Юехэ» («Мира и согласия»).

Pavilion of Lasting Happiness (Wan Fu Ko), Yung Ho Kung Palace.

Le Pavillon des Dix mille Bonheurs au Young-Ho-Kgoung (Temple des Lamas) après sa restauration.

Der vollständig restaurierte Wan-fu-Saal im Lamakloster Junghokung.

إلبر قرقاته حمد
برج هركون احميد
(لا) يعد الرحيم
حرثا



明十三陵的石人

Каменные статуи на Минских могилах.

Stone men at the Ming Tombs.

Statue de pierre aux Tombeaux des Ming.

Eine Steinfigur bei den Dreizehn Kaiserlichen Gräbern der Ming-Zeit.

وزر الحجرى امام
المقابر الثلاثة عشر
لاسرة مينج،

十三陵之一——昊陵景色

Вид Чанлин — одной из 13 Минских могил

One of the 13 tombs—Long Tomb.

L'un des treize tombeaux des Ming — le tombeau Tchang-Ling.

Das Grab Tschangling—Eines der Dreizehn Kaiserlichen Gräbern der Ming-Zeit.

مقابر القبر تشانغ
لين - قبر من القبور
الثلاثة عشر

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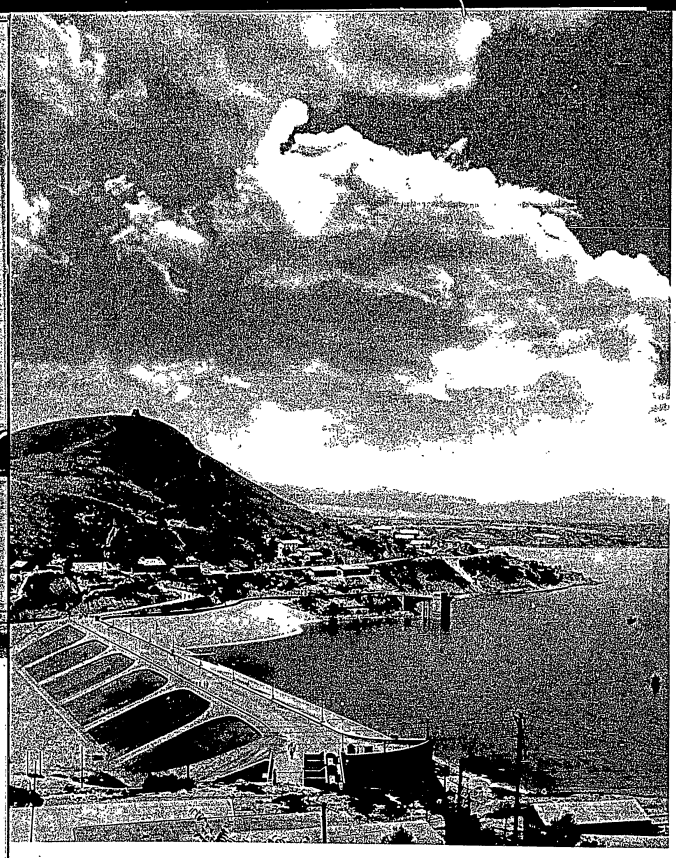


官厅水库一瞥

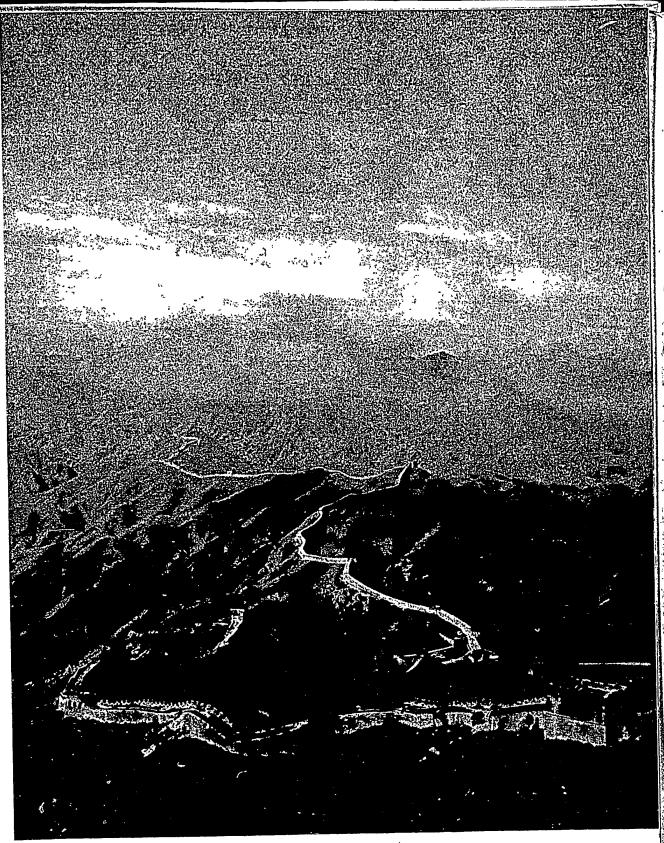
Водохранилище Гуантин.

A glimpse of the Kuanting Reservoir

Vue sur le réservoir de Kouan-Ting.

Das Kuanting-Reservoire.

سوان كوان تين



万里长城

Великая китайская стена.

The Great Wall.

La Grande Muraille.

Chinesische Mauer.

السور العظيم

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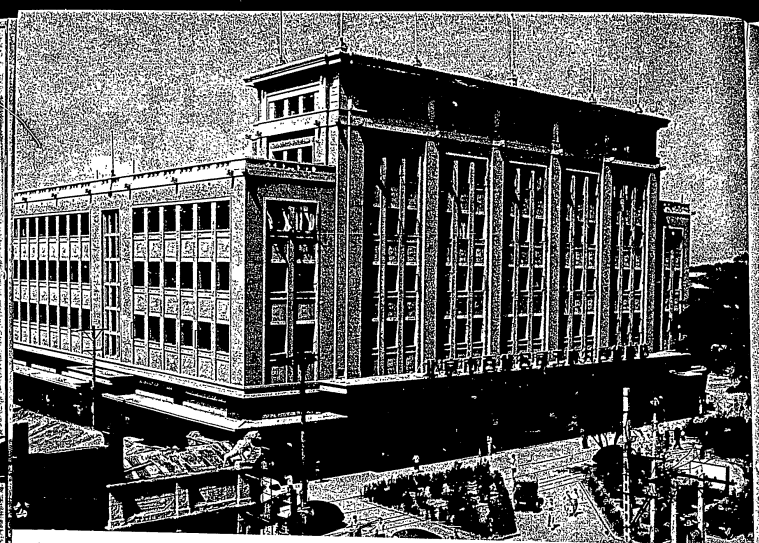

新建的王府井大街上的百貨商店

Новый универмаг на улице Ванфу-цзин.

The new department store on Wang Fu Ching Street.

Les Grands Magasins de l'avenue Wang-Fou-Tzing, ouverts récemment.

Das neuerbaute Warenhaus auf der Wangfudjing-Strasse.

المخزن التجارى الذى بنى حديثا
فى شارع رانج فوجين

新建的北京市工人俱乐部

Новый рабочий клуб.

The new Peking Workers' Club.

Le nouveau Club des Ouvriers de Pékin.

Der neuerbaute Pekinger Arbeiter-Klub.

النادى الفتاى لعمال بكين وبنى حديثا

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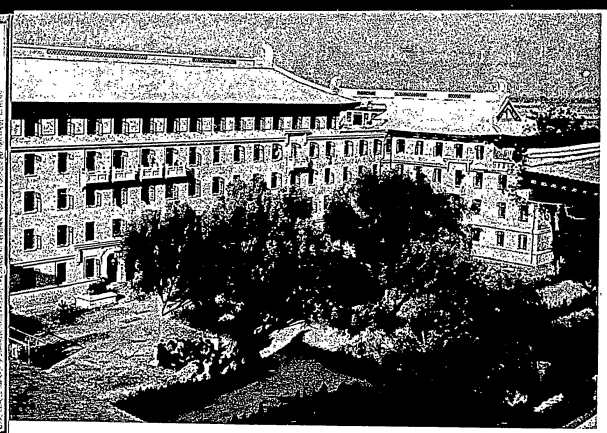


北京大学建设的校舍

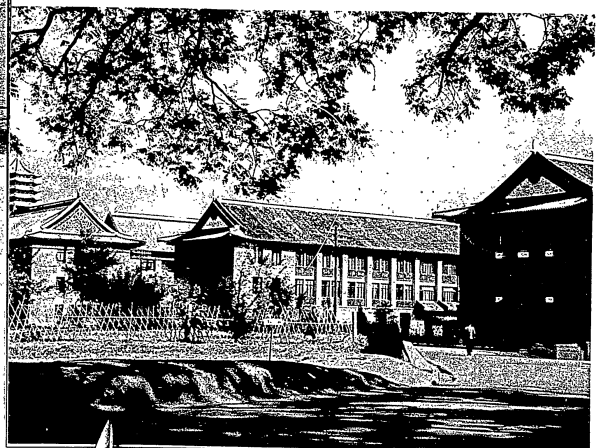
Новые здания Пекинского университета.

Peking University.

Les dortoirs de l'Université de Pékin.

Schulgebäude der Universität Peking.

ساكن بيت ق جامعة بكين



清华大学的新校舍

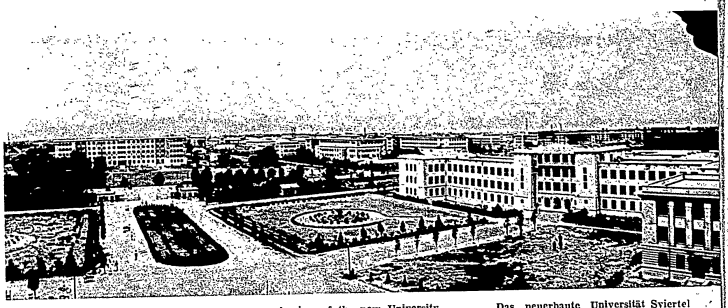
Новые здания университета Чинхуа.

New housing for Tsinghua University.

Les nouveaux dortoirs de l'Université Tsing-Hoa.

Die neuen Schulgebäude der Tsinghua Universität.

عمارات كبيرة حديثة ق معهد تسينغ هوا



新建的北京大学区一管

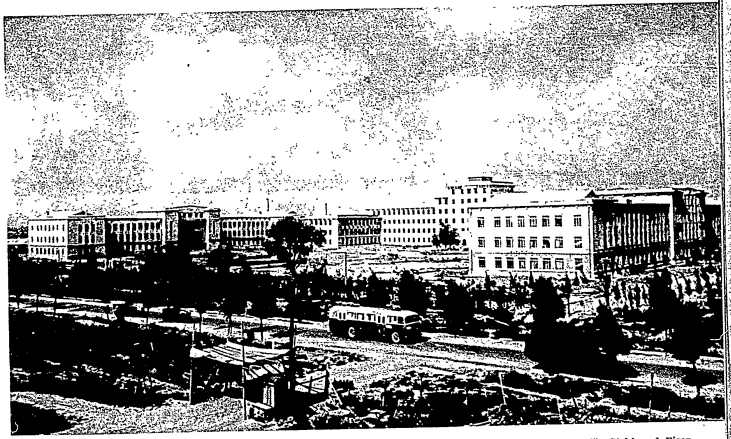
Район новых зданий университетов Пекина.

A view of the new University District.

Le nouveau quartier universitaire de Pékin.

Das neuerbaute Universität Sviertel Peking.

نظرة واحدة لحي الجامعات الحديثة ببكين



炼铁学院外观

Внешний вид металлургического института.

Peking Institute of Iron and Steel Technology.

L'Institut de Métallurgie.

Hochschule für Stahl und Eisen.

النظر الخارجي لمعهد الصلب والحديد

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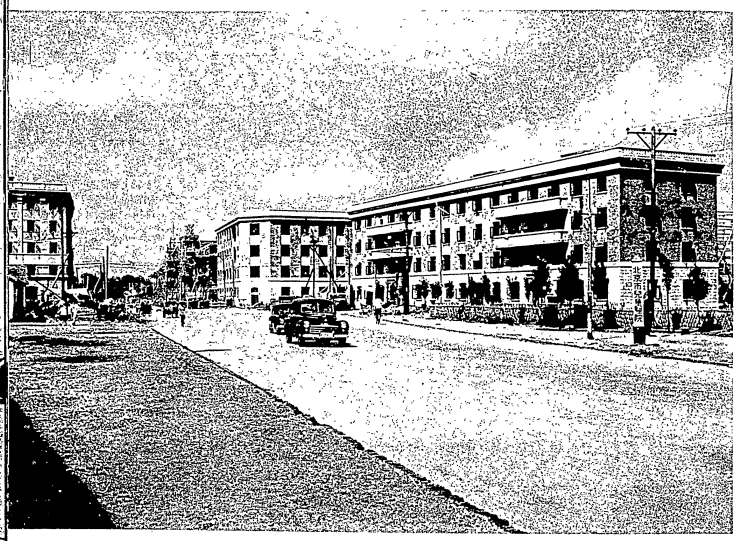

礼士路上新建的公寓

Общежития, строящиеся на шоссе Лишн.

New apartment buildings on Li Shih Lu.

Les immeubles d'habitation nouvellement construits sur la Voie Li-Cheu-Lou.

Die neuerbauten Siedlungen auf der Lische-Strasse.

مساكن بنيت جديدة في الشارع
لي شي لو

新建的前門飯店

Новая гостиница Чанмынь.

The new Chien Men Hotel.

L'hôtel Tsien-Men récemment construit.

Das neuerbaute Tschiän-Men Hotel.

فندق تشين مون الذي بني جديدا

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新建的马路—科学路

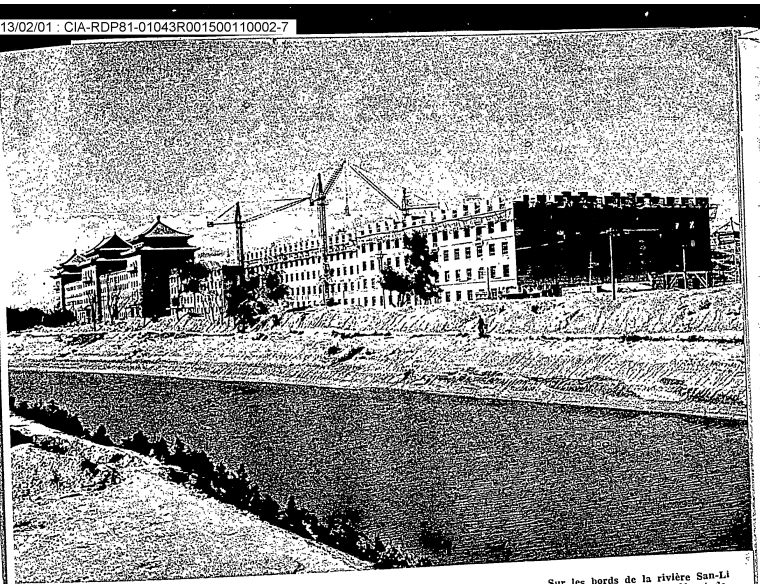
Новое шоссе — Кесюэлу.

Science Road — a new street.

Une nouvelle route: "La Route de la Science".

Die neuerbaute Wissenschaftstrasse.

شارع العلوم،أحد الشوارع الجديدة المعبدة



三里河畔——退游变成了甫河，荒地上兴起大厦

Берег Саньлихэ — Юйгоу (Грязной канавы), превратившейся в Чинькэ (Чистоводную реку) — на этой пустыне воздвигается огромное здание

Along the San Li River—silted ditches have become clear river; large edifices have risen from waste land.

Sur les bords de la rivière San-Li Ho le cours d'eau ensablé est devenu limpide. Sur les terrains vagues des immeubles sont en construction.

Am Sanli-Strom — aus schmutzigem Graben wurde klare Strömung, auf der Wildnis entstanden Gebäude.

على ضفة نهر سان لي هو اصبح الان الترعة المتوحلة الراكدة صافي • واصبحت على ارض البور عمارات ضخمة

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北京电子管厂一角

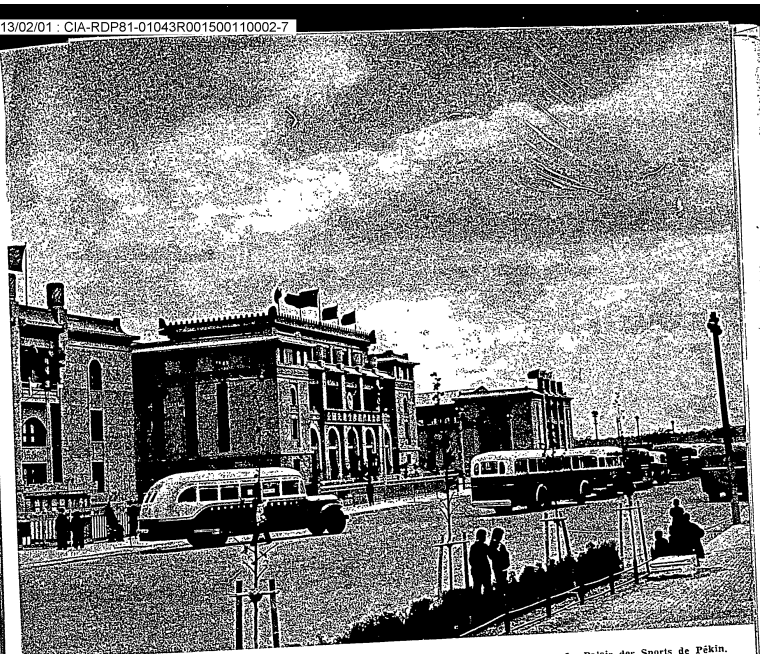
Уголок завода электронных трубок в Пекине.

Part of the Peking Radio Valve Factory.

Un coin de l'Usine des Tubes électroniques.

Teilansicht der Vakuumröhrenfabrik Peking.

ناحية من مصنع الانابيب
بكهربة بكين



北京体育館外观

Внешний вид Пекинского дворца физкультуры и спорта.

Outside the Peking Gymnasium

Le Palais des Sports de Pékin.

Die Gymnastikhalle Peking.

الشطر الخارجي لدار الرياضة
بكين

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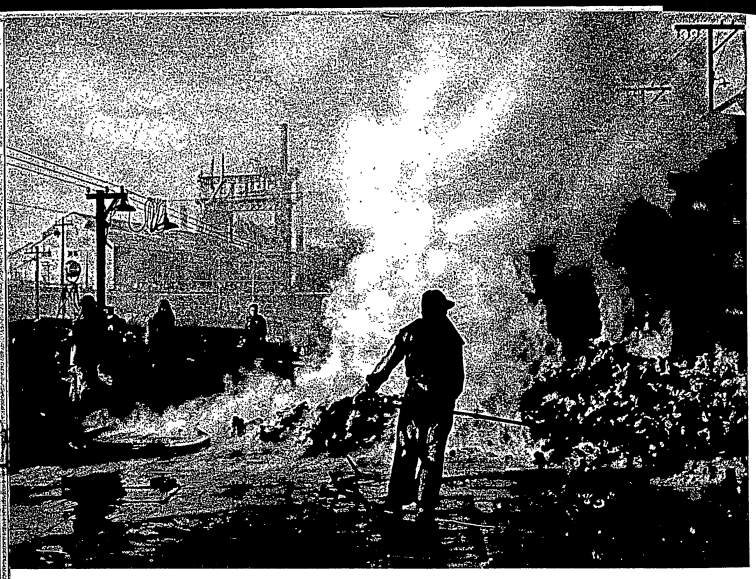


一九五一年前石景山是这样炼焦的

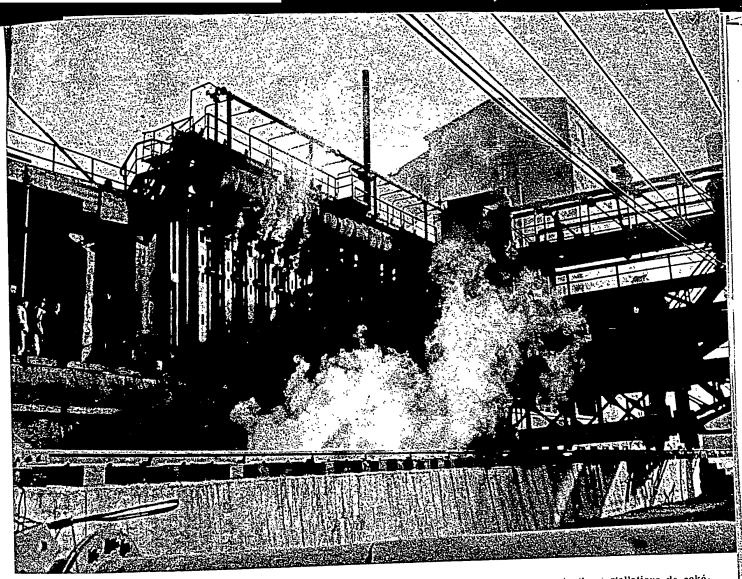
Так коксовали до 1951 года в Шицзиньшане.

How coke was made in Shihchingshan before 1951.

La cokéfaction telle qu'elle se pratiquait en 1951.

Vor 1951 wurde Koks so bei Schidjingschan hergestellt.

قبل سنة ١٩٥١ كانت تركة شي تشين شان تعمل والفلاذ يكرر هكذا



这是今天的炼焦设备

А это коксовальное оборудование сегодня.

Installation for distillation of coal today.

Les actuelles installations de cokéfaction.

Das ist die heutige Einrichtung zur Koksherstellung.

هذه هي أجهزة تكرير الفحم اليوم

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لی شو	لین یانغ	لیو تسین حانع
ای شی زآو	لیو هوا	کلو فان
تسان جیه	لیو هوں	وابك
تشی کوان شان	تشو جینغ تونغ	تجان چی سینغ
		لیو تسین نین

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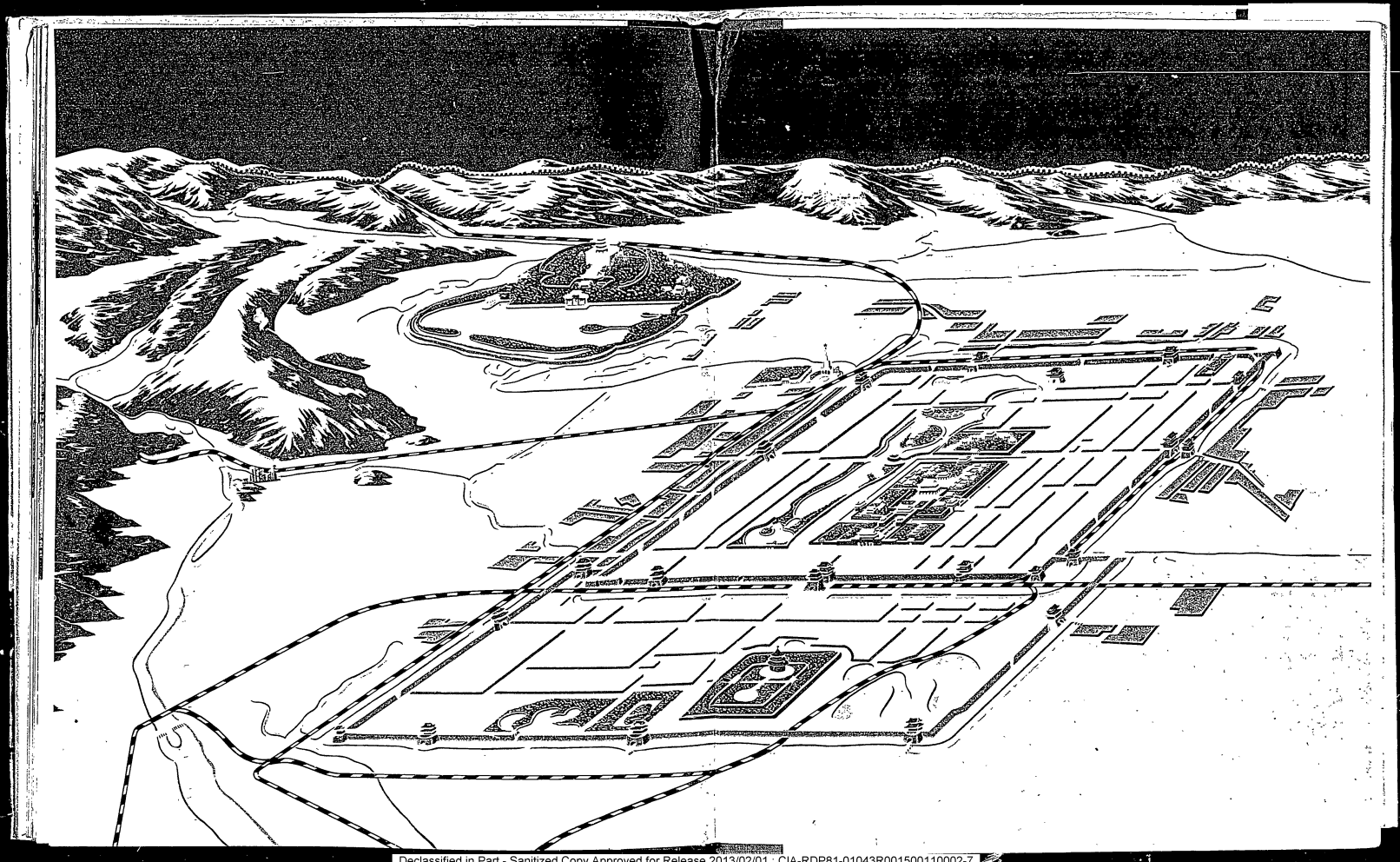

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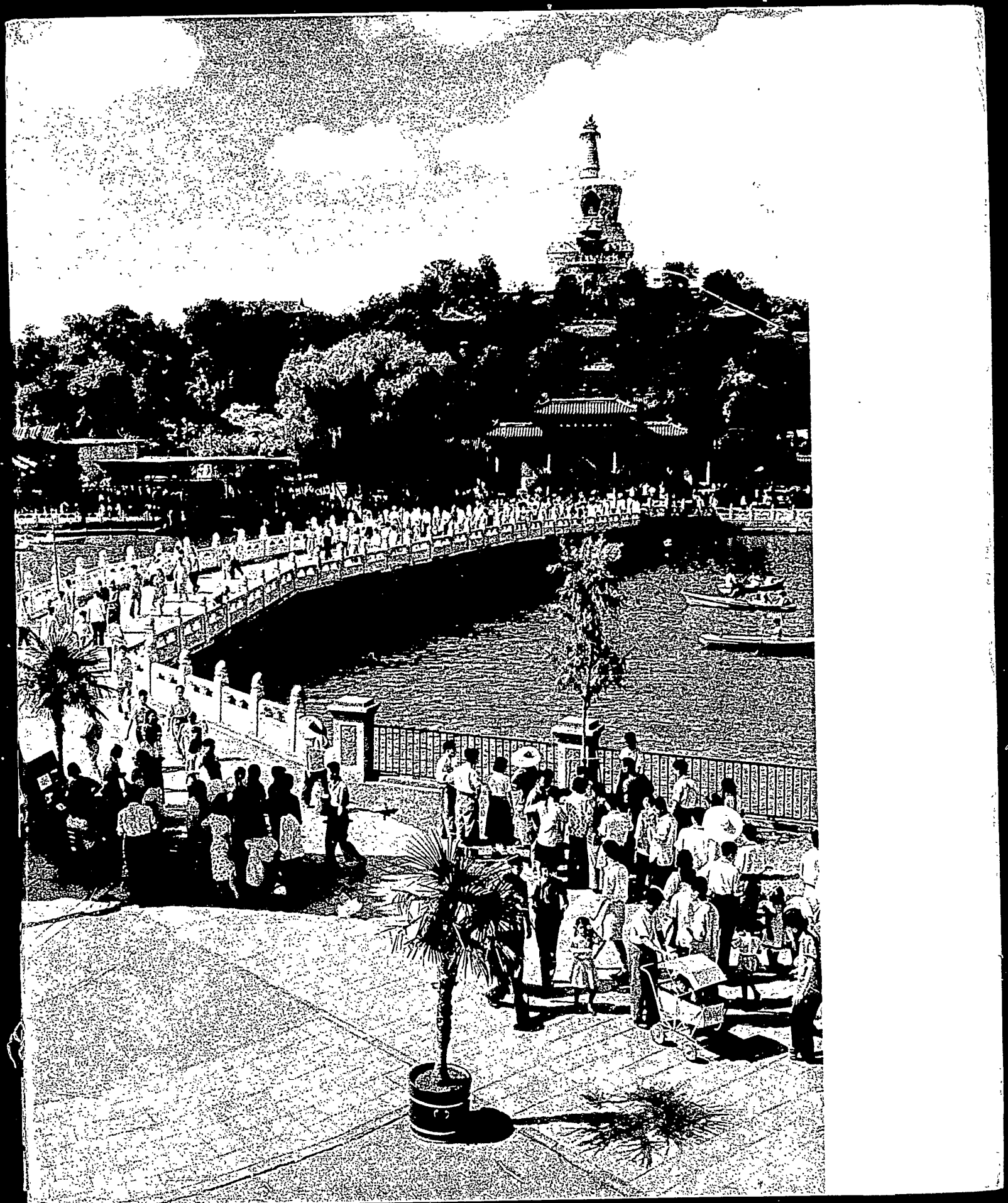

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